ial department organized for goods to perdistance from k, and any one o the house, or atisfactoryrefcan have caretions sent for

ave lately publittle pamphlet ng a condensed of each departd lists of artipropriate for which they to any address

TION SALES. POMEROY & CO. Y'S SALE, INSE SALE NITURE

DAY GOODS. d for bargains.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

ING SALES

ock this Morning. ND 7:30 P. M., & SI STATE-ST. ELISON, POMEROY & CO. ING SALES TATUARY, VASES.

-DAT CLOCAS, AUCTION, 2 o'cl'k, Evening at 7:30 o'cl'k, e 159 State-st.

buy Holiday Goods. UTTERS & CO., icers and Real Estate Agents ANDOLPH-ST.,

Y TRADE SALE, WOOLENS, CLOTHING, Gloves, Boots, Shoes, &c., Dec. 6, at 9:30 o'clock, at our olph-st.
BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. REGULAR SATURDAY SALE CARPETS, STOVES, &c. RUPT SALE

EY & CO. AUCTION, . 10, at 10 o'cl'k a. m., e 49 State-st. of Stoves, Ranges, Hardware, nishing Goods, Carpentars' and a Fixtures, &c. NKINS, Assignee. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auetr's

BUILDING, st Twelfth-st., lease of lot. 25 by 122 feet. Irags, Store Fixtures, &c., AUCTION, one-half cash. Stock and Fix-

P. GORE & CO., 8, at 9:30 o'clock, 330 lots ROCKERY, he holidays, elegant Easy. Parior Sults, Chamber Sels, and Bureaus, marble-top ideboards, Book-Cases, Car-

O'CLOCK gant Velvet Parlor Suits, 1 Easy-Chair, 1 Horn-Frame

ORE & CO., Auctioneers.

IN & CLAPP. Don't forget to renew your seats for 1878. TION SALE ES & RUBBERS,

Stockholders' Meeting

VOLUME XXXII.

JEWELER. Is receiving daily, direct from manufacturers, new and beautiful designs of Watches, Diamonds, Gold Chains, Necklaces, Silver Combs, Bracelets, and many other goods not found elsewhere, which he is offering to the public at LOWER PRICES THAN OTHER DEALERS. An examination solicited at

C. D. PEACOCK,

98 STATE-ST., N. W. Cor. Washington.

LAST CHANCE.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

This Morning, 9:30 o'clock,

CLOSING SALE

The balance of the Package Goods will be ready for inspection at 8 o'clock.

At the close of the sale today, all goods that cannot be properly classified will be arranged in the south end of the building, and will be sold in

Auction Lots To the Highest Belder.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioné MINERAL WATERS.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN NOVELTY.

HUNYADI JANOS. NEW APERIENT WATER.



LIEBIG, VIR-CHOW, SCAN-

BR. ALFRED L. LOOMIS, New York. "The most prompt and most efficient; specially DR. FORDYCE BARKER, New York. "Rethan any other."

DR. LEWIS A. SAYRE, New York. "Preferred to any other laxative."

Free to any other laxative."

A WINEGLASSFUL A DOSE.

Every genuine bottle bears the name of The Apollinaris Co. (limited). London.

FRED'K DE BARY & CO., 41 & 48 Warren-st., New York, Sole Agents for United States and Canada. FOR SALE BY DEALERS, GROCERS, AND DRUGGISTS.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF CHICAGO WATER BONDS FOR SALE.

The City of Chicago will issue on Jan. 1, 1878, 100 Water I oun Bonds of the denomination of one thousand (\$1,000) dollars each (\$100,000) bearing date Jan. 1, 1878, payable 20 years from their date, with interestat 6 per cent jer annum, interest payable semi-annually: both principal, and interest payable semi-annually: both principal, and interest payable in New York City. annually: both principal, and interest payable in New York City.

Scaled bids will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of the whole or any portion of the above until saturday, Dec. 22, 1877, at 3 o'clock, p. m. the right being reserved to purchase on behalf of the city for use of Sinking Funds say 35 bonds (\$35,000), or to reject any or all bids.

Envelopes containing bids winst be marked "Proect any or all ods. Luvelopes containing bids must be marked "Pro-sals for City Bonds." londs to be delivered and paid for on or before Jan.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO., Bankers. COMMERCIAL BANKING. FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD. GOVERNMENTS, and other lavestment Sec 100 WASHINGTON-ST.

J. A. FARWELL, Comptroller.

MONEY to LOAN By JOSIAH H. REED. No. 20 Nassan-st., N. Y.. In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE. Applications received and promptly attended to ty H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st.

COUNTY ORDERS **And City Vouchers Bought By** LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Chamber of Commer

GENERAL NOTICES. TREASURY DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASH-DINGTON, Dec. 3, 1877.—Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the Third National Bank of Chicago, Ill., that the same must be presented to Huntington W. Jackson, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed. JNO. JAY K.N.X. Comptroller of the Currency.

We are selling LAMPS, KERO-SENE and GAS FIXTURES, at LOWER PRICES than any other House in the city. COLEMAN GAS APPARATUS CO., 222 Clark-st., between Jackson and Adams. DR. ZUR BRUCKE,

the celebrated Teacher of German, will deliver a Free Lecture this morning at 10 o'clock, at the Chicago Com-mercial Institute and Select School, Sz LaSalle-st., Chicago Comparation and Comparation of the Chicago Comparation is living language. Parents who have chil-tenan as a living language. Parents who have chil-tenan dying German as a Geal language, in the public schools, will profit by attending this Lecture. CENTRAL CHURCH

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company, of Chicago, will be held at the office of the Company, 240 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

OUR

Is now open for inspection. Come and see our assortment.

Fine PRAYER BOOKS a specialty.

Hadley Bros. & Co.,

63 & 65 Washington-st.

Open Saturdays until nine o'clock, during this month.

* PIANOS AND ORGANS.

The magnificent Grand Pianos used in the RIVE-KING TESTIMONIAL CONCERT were of the above celebrated make. The great power, purity, and richness of tone, and the beautiful bird-like quality of the upper notes, were greatly admired by the large audience, and the fact that Decker Bros. Pianos were preferred by Mme. Rive-King for this occasion was the highest compliment ever paid any Piano in this city.

STORY & CAMP, GENERAL AGENTS,

211 STATE-ST.

PIANOS! With Equalizing Scale and Linear Bridge. Catalogue, containing full explanation of the Equalizing Scale and Linear Bridge, sent free upon application: no person wishing to purchase a Piano should fall to send for one

Taylor & Farley Organs. New and Beautiful Design of Cases.
PELTON & FOMEROY, 152 STATE STREET, CHICAGO. Sole Agents for the Northwest AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Christmas Gifts.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 & 120 Monroe-st.,

Offer at retail an elegant assortment of Fine Leather Goods, Bronze, Glass, Pearl, and Ivory Goods, Wostenholms & Rogers' Pocket Cutlery, Photograph Albums, Pocket Books, Autograph Albums, Elegant Scrap Books, Fancy Stationery, Games, Fine Inkstands, Gold Pens, Diaries for 1878, etc., etc.

OYERCOATS. YOU WILL BUY YOUR MEN'S AND BOYS' **OVERCOATS**

CHEAPEST, WHERE THEY ARE MADE. GO DIRECT TO. 416. 418. 420, 422 and 424 Milwankee av. CLEMENT & SAYER.

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FIRE-ESCAPE.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

Great Reduction! HOSIERY.

WILSON BROS.,

To close a large number of lines at once, have so reduced prices that no equal as bargains are offered.

67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago. 69 & 71 Fourth st., Cincinnati. 408 North Fourth-st., St. Louis.

C. BRACKEBUSH **COAL** and **COKE**

By Car Load or Single Ton. YOUGHIOGHENY,

BUCKEYE CANNEL, INDIANA BLOCK, INDIANA GIANT.

prices to the trade and large consume PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 1 WEST BANDOLPH-ST.

& CO.,

Holton & Hildreth,

225 & 227 STATE-ST. New and elegant designs at lower prices for CASH than ever before. We are determined to sell our Retail Stock if prices will

TO RENT.

DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE

TORENT.

Apply to WM. C. DOW, Room 8 Tribune Building.

TO RENT. For jobbing or commission, the corner store, lo-cated on the corner of Fifth-av. and Monroe-st.; 45x 126 feet; five stories and basenent, with steam heating and elevator. Will rent in parts if desired. J. M. WILLIAMS, Nixon Building, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. OAYS MORE of the great closing-out sale of one of the oldest jewelers in the city. Watches and jewelry at one-half the usual prices.

JOHN G. ASHLEMAN. 136 STATE-ST. OPTICIAN. THENE

PRICELESS Fine spectac essuited to all sights on scientific principles. Opers and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Micro-copes, Barometers, &c. SKATES.

DAMAGED DRY GOODS.

DAMAGED GOODS!

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1877-TWELVE PAGES.

To Be Closed This Week!

Field, Leiter & Co.

EXPOSITION BUILDING,

Have made still further

REDUCTIONS!

Damaged Goods

In order to Close Them TO-DAY!

The Constant Throng BARGAINS

Daily offered at the Branch of the New York Bowery Loan Office. IMMENSE SALE OF OVERCOATS!

SUIT FOR \$8.40.

\$9.16
FOR OUR
SPECIALTY
SUIT VERCOATS

\$4.40 FOR

VERCOATS

\$4.40 FOR

VERCOATS

\$2.10 FOR BOY'S OVERCOATS.

BOYS' OVERCOATS.

DZ. 1U Boys' Overboats at \$3.62.
Boys' Overboats at \$3.62.
Boys' Ulaters for \$4.70.
Boys' Ulaters for \$4.75.
Youths' Overboats for \$5.87.
Youths' Overboats for \$5.87.
Boys' Suits for \$3.12.
Boys' Suits for \$3.75.
Boys' Suits for \$3.17.
Being less than one-half their value.
NEW YORK BOWERY LOAN OFFICE.
201 SOUTH CLARK-\$7. NEAR ADAMS.
TO Open evenings till 8 o'clock. Saturdays, 11 p.m.

BUFFALO BOBES. **Buffalo Robes.**

the United States.

The largest collection of Indian
Tanned Robes in the market.
Lined Robes at Extremely Low
Prices. LEE, REYNOLDS & WARREN,

Canada
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turing Co.,

Are offering their large wholesale stock in Ladles' Saques of Sheeland and Aiaska Seal, Canada Mink. etc., all newest styles, long sizes, and of their own make, at manufacturer's prices. Also, all other lines of Fur Goods in largest warriety. This is the first instance in the history of the Fur Trade toat you can purchase a single article at the control of the co

BEAK & BUCHER. DIABLES. OFFICE AND POCKET

The J. M. W. Jones Stationery & Printing Co., 104 Madison-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. AMERICAN HOME. and Number now ready. For sale at all News

WANTED---12 COOPERS.

WASHINGTON.

Another Batch of Nominations Sent a Second Time to the Senate.

Opposition Senators in a Quandary as to the Best Course of Action.

Having Axes of Their Own to Grind. Brief Reference to the Inhar-

Many of the Obstructionists

Conkling and Evarts. Speculations Regarding the Fate of

mony Existing Between

Senator Davis, of Illinois, Predicts It Will Get a Two-

thirds Vote.

the Silver Bill in the

Two Texas Pacific Railroad Bills Brought Forward in the House.

Tom Scott's Subsidy Yearnings Said to Have Assumed a Milder

He Will Now Accept the Loan of Fifteen Thousand Dollars Per Mile.

THE OFFICES.

BEARDING THE NACHINISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—The President showed his intentions to compel the Senate to take the responsibility of rejecting some of the nominations to which the most objection has been made by sending in to day the names of Hilliard, of Georgia, to be Minister to Brazil, and Alfred Lee to be Consul-General at Frank-

HOUSE OFFICES.
The New England Democrats cannot find words of execration enough for Adams, Chief Clerk of the House, who has removed French, ton, tally clerk, but Adams will probably urvive, as there are but three Democrats from

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS FRENCH INVESTIGATED. The Republican caucus was confined to the consideration of the charges against French. Neither Conkling nor Spencer, who are old-time opponents of French, said anything. The principal accusations made were that French has deducted pay from certain employes and retained it; that he has appointed Democrats to office; that he has relatives on the rolls; and that his manners are not pleasing to some Senators. French denies with much indignation that he has ever retained a penny from the wages of the men. He has, however, with the consent of the persons employed, used a portion of the wages of one man to employ another man, in

wages of one man to employ another man, in order to give employment to more persons.

FOR INSTANCE, to men equally well recommended apply for a position. There is but money exough to pay one at the rates prescribed. A proposition is made that both work and divide the money, as the wages paid are more than double the average pay of a common laborer. Both are glad to accept the proposition. Of course only one name can go on the roll, and only one can legally draw the money.

To the accusations that Democrats have been appointed, the answer is that only enough have been appointed to tend the Democratic committee rooms and the doors of the Democratic cancuses.

mittee rooms and the doors of the Democratic caucuses.

As to the charge of nepotism, he presents the rolls as a justification. French does not attempt to expiain his matters, but he has always been known as one of the most courteous and affable officers in the Government's service.

Conkling has always been a bitter opponent of French, and at different times has endeavored to secure his removal. Some of the Republican members are averse to any charges, as the Democrats, in the natural order of things, will soon come into possession of the Senate. The committee appointed, consisting of Jones, of Nevada, Howe, and Cameron, of Pennsylvania, is said to be adverse to French.

SANFORD.

Nevada, Howe, and cameron, or remanyivama, is said to be adverse to French.

SANFORD.

The name of Sanford did not appear among the renominations to-day. It is well understood that the President does not des're to send him in again, but Mr. Evarts and Mr. Seward, with a goodly number of diners-out, are exceedingly annous to secure the renomination, and attempts have been made to secure more support for him in the Senate. The President, however, is represented as holding that it would not be respectful to the Senate to return a name that one of its Committees had agreed to report adversely. Pending the discussion on Sanford, a new candidate has appeared in Washington newspapers for this place, whose case is being industriously worked up. In three of them his praises are set forth in the most fattering shape, and it is declared he has the support of the entire Indiana delegation. His name is E. P. Beauchamp, now United States Consul at Cologne, and his fitness for the place is by no means equal to that of Sanford, and in many respects his selection would be far worse.

CAUCUSING.

ford, and in many respects his selection would be far worse.

CAUCUSING.

There has been a great deal of private caucusing among Republican Senators to-day. They appear to be utterly at a loss to know what to do as regards the President's nominations. By sending in the names again, the President has placed the responsibility of rejecting them on the Senate. A few of the Senators wish battle to the death, but it happens that a large proportion have friends whom they wish the President to appoint to different places, and the Executive seems to have the whip-hand.

John B. Hawley, of Rock Island, will enter on his duties as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury on Monday next.

CONKLING AND EVARTS.

Friends of Senator Conkling who have taken pains to inform themselves in regard to the statement published by the friends of Secretary Evarts, to the effect that the latter had made advances to the former looking to reconciliation, assert that such statement by no means presents the case as it really is. They say it is true that advances were made by Evarts in the early days of the Administration, but that they were simply based on the proposition that Mr. Conkling should have control of the New York patronage if he would support the President's Southern policy and Civil-Service reform. They declare that no suggestions of any higher order than this ever reached Mr. Conkling, but that the whole matter was made to turn on

A NEW DEAL.

A general change of revenue agents has been ordered. Trumbull is ordered from Cincinnati to Boston; Mitchell from Philadelphia to Cincinnati; Gavitt from Chicago to St. Louis; My-

of Ohio, at Frankfort.

To be United States Consuls—Julius Stahel,
of New York, at Osaka and Hioga: T. J. Machain, Jr., of Ohio, at Nassau.

To be Secretary of the United States Legation
in Spain—Dwight T. Reed, of New York.

gainst postponement cannot be all claimed as ertain to vote for the Silver bill as it came from the House. The forty-one are to be put down as

as to the terms of any proposed remonetization bill. The greater portion of the forty-one favor the Bland bill, and an unlimited legal-tender, but a considerable number desire to restrict the legal-tender functions. Besides, many of the absentee Senators are opposed to the bill, and every absent opponent of the bill counts equal to two for it in securing the necessary two-

thirds to overcome a veto. Senator David Davis said to-night that the Silver bill was sure to pass. When asked if the vote taken yesterday was any indication of what it would be on the final pas that the vote surprised him, and it was not altogether improbable that it

MIGHT BE AN INDICATION. He dwelt at length on the extraordinary vote taken on the assignment of the bill, and said: "It will be a great thing if the Senate should

"It will be a great thing if the Senate should pass the bill over a veto, and in my judgment those who were inclined to vote against it would scarcely vote to assign it as they did. Accidents frequently happen, but unless one happens to this Silver bill I shall expect to see a large vote." It is evident that Senator Davis expects a two-thirds vote, though he hints at it rather than says so outright.

VARDUS OFINIONS.

The President's message continues to be a subject of discussion, and will be until the silver and resumption questions are settled. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, referring to The Tribure's comments upon the silver portion of the message, warmly indorsed The Tribure's course. He said that Western men should not conceal their views. Henderson, of Illinois, declared that silver must be remonetized. A number of other Illinois Congressmen indorse The Tribure's position. Senator Hill agrees with the message so far as it recommends the payment of the debt in gold. He thinks payment in silver legal, but questions the expediency, as the debt can be

FUNDED IN 4 PER CENT BONDS, payable in gold, while the rate in silver would be 5 or 6 per cent. He believes in saving the difference to the tax-payers. As to resumption, he is in-favor of the act and opposed to its repeal. The effort to resume on the 1st of January, 1879, will fail, he thinks, for there is not gold enough in the country to take up the currency. Hewitt takes substantially the same ground on both questions, and savs: "I look upon the President's recommendations as to utilizing silver as of no practical value, but I concur with him in all he says about paying the public debt and interest in gold."

PATTERSON.

THE SENATOR PROMPTS THE PRESIDENT AS TO Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, recently received an in-timation from another Senator that the President would be pleased to see him, and he called upon the President yesterday. The conference was of the most friendly character, no reference being made to Patterson's arraignment of the President in the Senate. Patterson is represented as having told the President that the Legislature of South Carolina has been reduced

Legislature of South Carolina has been reduced from a good working majority of Republicans to one, and that one is about to resign. Patterson told the President that if he could point to a single Republican meeting that had been held in South Carolina since the 4th of March HE WOULD RESIGN his seat. From the reports that are circulating to-night Patterson seems to have rehearsed in a small way his Senate speech to the President in The President is reported as having disclaimed any intention of injuring the Republican party, and did not think he was doing so. His course had been prompted by a desire for peace and good feeling, and he believed there were signs that such an era was at hand.

Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, to-day ordered 500 copies of Patterson's speech, and anti-Administration Senators are giving it wide circulation.

NEW BILLS. THE TEXAS PACIFIC. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Washington, Dec. 7.—House, of Tennessee, and Stephens, of Georgia, introduced in the House to-day bills providing for the Texas Pacific Railroad. These bills were introduced at

the request of the company. The House bill s substantially the same as that introduced last year by Lamar. It provides for the construction of the railroad from Fort Worth to San Diego, of the railroad from Fort Worth to San Diego, and for branches to the Mississippi River, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans. The Stephens oill provides for the construction of a road from Fort Worth to San Diego, and for a branch to the Mississippi River, the point to be selected by a commission appointed by the Presicent. The commission would have from St. Paul to New Orleans to select from.

On Monday

ANOTHER BILL

will be introduced in both Houses, embracing
the views of the Representatives from the
Southern States. It will not provide for any Southern States. It will not provide for any branches, but will designate a point on the Mississippi River, and take the old El Paso route recommended by Gen. Gaines thirty-five years ago. This bill is the only one likely to receive the support of the majority of votes of the South. The bill which provides for the construction of a road from Fort Worth to San Diego will not receive, Southern men say, over fourteen Southern votes. The Southern people desire an extension of the Texas Pacific Railroad to the Mississippi River.

The initial point now is Marshall, Te'as, and a majority will likely select Memphis or Vicksburg.

STILL ANOTSER.

Another bill will be introduced providing for sultation."

Ringgold Barracks, and Fort Carl.

GEN. ORD,
commanding on the Texas frontier, who is still here consulting with the authorities, told at officer this morning who asked why officer consulting with the authorities, told at officer this morning who asked why officer consulting with the authorities, told at officer this morning who asked why officer consulting with the authorities, told at officer this morning who asked why officer consulting with the authorities, told at officer this morning who asked why officer this morning for his cultive, and in the authorities, told at officer this morning who asked why officer this morning who as

PRICE FIVE CENTS

COMMITTEE WORK.

miscellaneous Deficiency bill, which will be re-ported at the first opportunity, and, as the Sen-ate amendments to the Paris Exposition bill will be agreed to without a change by the House, it is probable that the special business for which the extra session was called in October will be completed before recess. The Committee to-day non-concurred in nearly all the Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill, including those appropriating \$500,000 for the Star mall service, \$5,000 for a Commission to prepare a new editition of the Revised Statutes, \$1,200 for the publishing of the proceedings of the Electoral Commission, \$5,000 for the preparation of the narrative of Hall's Arctic expedition, and \$25,000 for the publishing starting the Rebellion records. Among those concurred in were those appropriating \$45,000 for restoring and repairing the patent models injured by the recent fire, \$5,000 for a Commission to the International Prison Congress at Stockholm pext year, and \$325,000 for continuing the new State Department building. e agreed to without a change by the House, it

and containing, besides the ballots, Constitution of the United States photographs of the candidates. The turns as a question of law upon validity to be given to different vasses of the election returns. There three distinct canvasses. The first two as in favor of the contestant, Dean. The revenue under the local court gave a certification.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.
To the Western Associated Press. Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day took up for consideration the question of our relations with Mexico as affected or likely to be affected by the military policy of having raiding parties into Texas pursued across the border and punished by American troops on Mexican soil. Brig.-Gen. Ord reiterated his statements made to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Affairs on the Rio Grande and our relations with Mexico formed a part of the Cabinet considerations to-day. The Secretary of War stated that measures had been taken regarding the distribution of troops on the Toxan border. Nothing was intimated at the meeting regarding the fear of serious troubles, and all advices from Mexico are of a friendly character. The removal of Mexican troops near the border is in the interests of peace. The question of the recognition of the Diaz Government will soon be taken up and considered.

WARLIKE.

THE SOLDIERS EXCITED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New YORK. Dec. 7.—The World's Washington correspondent says: "Army officers have been in a considerable state of excitement to-day and this evening over the immediate prospect of serious trouble on the Mexican frontier. day and this evening over the immediate prospect of serious trouble on the Mexican frontier. Four foot-companies of the Second Artillery, which are ordered to Texas from Carlisle, are directed by orders from here to leave their families behind, as no ladies would be permitted to go. The fresh outbreak of the Sioux has complicated affairs, and all army men unite in saying that, if we are to have any trouble with Mexico, our available force is too ridiculously small to effect anything. There is great anxiety to hear something authentic from Lleuis. Bullis and Young, who crossed into Mexico over three weeks ago with a command of Seminole scouts, but have not since been heard from. Many believe they have been captured and killed by Mexicans, and others that they have been sent to prison to the City of Mexico. All are in a state of excitement, and several requests have been made by officers to have their commands ordered to the scene of the expected disturbances. If the outbreak occurs, movements will be made simultaneously from Brownwille, Ringgold Barracks, and Fort Clark.

The initial point now is Marshall. Texas, and a majority will likely select Memphis or Vicksburg.

Another bill will be introduced providing for the construction of a trunk line, military and postal route, subject to the provision of Uengress, from Jefferson, Texas, to San Diego, where it makes a connection with the International Railway, going through to Austin and San Antonio, which is also to be extended to the Rio Grande under the Schleicher bill.

The bill which will be introduced on Monday asks for the indorsement by the Government of bonds not exseeding \$37,000,000. The trusk line from the Mississippi to San Diego, via Jefferson, asks for \$38,000,000, while the House bill saks for \$38,000,000, while the House bill soon make a public demonstration. It was created to the substitute of the same to secure any guarantee of bonds to except the house to day by Mr. Cox, of New York, to organize the life-saving service, provides, arong other things, for the establishment of additional life-saving service, provides, arong other things, for the establishment of additional life-saving service, provides, arong other things, for the establishment of additional life-saving service, provides, arong other things, for the establishment of additional life-saving service, provides, arong other things, for the cost of the cost of the distance of bonds to the substitute of the substitute of th New York, Dec. 7.—The New York Times correspondent says; "Thus far there has been no movement in behalf of Scott's Texas Pacific Road. He has his friends and assistants at work, however, in a quiet way, and it is believed he will soon make a public demonstration. It has a come to be regarded as absolutely impossible for h'm to secure any guarantee of bonds to the extent which he has higherto asked of Congress, ent which he has accepted this

AYA.M.,

TANKS.

4 CLAPP. 83 4 85 Wabash-at.

L TANKS

THE CIVIL SERVICE. RM DEBATE IN THE SENATE WHILE IN EX-

nich to Cincinnati Commercial. ron, D. C., Dec. 6.—As soon as the Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—As soon as the Senate went into executive session, the list was taken up and nominations referred to appropriate committees. Incidentally there arose a discussion upon an inquiry from Senator Conking as to whether the President indicated, in the nominations, whether the appointments were made to fill vacancies or to succeed officers unspended, and whether in cases of suspension the causes were amonated.

suspended, and whether in cases of suspension the causes were announced.

This inquiry was answered by the Clerk, who stated no such information was conveyed in connection with the nominations.

Mr. Conkling then proceeded to make a speech upon this omission as a text, in which he denounced the President very severely upon this and other grounds, holding up his Civil-Service reform announcement as a pretense to deceive the public, and ridiculing the Civil-Service section of the message, portions of which he quoted with ironical comments. Then he took up the Tenure-of-Office act, discussed that, and alvocated its strict enforcement by the Senate. His speech is described as being forcible, witty, and severely sareastic. Some things he said roused up—

Judge Davis, who suggested that Conkling and allowed William Henry Smith to be con-irmed as Collector at Chicago in violation of the lenure-of-Office act, and instanated that he was guilty of inconsistency.

Mr. Conkling replied that Smith's confirmation was not a matter of interest to him; and
that the Illinois Senators, and not he, were reconsistent for it.

that the Illinois Senators, and not he, were responsible for it.

Davis retorted that he was not responsible, but he had objected to Smith's appointment, and had opposed his confirmation.

Conkling replied sneeringly that he was surprised at the overwhelming vote in favor of smith's confirmation, in the face of the girantic efforts put forth by the Independent Senator from Illinois to prevent it.

Davis answered that he had made no gigantic affort as described. He had merely opposed Smith's confirmation because his predecessor had been removed without cause.

Senator Oglesby said Jones was removed for political reasons at that. Oglesby's speech created some laughter.

Thurman then took the floor, and sustained the position Conkling had taken. He voted

Thurman then took the floor, and sustained the position Conking had taken. He voted against the Tenure-of-Office bill, but believed, now that it stood on the statute-books, it ought to be enforced. He then made some remarks upon the renegade Democrats who accepted office from a Republican President,—a President whose election they opposed, and whose title every true Democrate could not help but believe was fraudulent. He should not vote o confirm such Democrate as a rule, and would make few exceptions in cases only when rircumstances justified Democrats in accepting office. Coming down to facts he clted the Toleho Post-Office case as one in which President Hayes had violated his own Civil Service rules, and made some severe comments upon it, instituting that the appointment was made to carry out the contract by which Matthews got his seat in the Senate.

This angered Matthews, and he made his maiden speech, talking at considerable length, denying Thurman's unanuation. In the progress of his remarks be quoted something Tourman had said, Thurman corrected him, and Conkling took occasion to corroborate Thurman.

Matthews turned upon Conkling with some

hews turned upon Conkling with some ess, and said: "I am willing to accept tement of my colleague, even though it read by the distinguished Senator from

Conking made an equally pertinent retort, d Matthews resumed defending the Presint against Conkling's attack, and arguing at the duty of the President in making apartments was separate and distinct from the tay of the Senate in confirming them. It was business of the Senate by what motives the esident was a tunted in making removals d appointments. It was merely their busises to pass upon the qualifications of the en. Both had a constitutional duty to perm, and should not interfere with each her.

her.

Mr. Conkling replied with some warmth, and
he debate grew very animated,—Mr. Matthews
slding his own better than was anticipated,
copting the sheering tone of Conkling, and
hiswering him in the New York Senator's own

devoting the greater part of it to denying newspaper-statements that the Democrats intended to reorganize the Senate and seat Mr. Tilden in the White-House. They were satisfied with Mr. Hayes, he said, and as loug as he was President he would answer as well as a Democrat. This was said in jest; and he continued that it had been asserted that the Democrats were trying to "Johnsonize" President Hayes, which he also denied. The Republicans could keep their President. He remarked that they had forced him into his chair, and he, for one, did not desire to prevent them from mioving his Administration to the greatest defrice. Voorbees then followed in the same

strain in which Mr. Thurman had spoken, de-souncing the Democrats who accepted effice un-ler President Hayes.

From the debate, it is judged that it is the miention of the Democrats to do everything lossible to encourage the breach in the Repub-Acan party.

TARIFF.SUGGESTIONS.

REPORT OF A GOVERNMENT COMMISSION.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—The sixth report of the Jay Commission on the New York Cus-com-House, just approved by Secretary Sher-man, is devoted to suggestions of reforms that may still be made in the administration of that nstitution, and has many features of general nterest. Opening with a few complimentary words for the New York Chamber of Commerce,

words for the New York Chamber of Commerce, from which complaints have been received, the Commission says:

In many cases the evils complained of are distinctly due to the complex character of the tariff, with specific dusier, ad-valorem rates, and the two combined. In others they appear to come from the regulations of the service established by Congress or the Treasury Department; and in others, again, from the uncertainty touching the classification of goods and rates of daties.

In a large number of cases, however, the difficulty, whalever its origin, has been so exposed to agravation by incompetency, indifference, and yet raver faults of irregularities in the administration of the service, that the question has frequently trisen, how tar the inconvenience or abuse complained of was due to existing laws or regulations, and how far it was the result of errors of administration flowing from the system of political appointments, which, for the future, are disapproved with the care arresult that the convenience or abuse complaints of the care are successful.

caused by the comparative safety of those who are undertaking and accomplishing great frauds."
This estimated loss of "many millions" in consequence of the lensiation of 1874 is in addition to the losses variously estimated, in 1871, at 25 per cent and 40 per cent of the entire revenue.

On the subject of lessened imports and the

gaget to work for English capitallets in English workshops, it would seem clear that we had reach ed a point in our history where the great industries of our country, agricultural, manufacturing, and mining, as developed by art and science, have begin to depend for their full advancement and prosperity upon the sustaining arm of commerce; and that it may be accepted as an axiom, of which Congress will appreciate the full significance, that every opening of our ports to foreign goods opens a foreign market for our own.

RELATIVE COST OF COLUMN

RELATIVE COST OF COLLECTING REVENUE The Commission submit the following table showing the relative cost of collecting the revenue on imports in the United States and in several European countries:

France. 37
German Empire 30
Great Britain 1875 and 1876
Were \$1,869,000,000, and the cost of collection \$4,972,000.
The imports of the United States in 1876 were \$480,000,000, while the cost of expenses of collection were \$6,704,000.

AD-VALOREM OR SPECIFIC DUTIES.

After giving a long summary of the arguments made, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, in favor of a restoration of the duties on tea and coffee, the substitution of specific for ad-valorem duties, and a general simplification of our tariff system, the Commission concludes.

concludes:

We entirely agree with the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce in recommending the change to specific duties, "so far as may be practicable;" and with an impression that the change is practicable to a much greater extent than seems to have been supposed in the United States.

We doubt whether the change can now be made as complete as it is in England with only specific duties, but we think that the effort should be made duties, but we think that the effort should be made to adopt such duties in every possible case, in view of the declarations made on benaif of the Chamber of Commerce that many merchants are entirely ruined by the frauds perpetrated under ad-valorem duties, and that a change to specific duties is a 'matter of life and death with them.' The tariffs of Great Britain and of Germany are already free, with trifling exceptions, from ad-valorem duties. We are agreed, also, in recommending the abolition, in all cases, without an exception, of mixed duties.

RECIPROCITY.

The Commission recommends the negotiation of reciprocal commercial treaties in the following words:

of reciprocal commercial treaties in the solution words:

That commercial treaties for reciprocal benefit and the enlargement of exchanges can be negotiated by the United States with little or no loss of revenue, and with advantages to our exchanges similar to those that have resulted to the countries of Europe, there would eeem little reason to doubt; and we respectfully recommend the subject to the attention of the President as one that in our opision is deserving of careful study.

The views expressed by the Honorable Secretary of State on the necessity of reviving our commerce and our carrying-trade would seem to be in accord with the policy which we have the honor to submit for consideration.

for consideration.

On the decline of our carrying trade the Commission says:

The hope has been frequently expressed that Congress, in view of the effect of the existing restrictions upon our carrying trade, while attended with so large a decrease in our shipbuilding, notwithstanding its protection from foreign competition, will adopt a policy that will tend to terminate our dependence upon foreign carriers, and to recommence on a sure basis the development of our people is so closely connected, and which, as auxiliary to our navy in ships and sailors, may be doubly important in case of war.

CUSTOM-HOUSE MACHINERY.

The Commission recommends that oaths to entries be no longer required, but that provision be made whereby the signature to such documents as now require an oath shall have the force of an oath, and be subject to the like prepalities. enalties. On the abolition of Consular certificates the

On the aboutton of Commission says:
Should Congress, in revising the tariff, adopt the
system of specific duties, it would seem that Consular certificates might be safely dispensed with;
but, with the continuance of ad-valorem duties,
and the proposed enlargement and enforcement of

PROPOSED CHANGES IN CUSTOMS LAWS.

Among the suggestions made by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and approved by the Commission, are the following:

The duties should always be assessed on market-value at the place of exportation.

The law for discharging export-bonds should be simplified. Goods procured otherwise than by

should be invoiced at actual market value at period of exportation.

The Commission declines to recommend:
Requiring entries to be completed in thirty

Requiring entries to be completed in thirty days.

That the Government retain, in its discretion, the whole or any part of an invoice for not more than ten days.

Reduction of penal bond from double the value of the goods to double the value of duties. On this the Commission says:

While we are not prepared to reccommend the change suggested by the Chamber of Commerce, we are agreed that the bond itself is practically a nullity.

In accordance with the present practice, to which we see no opjection, if it was legalized, we recommend that the condition of the bond be so changed that it shall bind the importer to deliver to the Collector such additional packages of the invoice as he may call for, at any time within ten days after appraisement, and to pay all additional duties that may become due moon an appraisement, with interest, and any dismages that may accrue to the Government by reason of a failure to deliver the packages required by the Collector.

NOTES AND NEWS.

RECESS DETERMINED UPON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—In the House Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—In the House the feature of the day was the adjournment resolution. The significant fact was the desire of the great majority to adjourn for as long a period as possible. The extra session was longer than had been anticipated, and a greater portion of the members came here without having made their customary preparations for the winter. This has made the House restive for a long time. When the Ways and Means Committee reported the adjournment resolution, therefore, it passed without objection, except that the time was extended three days. The Ways and Means Committee had fixed the time Ways and Means Committe had fixed the time for reassembling for Jan. 7, but Gen. Butler reminded the House that the 8th of January was a Democratic holiday, and the time was extended to the 10th. When the resolution was returned concurred in by the Senate, a buzz of approbation went around the House.

resolution was returned concurred in by the Senate, a buzz of approbation went around the House.

The Color-Link in fam sours.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—The last issue of the Charleston (S. C.) New and Cowier, received here, has an editorial warning the colored Republicans of Charleston not to support, at the municipal election next week, the Independent Ecket, composed of colored Republicans and Independent white Democrats. The article, which causes considerable comment here, says:

Upon the colored people of Charleston will resident exet, or the attempt to defeat of the Democratic tracks, or the attempt to defeat of the Democratic tracks, or the attempt to defeat it. The defeat of the Democratic tracks, or the attempt to defeat it. The defeat of the Democratic tracks, or the attempt to defeat it. The defeat of the Democratic tracks, or the attempt to defeat it. The defeat of the Democratic tracks, or the attempt to defeat it. The defeat of the Democratic tracks, or the animal to the write will be re-established, and the whits will be putted squarely signist the blacks. Does my colored man doubt the result of each a contest, the State Government in every department being controlled by Democrats?

Ex-Representative Charles B. Farwell and Herman Kreissman, Consul to Berlin, and Col. Torrance, of Chicago, are in the city.

Paragraph of Chicago, are in the city.

Dr. Henjamin Actval to-day presented President Hayes his credenthis as Enroy Extraordurary and Minister Fleuripotentiary of the Republic of Paraguay to the United States.

SOUTHERN WAR GLAINS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—The Commissioners of Claims have submitted the seventh of their reports, made at the herinning of every regular session of Congress. They report on the \$455,761,106; the amount allowed is \$455,638. They made allowances in 71s cases, and 945 are disallowances to be either disapplay on the factor of prove athies the corn "stores or subbles," to which their jurisdiction is confined. The press deductions on allowed cases are due to differen

next; and the Commission itself is to cont no longer than March 10, 1879. The Com sioners have still about 2,000 claims awa final action, and no proofs at all have been in about 7,000 cases, being fully one-thir those presented under the act of March 8,

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—Mr. Sargent, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported, with an amendment, the House bill for the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of the United States steamer Huron. The amendment pro-vides for the payment to the heirs of the lost twelve months' sea pay; to the heirs of Capt. Guthrie, of the Life-Saving Service, one year's pay; and to the heirs of those belonging to the wrecking steamer B. & J. Baker, who were lost in attempting to save those on the Huron, \$100 each. The amendment was agreed to, and the

bill was passed.

At the expiration of the morning hour, Mr At the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. Mitchell called up the bill, recently introduced by him, to extend the term for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, for the purpose of having it referred to the Committee on Railroads, and, in expianation of the bill, he spoke at considerable length.

Mr. Thurman spoke briefly, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Conkling presented the petition of Austin Packard and others, of New York, in favor of the appointment of a Commission to communicate with other nations, with a view of having a railroad built across the Comment of Africa. Referred.

road built across the Continent of Africa. Referred.

Mr. Anthony (Rhode Island), from the Committee on Printing, reported, without amendment, the Senate resolution to print 3,000 extra copies of the President's message and the reports of the departments. Agreed to.

A number of bills were presented and referred.

Mr. Harris instroduced a joint resolution authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the Custom-House at Memphis to be constructed of Tennessee marble.

Mr. Teller submitted a resolution citing the agreement entered into between the United States and the confederate band of Ute Indians, for a cession of certain lands occupied by them to the Government, and calling upon the President to inform the Senate whether the payments provided for have been made, and whether the lands ceded have been occupied by citizens. Laid on the table.

for have been made, and whether the lands ceded have been occupied by citizens. Iaid on the table.

Also a resolution calling upon the President to inform the Senate as to the cost of the late war with the Sloux Indians, the casualties of rank and file among the irroppa, etc. Agreed to.

Mr. Edmunds called up the resolution submitted by him on the 20th of Novembee, directing the Attorney-General to communicate to the Senate as soon as may be a list of all eraminal prosecutions commenced in the courts of the United States in the District of South Carolina since the lat of January, 1876, for offenses against the lives, property, civil rights, or rights of suffrage of any person, with the names of the alleged offenders, and a statement of the disposition of such prosecution and the dates thereof. Agreed to.

Mr. Matthews called up the concurrent resolution submitted by him yesterday in regard to the payment of the principal and interest of the Government bonds in silver coin, and after it had been read he said it was his intention to snownit some remarks this aftermoon in regard to the resolution before moving its reference to the Committee on Finance. At the request of several Senators he would allow it to lie over until Monday and would then call it up and have something to say in regard thereto.

The Senate them, at 2:45, went into executive hereto.
The Senate then, at 2:45, went into executive ession, and when the doors reopened adjourned ntil Monday.

The following bills were introduced and reforred:

By Mr. Stephens—Amendatory to the act incorporating the Texas Pacific Railrond Company.

By Mr. Cox (N. Y.)—To organize the Life-Saving Service.

By Mr. Stewart—For the relief of settlers on certain lands in Minnesota heretofore granted for railrond purposes.

A resolution in regard to putting the records and flea of the House in a place of safety against fice was adopted.

Mr. Wood, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, reported a concurrent resolution for the adjournment of Congress for the Christmas holidays, from the 15th of December until Jan. 7.

Mr. Butler suggested that the House a journ until the 10th of January, because the 8th was a good old Democratic holiday,—the anniversary of Jackson's victory at New Orleans,—and the House would probably adjourn over that day at any rate.

Mr. Wood replied that if his friend would follow all the Democratic precedents, he would have no objection to the extension.

The resolution, amended as suggested, was passed.

The Speaker then called on Committees for re-

passed.
The Speaker then called on Committees for reports of a private nature.
The House then went into Committee of the Whole, with sir. Burchard (Illinois) in the chair, or motion of Mr. Knott, the Senate amendment to the bill for the relief of the sufferers of the

VANDERBILT'S WILL.

Progress of the Struggle to Get a Fairer

test was resumed to-day, quaint Dr. Bodenham-mer continuing his testimony. He said he never saw so clear-headed a man under such suffer-ing. He had seen the Commodore under the influence of excitement. He told several stories in illustration of this, not fit to print. On one occasion he recommended hot cloths as applied to the Commodore's abdomen. Dr. Linsley to the Commodore's abdomen. Dr. Library thought a hot application to the spine would also be good. He brought in gum-elastic bottles for holding hot water, and it was applied to the Commodore's spine. He didn't notice it at first, but after a while it began to get very warm and make him restless. He reached warm and make him restless. He reached around saying, "What's this?" and catching the bottle by the neck threw it on the floor. The cork came out and the water flew about. Mr. Lord tried to make out that the bottle was sized to be the lord. water flew about. Mr. Lord tried to make out that the bottle was aimed at Dr. Linsley, but the witness did not think so, although he acknowledged that that gentleman had a very marrow escape, at d that he went out of the room at once and do not return. The question as to whether pains such as Commedore Vanderbilt suffered did not sometimes end in insanity was regarded by the Surrogate as the vital point of the case, and he ruled out the question in regard to diseases which the Commodore had two years after making his will. The interesting witness was a plump laty, fashionably vital point of the case, and he ruled out the question in regard to diseases which the Commodore had two years after making his will. The interesting witness was a plump lady, fashionably dreased, who gave her name as Jennie W. Danforth, and said she was a magnetic healer. Amid many objections she testified that she was cent for by Mrs. Vauderbilt to treat the Commodore magnetically in 1876, and was in attendance throughout that and the two following months. She was three nights alone with the Commodore, a servant girl being stationed in the adjoining room within call. The first night the Commodore talked but little. The second night he seemed very much inclined to conversation. He said he had great belief in clairvoyance power; that he had been treated that way for years. Objections were raised to the relevancy of belief in Spiritualism, and the Surrogate said it had been decided that a Spiritualist was capable of making a will, but he admitted the evidence provisionally. Mrs. Danforth then resumed her testimony as follows: On the first night Commodore Vanderbilt said he was very unhappy and dissatisfied with his will. On the second night he said he was much distressed in mind in reference to his will, and he feared it was wrong of him to take the advice of William and Dr. Lincoln in having his daughters kept gawy from him. He made that and other statements that the Court might object to. Mr. Comstock moved to have the whole stricken out, on the ground that it amounted to a revocation of the will, which could not be done in that way. After a long argument as to the advisability of this sort of evidence, the Surrogate asked, "Suppose, to take an extreme case, the Commodore had said to this tady that he had been over-persualed by William, who had told him stories about the other children which he afterward discovered to be untrue, such a declaration would not be done in that, after reporting to the Commodore that his wife sensed distressed, he said to her: "I know what it is about. It is about my will. I will ma

ed for the ensuing year: President, John Maclay; Vice-President, E. J. Moyers; Treasurer, John Bell; Secretary, Dr. Millar; Chaplain, the Rev. Allan Curr; Executive Committee, A. Y. Medanaid, David Drummond, and James Nichola. A splendid collation was

FOREIGN.

Account of Recent Russian Operations at and About Erzeroum.

An Unofficial Statement as to Russia's Terms of Peace.

She Will Contend for the Autonomy of the Christian Population,

The Permanent Possession of Kars and Batonm, and Servian and Roumanian Independence.

She Also Expects to Secure the Free Passage of the Dardanelles.

Negotiations for the Settlement of the French Difficulties Suddenly Broken Off.

MacMahon Will Not Relinquish the Army, Navy, and Foreign Affairs Ministers.

THE OUTLOOK

IN ASIA MINOR. LONDON OFFICE OF THE CRICAGO TRIBUNI Dec. 8-4 a. m.-From Kars THE TRIBUNE'S correspondent telegraphs, Dec. 6, an attack on Erzeroum is impending, but nothing has transpired yet with regard to the manner in which operations will be brought to a

close. Whether bombardment, or regular siege, or assault is likely to be adopted may chiefly depend on circumstances. A great deal of snow has blocked the Soghanli Mountain, and, in consequence, some difficulty in transporting heavy ordance is experienced. Strong working parties are busy now in clearing that road. The ordinary Commissariat service has,

however, not been interrupted. Under date of Nov. 21 from Erzeroum have the following: Have been officially informed that it is not allowed to telegraph in-

UNPAYORABLE TO THE TURKS. On Tuesday the town was summoned to surrender for the second time. The Russian essenger stated that Kars had fallen. The same day the Russians fired a salute of 100 guns at Deve Boyun; we do not know whether in celebration of the fall of Kars, or for some other reason. Great military activity prevails. Several battalions marching to Erzeroum have been ordered to remain in the vicinity of Top Dagh. The Civil Government archives and nunicipal funds have for a second time been ent to Baiburt. The opening of the bombardment is momentarily expected, though Mukhtar Pasha says that his forces will be able to keep the enemy's cannon out of range of Erzeroum.

A TELEGRAM PROM CONSTANTINOPLE es that exertions are being made to i duce the Christian members of the Turkish Parliament, who are already slowly arriving, to sign a manifesto protesting against Russian aggression and assuring the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire of the undying loyalty of his Christian sub-

jects. A TELEGRAM FROM SISTOVA states that Tirnova, by speedy reinforcements from Biela, is fully secured against surprise from Suleiman Pasha, and that the relief of Plevna is impossible. A detatchment was pushed forward to Slataritza, driving the Turks thence and pursuing them in the direction of Debrova, thus turning the right flank of the Turkish forces and compelling them to desist upon their attack on Jaconitza. Consider able attention is directed to statements published yesterday in Bucharest, chiefly extracted from the Golos and other Russian newspapers, according to which it is thought better to

CONTINUE THE WAR than to agree to a patched-up peace which would compel Russia sooner or later to recommence hostilities in order to secure a conclusion of such a peace as she requires for the development of re-forms at home. It is added that the Imperial Government must obtain serions guarantees, namely, the autonomy of the Christian population of Turkey, inde-pendence of Roumania and Servia, an aggran-dizement of Montenegro, and for Russia the possession of Batoum and Kars and the free navigation of the Dardanelles.

REPORTED VICTORY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 7.—It is reported that Suleiman Pasha has gained another victory be-tween Elena and Tirnova.

RUSSIA'S TERMS.
BUCHAREST, Dec. 7.—A Russian statement is blished here which says that it is better to continue the war than to conclude a patched-up continue the war than to conclude a patched-up peace, which will sconer or later make another war necessary. Russia must obtain autonomy for the Christian population, independence for Roumania and Servia, increase of territory for Montenegro, and for Russia, possession of Batoum and Kars and the free navigation of the Dardanelles.

Dardanelles.

CHECKED,

BOGOT, Dec. 7.—Yesterday Gen. Deltinghausen, with reinforcements, arrived at Jacowitz.

Simultaneously a detachment was sent to Stataritza, and turned the flank of the Turkish main body, which was marching from Elena to Jacowitz. Thereupon the Turks suddenly ceased their movement against Gen. Deltinghausen's division.

division.

ERIEROUM.

Constantinopta, Dec. 6.—Ghaza Mukhtar
Pasha's army numbers 25,000 men. This is considered insufficient to hold Erzeroum. Reinforcements will be sent him.

THE CZAR.

LONDON, Dec. 8—5 g. m.—A Vienna corre-

spondent contradicts the rumors of the fil-health of the Czar. His Majesty's return, however, to St. Petersburg in January, is probable, as it is assumed that Plevas will have fallen by that time. Apply at ABMOUR & CO. S Facility

departure for the frontier, which had been an-nounced for the the 9th, will be postponed for a few days.

All Greek residents of Servia liable to conservation have been ordered by the Consul return home.

BRIDGE DAMAGED.

TURNU MAGURELLI, Dec. 6.—It is reported that sixteen pontoons of the Nikopolis bridge have been sunk by the storm, and more are expected to sink. It is blowing bard.

MACMAHON. HE WILL NOT SUBMIT.

LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE Dec. 8-4 a. m.—The attempt to form Cabinet with Dufaure as President of the Council has fallen through. Marshal Mac-Mahon held out on the point of naming his Ministers of War and Foreign Affairs, The Committee of the Left not consenting to these, gotiations were broken off. The Marshal was anxious that the Marquis De Bonneville and Gen. Rochebouet should retain their portfolios, both having expressed their willingness to do so, but the Committee of Righteen insisted on the constitutional right of the majority being respected. The orisis is now regarded as more serious than ever. It is quite possible that the approach of the time for opening the Exhibition may exercise an influence on both parties, but, at the moment of writing, the attempt to form a Ministry is a failure.

FALLEN THROUGH.

THE COMPROMISE BASIS.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—President MacMahon has finally conceded to M. Dufaure full liberty of action in forming a Cabinet. The new Ministry will, therefore, be homogeneous. This excludes President MacMahon's reservation that he might have the choice of the Ministers of War, Marine, and Foreign Affairs.

President MacMahon's submission is said to be due to the firmness of the Orientist Sen tors, who resolved not to support a second dis-solution. Duke D'Audiffret Pasquier, Presi dent of the Senate, told President MacMahor Wednesday that he himself would take the

ribune against such a proposal. THE MINISTRY.

It is believed the new Ministry will include
Leon Say, Minister of Finance; De Marcere,
Minister of the Interior; Christophle, Minister
of Public Works; Tiessferen De Bort, Minister of Commerce; Waddington, Minister of Public Instruction; and Bordoux, Minister of Justice

The Republican papers generally express dis-trust of President MacMahon and doubts respecting the efficacy of the projected com promise unless some guarantee be conceded.
The Constitutional and Solial rejoice that the
principle of government by majorities has

Paris, Dec. 7.—M. Dufaure held a consultation this afternoon with delegates from the
Left. It is rumored that difficulties exist because President MacMahon persists in holding
the portfolios of the Foreign, War, and Marine
Ministries aloof from the influence of Parliarepeters (Interlogation).

Ministries aloof from the influence of Parliamentary functionaries.

THE SCHEME PAILS.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The following semi-official note is published: "The President having accepted the conditions on which M. Dufaure agreed to form a new Cabinet, had on his part asked as his sole condition the Ministers of War, Marine, and Foreign Affairs should retain office. No difficulty ought, it would seem, to have arisen on this point, as it has been admitted under all previous Ministries that these departments should, in the interest of the country and the army, be placed beyond the reach of parties. At the last moment, however, these portfolios have been claimed by the projected Ministry. The Marshal has not been able to agree to this modification, which appears to him adverse to the good organization of the army and the continuity of diplomatic relations. Negotiations consequently peing broken off, M. Dufaure has been relieved of the mission of forming a Cabinet, and M. Batble is intrusted therewith."

THE OTHER SIDE.

The note in which M. Dufaure and his colleagues announced their inability to agree to the Marshal's conditions stated that while the the Marshal's conditions stated that white the Chief of a Parliamentary Cabinet could not consent to three colleagues being placed beyond his control, still, when this question of principle was once settled, President MacMahon's preferences would naturally be taken into serious consideration.

ences would naturally be taken into serious consideration.

SUDDEN CHANGE OF PRONT.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—President MacMahon's determination to insist upon having the nomination of the three Ministers seems to have been very sudden. Thus, on Thursday, after discussing this question with M. Dufaure, he concluded with these words: "After all you are responsible, consequently I leave you free in the choice of your colleagues." M. Dufaure was afterwards much surprised to find the Marshal had changed his determination.

PEACE AND WAR. USSIAN VIEWS THEREOF—IMPORTANCE OF THE

Correspondence London Times,
Sr. PETERSBURG, Nov. 16.—Good news com tinues to pour in from Asia Minor. Mukhta Pasha, after effecting a junction with Ismail, ha been again defeated, and has abandoned his strong position in front of Erzeroum. The siege of Kars has begun, and already one of the forts has been stormed. According to the latest intelligence the garrisons of these two important fortresses have peither the means nor the desire to offer a vigorous resistance, so that we may expect to hear soon that they have capitulated. Hard pressed in Europe, the Turks cannot create a new army for Mukhtar, and consequently the campaign in Asia Minor may be regarded as virtually at au end.

The advantages which the Russians expect to

derive from the possession of Erzeroum may be summed up thus:

"1. The capture of the fortress will produce a profound impression on the Turkish Government and people, and will undermine the moral force of the Turkish armies in Bulgaria.

4.2. As Erzeroum is the richest city in Asia

Minor, it may be made to pay a coniribution to indemnify not only the Armenian peasantry who have had to flee from their homes, but also the Russian population near the frontier and on the coast of the Black Sea, for the losses they have suffered at the hands of the barbarous Turks.

Turks.

"3. If our troops should be compelled to abandon the town, we can annihilate its significance as a fortress by destroying the fortifications and artillers. tions and artillery.

"4. We shall capture a great quantity of guns, ammunition, and provisions.

"5. If it be decided to retain the town, the troops will have comfortable winter quarters in a district capable of furnishing abundant supplies.

troops will have comfortable winter quarters in a district capable of furnishing abundant supplies.

"6. On the capture of Erzeroum, Kars will very soon capitulate, and then nearly the whole of Turkish Armenia will be in our possession." All this, of course, very pleasant intelligence, but, strange to say, it has not awakened much public enthusinsm in St. Petersburg. This is partly to be explained by the fact that the campaign in Asia Minor is regarded as of secondary importance. If you ask a Russian why he seems so indifferent to the good news, he will probably reply, "What we want is not victories, but practical results. The taking of Erzeroum brings us only a very little way nearest opence, for the campaign must be deeded in Adrianople or, perhaps, in Stamboul." But there is another and a deeper cause of this apparent apathy. So much enthusiasm was expended at the beginning of the campaign that the supply is, as it were, nearly exhausted. The whole tone of public feeling is now pitched in a much lower key. We now hear little about "heromartyrs," "great memorable epochs," "sacred historical missions," "decrees of Providence," and "the will of God." The "crusade for the emancipation of the suffering Orthdox Slavs" has sunk to "another struggle with our hereditary enemy, the Turk." This change was graphically described to me the other day by means of the following comparison:

"Imagine a rich, influential man of generous character who hears that some distant relatives are in extreme difficulties from no fault of their own, and that their only hope is the assistance. Belistring that he can easily save them from ruin and starvation, he immediately sets to

work; but he soon discovers that the task he has undertaken is by no means so easy as he imagined. Unforeseen difficulties and complications arise, till at last he becomes so entangled that his own fortune and social position are seriously endangered. As he has staked his reputation on the result, he cannot withdraw, but his conception of the whole thing undergoes a radical change. Other motives besides benevolent feelings come into play, and perhaps the benevolence is replaced by an opposite sentiment. Well, we Russians are in a similar position. We began the work from purely benevolent motives and imagined that we could quickly accomplish it with very little difficulty; but we have unexpectedly become involved to such an extent that we have to think chiefly of our own interests. Idyllic dreams have been dispelled by hard, disagreeable facts, and in the minds of some of us there is a feeling of resentment against those who, in a certain sense, led us into these complications. We cannot, however, abandon them, though our sentiments towards them may be changed. Our own reputation demands that we should succeed in ameliorating their condition."

The importance for Russia of possessing the command of the Black Sea and securing the neutrality of Austris is well brought out in an able article by Gen. Leer, a Professor of the Nicholas Staff College. The article is so interesting that I venture to give a condensed translation of it:

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able article by Gen. Leer, a Professor of the Nicholas Staff College. The article is so interesting that I venture to give a condensed translation of it:

"In consequence of certain geographical and political conditions the seat of war in the Balkan Peninsula has for us a very unfavorable appearance. Surrounded on three sides by soas which are not in our power (the Black Sen, the Mediterranean, and the Adriatic), and on the fourth side aimost entirely shot in by Austria, except a narrow opening between the Carpathians and the mouth of the Danube, from 80 to 100 versts, it presents extremely disadvantageous conditions for invasion. It is, in tact, a bag with a narrow mouth. Our army has to crawl into the narrow opening, and then to advance by a long narrow corridor between two fences, 100 to 150 versts apart, neither of which belong to us. Thus we have the most unfavorable strategical conditions—a short base and a long line of operations. But the base is not only short; it is at the same time insufficiently protected. On the one side it reaches the Danube or the Black Sea. In a word, the base has all the peculiarities which it ought not to have; it is short, its flanks are unprotected, and its rear is exposed along the whole of the northern Black Sea coast. From all this we may easily perceive how important is the part which Austria plays, and how important it would be for us to have the command of the Black Sea. The command of the Black Sea. The command of the Black Sea, which Austria plays, and how important it would be for us to have the command of the Black Sea. The command of the Black Sea the solution of the question. All the difference between our slow, undecided movements in the campaign of 1839. Besides this, by means of the fleet we could move at once considerable forces to the seat of war, and thereby accelerate the solution of the fleet in the latter year. Not less important in the strategic sense are our political relations with Austria. An offensive alliance with Austria, like the co-operation of o tecting the two flanks and the rear of our base of operations. Supposing the main army to consist of 150,000 men, the first supplementary army, on the west coast of the Black Sea and on the Danube, should have about 100,000; the second, on the northern coast of the Black Sea, should have about the same number; and the third, in the Principalities, Bessarabia, or Poland, to protect the right flank against Austria, Dleast 300,000. Thus, in order to protect the operations of the army of 150,000, there ought to be three supplementary armies containing together half a million of men."

This article is interesting in more than one respect. As it was published in the Sbornik Gosudarsteennykh Zanski before the commencement of the war, it proves that there were some men in the Russian army who did not imagine that the campaign would be a mere military promenade.

THE TURKISH ARMY. MEASURES FOR ITS REINFORCEMENT.

VARNA, Nov. 4.—The unexpected but decisive VARNA, Nov. 4.—Ine unexpected but decisive defeats sustained by the army of Mukhtar Pasha in Asia and the precarious position of Osman Pasha at Pleyna on the European side have materially altered the situation of the two bellig-Foreign Office. The Legation people here think that Plunkett, unable to save his own his, care trainly altered the situation of the two belliggerent Powers, and the question, what resources remain to the Turkish Government to continue the war which has hitherto redounded so much to its honor, presents itself more urgently than ever. The only answer to this on Nov. 33. The China, of the Cunard Lise, question is to be found in new levies of troops, the cathing out of all the reserves, and, lastly, the sending the detachments of the army already formed, but hitherto dispersed army already formed, but bitherto dispersed and unengaged, to the seat of actual operations. This is the resolution of the Seraskierate, which is determined on no account to give up the struggle, but rather to continue it with increased energy. No doubt from the numbers expected by the War Council in augmentation of their forces a considerable percentage may of their forces a considerable percentage may be deducted, theory generally proving more sanguine than fact. Still, making every allowance for counter-considerations, the Turks should be able so far to recruit their present forces that they need fear no final subjugation.

The measures agreed upon by the Seraskierate for the augmentation of the army, and the numbers computed to result from them, are respectively as rollows: All the recruits liable by ordinary course of law to serve next year were last month summoned to service. By this measure there were raised 25,000 infantry, 4,320 field artillery, 3,980 cavalry, 4,960 fortress artillery, and 1,700 engineers—in all about 44,000 men. These troops have already in part been distributed among the different armies. At first it was intended to form these recruits into an army corps consisting of twelve tirailleur, battalions, thirty-four initantry battalions, two field artillery regiments, and fourteen batteries. After more mature consideration, however, it was determined to distribute them among the troops of the line, for the purpose, mainly, of covering any retreats which, out of tactical considerations, might be made in the course of the war. Next follows the calling out of the Rediffs. The troops thus called out have been formed into independent corps in the following manner: The First Corps is at Shumla, with twenty-sight battalions, equal to 20,000 men; the Second Corps comprises thirty-one battalions, or 3,000 men, at larguit; ten battalions, or 3,000 men, at kars; pine battalions, or 7,000 men, at Exercoun; seven battalions, or 8,000 men, at Rary; pine battalions, or 7,000 men, at Exercoun; seven battalions, or 8,000 men, at sivas; eleven battalions, or 8,000 men, at sivas; eleven battalions, or 8,000 men, at including the recruits who were raised formerly, shows a grand total of 183,000 men.

Besides this new levy the Turkish srmy in the field will receive a strong reinforcement in the Corps of Bagdad, consisting of twelve infantry battalions, of the first company to the seat of war. Those who are ready for departure for the seat of war. Those who are ready for departure for the seat of war. Those who have reached the front, those who are ready to start—amounts, according to

and the additions they also are continual making to their numbers, the situation of Turks will not appear too assuring.

These measures, however, do not exhaust military resources of the country. There still a reserve which may be called out, which would yield an increase of 183 battalic or 146,000 men. Lastly, the militia system than the proceed, would command 487 tallons, of which only thirty-three have as come forward. There thus remains a force 434 battalions liable to be summoned to arm Altogether the total military force of Turk not yet calledout may be set down at 500, men. and the additions they also are co

TUCSON, Ari., Dec. 7.—From private letters received here, to which credence is attached, the following news is gleaned: Gen. Epitacio Huerta, Commanding General of Sonora under Diaz, is ordered to Mexico, and all the Federal Diaz. is ordered to steated, and in the recent garrison in Sonora are concentrating in Guan mas, the frontier towns being left unprotected Discontent is general in Sinaloa, Sonora, an Lower California, there having been a revolu-tion of opinion in favor of Lerua. Importan-news is expected soon.

MISCELLANY. THE PAPAL SUCCESSION.

LEBON, Dec. 7.—The Portuguese Minister to
the Vatican has been raised to the rank of
Ambassador. Portugul claims the right of veta
in the next Papal election.

In the next Papal election.

BUMORED RESIGNATION OF DISEABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Rumors of Earl Beaconsfield's resignation of the Fremiership are again circulating, and that Lord Derby, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, will succeed him, and that the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, will succeed Lord Derby, Dec. 8.—5.a.m.—There were withdrawn from the bank yesterday £100,000 in American eagles for New York.

THE GREAT BAID. Most of the Saloon-Keepers of New York City the Occupants of Evil-Doers' Cells, Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The Police Justices this Naw York, Dec. 7.—The Police Justices this morning had to dispose of over 600 salcon-keepers, who filled the station-houses last night with their persons and indignation. The orders were issued yesterday by the Police Superintendent that all persons found selling liquor without a license were to be warded and arrested unless they closed their places. The result was a wholesale raid, overcrowded station-houses, and vast amounts of swearing. A majority of the arrested were held for trial in \$100 bail. A majority also show receipts from the Excise Commissioners show receipts from the Excise Commissioner for license-money paid in to them. The Com missioners, it seems, since they did not know whether they had any right to grant licenses under the present mixed condition of the hist-laws, took the saloon-keepers' money, gave re-ceipts, and promised them the license later. On these receipts the saloon-keepers pro-On these receipts the saloon-keepers protosell, and hold them to be as good as I. The Excise Commissioners recently had The Excise Commissioners recently backed down from their position, and threw it agon the police to stop the sale without license. There are many complaints from the most re-spectable dealers, who offered security, but were not allowed to leave the station. The were not allowed to leave the station, movement is one of the curious ones come with the Murphy Movement, and is regard a great victory. A large number of delosed up on notification of the police, others were undisturbed, as no places entered where curtains were lowered as a caution. Test cases will be tried at one fore the Supreine Court. Nearly 300 saloon-keepers were arrested this morning the raiding still continues.

OVERDUE STEAMERS.

Nothing Definite from the City of Berlin.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribust.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—There are grave. apprehensions at the British Legation the evening that Plunkett, recent Secretary of the English Embassy here, was lost upon the Chy of Berlin off the coast of Brittany. Cable dispatches to-night make it seem probable that the City of Berlin is lost there. Plunkett was a passenger, and had charge of some important papers. A box has been washed ashore on the coast of Britany, carefully sealed and directed to the British Foreign Office. The Legation people here think that Plunkett, unable to save his own his.

on Nov. 23. The China, of the Cunard Lies, and the France, of the French Line, arrived this afternoon, thirty-six hours behind time.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The steamer wrecked off the Island of Ushant, France, is named the European, from the Cape of Good Hops, for Plymouth and Southampton. A Brest dispatch says the European ran on a rock in a foz. The passengers took to the boats, and the steamer sank ten minutes afterward. No lives were lost.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Omcago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Dec. 7.—The Dominion Parliament will be summoned for the dispatch of business in about six weeks.

The Governor-General gave a banquet tonight to Sir A. T. Galt, Mr. Smith, Minister of

The Canada Central Railroad was tra to the Brockville & Ottawa Railroad Company The Quebec Board of Trade have recommended as subjects for discussion at the Dominion Board meeting, the use of American canals to Canadian boats on the same terms that American boats are admitted to Canadian canals, and the establishment of an Associated Colonial Chamber of Commerce.

D. S. Eastwood, Assignee, left for Chicago to interview Legault, the absconding merchant, who is now in jail, in the interest of the creditors.

Nos. Special Disputes to the Chicago Tribune.

M. NTREAL, Dec. 7.—Baron De Guichainville le Matager Massein, one of Father Chiniqua's converts, has written a letter to the press, addressed to Bishop Fabre, stating that he has renounced Protestantism and rejoined the Boman-Catholle Church. As an offset to this, a French-Canadlan priest, named. George Benard Tanguay, of Montreal, publishes in the Wissenhis remission from the Church of Rome.

The Catholic Union has, issued the Iollowing order:

The Catholic Union has, issued the following order:

The delegates of the Catholic Union of Canada avail themselves of the occasion of their first General Convention to announce to the world the principles upon which this Union is based, and the purpose for which it is formed. The principle of matual ferbearance and good-will, which has heretofore gnided the inhabitants of this Domnion, hay greatly contributed to the general benefit, by securing those rights without which citizenshap ceases to be a blessing, and cementing more firmly the bonds of the political amion within which all are striving to work out their common desting—The members of the Catholic Union of Canada, while cherishing the 'religious and national are striving to work out their common destiny. The members of the Catholic Union of Canada, while cherishing the religious and antiquate the cherishing the religious and antiquate the control of the respective races to which they belong, ask for themselves nothing which they feliuse to their neighbors; and, while maintaining their own just and lawful rights, they are, at the same time, ready to respect the rights of others, and to remore whatever might give a cause of occasion of destroying or endangering the harmony and good-feeling which have prevailed in the past, and which they are anxious to restore and perceivate in the future, and for which they appeal to the support and sympathy of their feellow-citizens of every creed and class, that it may again be their pride that nowhere on the face of the earth is instea a fuller measure of civil and religious liberty than in this bombaion of Canada.

Sectal historical The Chicago Tributa.

OTTAWA, Dec. 7.—The shipment of sawed lumber for this year may now be considered closed. The result of the zenson's business is reported, on the whole, very satisfactory, and a decided improvement on that of inst year, especially in the reduction of losses through had debts. The ebipments during the last year reached 110,737.314 feet, valued at \$1,114,170.55, against 103,225,630 feet for 1876, valued at \$1,024,937.17.

DEADWOOD.

DRADWOOD, Dec. 7.—Difficulty has arisen regarding the ownership of the Woolley sine. George W. Ramsdell, Maj. J. N. Woolley, and S. Edwards being contestants for the proprietorship, each of whom has alternately held possession by means of armed forces. Lastinght Col. Ramsdell, with seven armed men, took possession, whereupon the Woolley interest organized a force and drove them cut. They in turn were driven out by a force of

M'ELLIG

A Reporter Visits Home

His Statement of the Got His V

Miss McKee Transferr Brief Inter

Something Further Abou cated Mortgage A Visit to the House-It Is

AT THE

ARRAIGNED BEFORE
At 9 o'clock yesterday mo
Kee, who shot Constable Me
ternoon while he was levyin
at ner house, No. 36 Rush
before Justice Kaufmann at
Court, and committed in def
fort was made by her attorne;
to secure her release, since
that end in view would ha
wounded man being reporte
condition and likely fo
was immediately transa.
Chicago-Avenue Station.
Jail, and confined in the w
not locked up in a cell,
signed her, as it is the custo
prisoners to wander about
building during the day,
aloof from the other inmate
and commaned with hersei
ped in about noon, and ip
prostrated. She was ill, ib
ring in a physician to pres
afternoon a Thibura reporte
was comparatively calm, ask
A STATEMENT REGARDLE
She said that she was lyin
came to the house, and whi
jumped up and slipped or
going out of her room,
first floor,—what mich
back parlor,—she met them
them (she thought McEllipor
you enough law before you g
We will teach you to
go recognize him, although be
before. He was not disquise
face was very red. The
wanted and she ddin't know,
for the back parlor—the only
floor—and as she was movine
caught hold of her and sh
thought she heard a noise do
ing from the shove, she took
pocket of her water,
been afraid ever |
was
entered by b
terribly frightened because,
aim. It was the first time sh
in her life. She had no int
didn't remember anything a
eited: but she recollected th

didn't remember anything cited; but she recollected 'Did you aim at the of

orter.
"I need no vindication
Ray," she replied. "He Mr. Thomas then in "What reputation the they were tenants of yours tion asked him.
"I never spoke to any one Col. Ray. He called once in their rent reduced, and he the highest terms. We mame, and the reputation good, so far as we know. Tor more than a year, as twelfth of that time to find averything is not all right."

M'ELLIC WHAT HE THINKS OF James S. McElligott, the who was shot by Miss Alvins visited by a TRE South Halsted street, in after noon. In order to

representative passed throughest we buildings, up an outside and narrow, to the second at ure, the lower portion of whe shooting-gallery, but which seried and empty. The ments was through the surroundings were not wealth or refinement, nor je the fac simile of an Irish boy of life, without any of the stokens of taste which use humble class of American during the wounded man, who conducting room or parlor into room, where the sufferer lametalile wesh-basin was clut and held in close proximity visitor inquired if the patter if blood flowed from his mode "Oh no," replied his wife once in a while." It was a telligence that the pattern in while." It was a telligence that the pattern in to see him in the forenoon NO DEFINITE ANSWER of the pattent, and discreetly McElligott regarding his good night's sleep and felt cerday. He does not suffer, and everything is being don done to secare his comfortnourishment except milk, vingly. A cloth, wet with

external application to a moved that the writer the bullet entered. The a small, round, red spot, derons little muscle passes

afflicted man to describe to THE EXACT in which he was standing at the shot, and he explained with his left side toward the McKee was located when shim, and consequently the course, striking him in the bowels, about four inches numerons glands. The man, and, owing to receiving the bail, it took its course through ting the bowels, and sped ohis anatomy without cutting the intestines. It muss, if direct course, have spent if region of the lower lobe of could not have entered his must necessarily have been passed through to mas the opposite side, his case is he of lead should have lodged nair regions, his recovery ig may live and suffer for an physician in charge is evidiget what the result will be.

Mr. Elligott gave a hist brief, which was substandar Tags Therburns of yestevery positive about the facilin the interest of the law with a judgment for rent.

HE USED STRATEGY It over the substant the temperature.

with a judgment for rent.

HE USED STRATEGY p
to the premises. It was the sent the man around to McKee and her sister, cumstance, and was acting scheups. He was accommended and express driver and was After the outer front door says he directed McIner; the vestibule, between the so that the latter could a commenced reading the would not stop to listen about midway in the hall whim and tried to lock a "Madam, it will be us anything."

oys, I'm hit." Ain't once enough? they also are continually numbers, the situation of the ear too assuring.

however, do not exhaust the of the country. There is the may be called out, and an increase of 183 battalions, lastly, the militia system, d, would command 467 bataly thirty-three have as yet ore thus remains a force of a to be summoned to arms, bal military force of Turkey may be set down at 500,000

EXICO.

c. 7.—From private letters which credence is attached, is gleaned: Gen. Epitacio ing General of Sonora under Mexico, and all the Federa are concentrating in Guaya-owns being left unprotected, and in Sinaloa, Sonora, and heré having been a revolu-favor of Lerga. Important

CELLANY.

PAL SUCCESSION.

The Portuguese Minister to een raised to the rank of ugal claims the right of veto election.

dection.

GNATION OF DISEABLE.

—Rumors of Earl Beaconst the Premiership are again at Lord Derby, Secretary of a Department, will succeed Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary, a shipments.

5 a.m.—There were withmank yesterday £180,000 in New York.

REAT RAID.

on-Keepers of New York 7.—The Police Justices this spose of over 600 saloon-the station-houses last night and indignation. The orders day by the Police Superinguous found selling liquor ere to be warded and articological their places. The replesale raid, overcrowded and vast amounts of writy of the arrested were 100 bail. A majority also the Excise Commissioners the Excise Commissioners paid in to them. The Comaixed condition of the State
wheepers' money, gave red them the licenses later,
wheepers' money, gave rede salcon-keepers proceeded
money security backed down
on, and threw it upon
the sale without licenses,
plaints from the most rewho offered security, but
o leave the station. The
the curious ones connected
wement, and is regarded as
large number of dealers
tion of the police. Many
urbed, as no places were
ms were lowered as a prewill be tried at once beConrt. Nearly 300 more
arrested this morning, and
inues.

STEAMERS.

rom the City of Berlin. o The Chicago Pribant.

O, Dec. 7.—There are grave
the British Legation this
tt, recent Secretary of the tt. recent Secretary of the re, was lost upon the City t of Brittany. Cable dis-make it seem probable of Berlin is lost was a passenger, and important papers. A box one on the coast of Brit-Legation people here think

6.—Of vessels due at this teamer State of Virginia is te, she having left Glasgow hina, of the Cunard Line, nina, of the Cunard Line, e French Line, arrived this hours behind time. The steamer wrecked off nt, France, is named the Cape of Good Hope, for approx. A Brest dispatch in on a rock in a fog. The he boats, and the steamer afterward. No lives were

IAN NEWS.

The Omegor Tribune.

The Dominion Parliament refer dispatch of business

eral gave a banquet to-ilt, Mr. Smith, Minister of a, and other distinguished Railroad was transferred ttawa Railroad Company

of Trade have recommend-cussion at the Dominion use of American canals to same terms that Ameri-to Canadian canals, and an Associated Colonial e, signee, left for Chicago to be absconding merchant, the interest of the cred-

The Chicago Probana.

Baron De Guchainville me of Father Chiniquay's letter to the press, adree, stating that he has sm and rejoined the Ro-As an offset to this, a t, named George Benard publishes in the Witass Church of Rome. has, issued the following Catholic Union of Canada occasion of their first Gen ince to the world the principle of much on the based, and the pured. The principle of much with which has heretomis of this Dommion, has be general benefit, by se without which clineashing the general benefit, by se without which clineashing a mind within which all their common destinytholic Union of Canada, religious and national religious the they are at the pect the rights of others, might give a cause or occurrent peak the face of the carth is civil and religious liberty Canada.

The Chacago Trubuse.

The Chacago Trubuse is very satisfactory, and on that of last year, estatolistic and religious liberty canada.

of the Woolley mine, Maj. J. N. Woolley, and estants for the proprie-has alternately held of armed forces. Last ith seven armed men, pen the Woolley inter and drove them out." iven out by a force of led by S. Edwards, who provisioned for a seign

M'ELLIGOTT.

A Reporter Visits Him Home.

His Statement of the Way in which He Got His Wound.

wagon and took him to his home. He stated that he had known these people for some time, and had had trouble with them before. To use his own expression, "They are a hard crowd."

M'ELLIGOTT

emigrated to this country about twenty five years ago from Ireland. For fitteen years he has lived in this city and vicinity. He is about 33 years of ago, and stoully built. He said he went to the Town of Lake at the time the first spadeful of earth was struck in the Stock Yards, and was for some time employed by the Union Stock-Fards Company. He has been a Constable for the past nine years, being now upon his third term. He has been elected each time from the Town of Lake. Last year he feated by Mitchell, the present incumbent. He has practiced almost entirely in the city, having his headquarters at the office of Justice J. C. Haines, and has generally been regarded as an efficient officer. McElligott claims to be the oldest resident at the Stock-Yards, and is well spoken of in that vicinity. He has a wife and two small children, the youngest of whom is but a few mouths old.

DOWN ON MAC.

with him. Then I went and dismissed the suits be had commenced in my name to replevin the furniture, etc., selzed by the Chadwicks. I was trying to get possession of the goods. There is no way that she can torture out an assumption that I have persecuted her except on the theory that I had gone over to the enemy and conspured against her, which is perfectly absurd."

"They are respectable women, are they not?"

"I never heard anything against them."

"You had nothing to do with the seizure of the goods?"

"No." The first lot was taken when I was absent from the city, and I attempted to recover them to protect myself. The second was made by some one whom I never could find, and I could not replevin them. The last seizure was Thursday. All were made by parties who were unknown to me."

The state of the control of the cont

policeman told me not to give it up. That young man deceived me."

"Was your sister alone when you returned?"

"How did she appear?"

"How did she appear?"

"She was very much excited, and said she had shot somebody. I asked her about it, but what she said was so disconnected that I could make nothing out of it. She was more excited than I ever saw her before."

"How long had she had the revolver?"

"Ever saw her before."

"Ever saw her before."

"Ever saw her before. We were in the Justice Court at the time they broke in. They took all our jewelry and silverware. She got the pistol for protection. She was afraid some one was coming in nearly all the time, and had to take opiates-to get sleep. Sometimes she didn't get a wink of sleep for two or three nights. The last trial took place Tnesday, and that afternoon one of the Constables cause here. Another came to the basement door at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning. The third valit this week was made Thursday afternoon."

"Had Mr. Thomas given you may advice about keeping men out."

"He told us to keep the doors shut."

"He told us to keep the doors shut."

"He when did you leave Chadwick's house on Pine street!"

"How MUCH RENT DID YOU OWE HIN !"

"Nece stell. Our rent was naid must be let."

Overthrew of the Commune.

The Hon. Elilu B. Washburne delivered his lecture on "The Siege and Commune of Paris." last evening at the Tabernacle before a large and interested audience. The spacious auditorium was well filled, and there were several hundred people in the galleries. A large number of prominent citizens occupied the platform, which was draped with the Stars and Stripes, and further ornamented with stacked arms at either end. A brass band ocwith stacked arms at either end. A brass band occupied one of the cages in which under the Moody
administration the reporters were seated, and gave
a number of patriotic airs during the evening.
Shortly after 8 o'clock Gen. Martin Beem
stepped to the front and made a short address, introducing Mr. Washburne. He called attention to
the wonderful history of Paris and its attractions
for the whole civilized world. Mr. Washburne
had played a very important part in the great
drama transacted there, and had played it with
honor to the American people.

Ar. Washburnes, who was received with loud
applause, plunged at once into his story. He described his arrival at Paris in May,
1869, when Napoleon HI. reigned in the
Tuileries, and the town was gay with all the with stacked arms at either end. A brass band oc-

Tulleries, and the town was gay with all the splendor of the Second Empire. In July, 1870, stirred up by the false cry of glory, the Emperor

the humiliation of France and the exile of the Bonapartes.

AS TO THE EMPEROR HIMSELF; short of stature, thoughtful and tacitum, he possessed none of that vivacity supposed to be indigenous to the French people. He had the faculty of judging of men and their capabilities, surrounded himself with men capabilities, and capabilities of all men was his conplete the capacity of a born Frenchwoman, and ruled with an abandon which endeared her to the most luxurious Court ever known. But beneath all the outside show of the Court were heard the mutterings of popular discontent. The people, trampled under the fron heel of an armed police, were discontented. The alleged cause of the France-Prussian war was that a scheme was on foot to place a German Prince on the throne of Spain, but this was not the real cause. The Bonaparitist Government felt that the demand of the French for glory must be complied with.

July 3, 1870, Mr. Washburne left for the baths of Bohemia, and there he first learned of the declaration of war by France against Germany. Returning at once to Paris he found the people madened by the false news so industriously disseminated that the French people, in the person of their Ambassador, had been inaulted by the Emperor William at Ems. The German Ambassador and his Legation were compelled to leave Paris at once, and

insted that the French people, in the person of their Ambassador, had been insuled by the Emperor William at Ems. The German Ambassador and his Legation were compelled to leave Paris at once, and

30,000 GERMANS,
most of them of the poorer class, were left without protection. By agreement with France and Germany, the United States Minister took charge of the interests of these unfortunate people, the United States having consented to this course. None were allowed to leave without his passport, and to many of them he gave money and assistance. They could not self their property to the French, and for their relief the German Government placed 60, 600 thaiers in the hands of the United States Minister. By arrangement with M. Gambetta, the French Government magnanimously sent the foreigners to the Belgian frontier. The credit of this act was due to

Applause and a solitary hiss. It was at this time that the speaker first made the acquaintance of this traily great man, who was then coming to the front. To-day he was the great central figure in France. He had been condemned to three months' imprisonment for saying that MacManon must either submit to the will of the people or resign, but the dispatches of yesterday showed that MacManon huben compelled to bow to the will of the people, and take into his counsels the Republicans whom he had formerly rejected. Confined in a dangeon, Gambetta would have been more powerful than in the tribune of the Chamber of Deputies.

The speaker described the situation in Paris when You Molitke's hosts were slowly but surely gathering around it. Sedan came, burying in its ruins a mation and a dynasty. The news came Saturday, Dec. 3, but was bare and meagre. Newspaper offices and the offices of the Mayor were crowded and foreigners were arrested by thousand because the standard become of the Chamber of Deputies, and for esplonage. At hight a special session of the Chamber was held, at which a proposition to depose Napoleon was introduced but not settled. By 2 p. m. the National Guerra

tion. Ernest Picard escaped and raised a force to rescue his colleagues.

THE SUFFERINGS DURING THE SIEGE began about the middle of December. The Government seized every horse for food, and the speaker was naked \$25 for a turkey. He didn't est horse mest, but he did est male mest, and found it very good. A shap was opened for the sale of cats and dogs, rats and mice, which the speaker visited. All the wild animals in the Jardin des Plantes were esten, and every tree in the public gardens was not down for fuel. It was not until the last moment, when all the provisions had been exhausted, that the treaty was made by which Paris was surrendered to the invader. There was neither food, fuel, light, nor mesas of locomotion when the surrender was effected.

Earch 1 the Germans entered and held possession for two days. The people had become demoralized, and fell easily into the hands of the Red Republicuns. Mr. Washburne at this point took occasion to pay a high tribute to the character of M. Thiers, with whom he had an intimate acquaintance from 1871 until his desth. He then proceeded to a consideration of the aiffentiage which arose when the Thiers Government took possession. The National Guard was disaffected, and took possession of the heights of Montmartre.

THE COMMUNE WAS INAUGURATED.

A consideration of the sification which arose when the content to the property of the content to the third was districted, and took possession. The street?

"Setween the 20th and 20th of July."

"How MCOR BERY DID YOU OWN EMP!"

"None at all, Our real was paid, until the late of the other of July with a distress werrant for 500 runt and 50 costs. They said if we would pay the 850 they would leave the house. I gave my estreties and the handle is to Mchiligott, and he said the said was the said that the said and the handle is to Mchiligott, and he said the would near the house. I gave my estreties and the handle is to Mchiligott, and he said that the said of the said that the said that the said of the said that said the said that said the said that said that the said that the said that said that the said that said that the said that said that said that the said that said that

A NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The Tribine.

Chicked, Dec. 7.—Every winter, as soon as snow is on the ground, boys congregate in the streets and assail peaceable citizens passing along with showers of snowballs, especially any one who has a silk hait, no respect is even paid if in the company of a lady. The crowd defy any one who they assail by insuits and jeers, and follow up the attack by sending showers of snowballs; in sloppy weather a blow from one of them is as bad as a large stone. Cannot the Council pass an ordinance to remedy this evil, and cannot instructions be given the police to look after this class of offenders, and arrest them at sight, so as to stop this newailing nuisance, which is on the increase and ought to be put a stop to at once? A good fine would no doubt have a beneficial effect.

A WEST SIDER.

THE BALL IN NEW YORK.

Special Disputch to The Chacago Tribune. New YORK, Dec. 7.—The grand ball to be given at the Academy of Music next Tuesday night by the Cresent and Cross Society, in ald of the wounded Russians and Turks, promises to be one of the most brilliant affairs of the stirred up by the faise cry of glory, the Emperor entered upon that disastous war which ended in the humiliation of France and the exile of the Bonapartes.

As TO THE EMPEROR HIMSELF; short of stature, thoughtful and taciturn, he possessed none of that vivacity supposed to be

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Bracch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where savertiesments will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. in. during the week, and until 9 p. in. on Saturdays:

WILLIAM H. WINNING, Bookseller and Stationer, 154 Twenty-section-si. near Western-av.

S. M. WALDEN, Kewsteller, Stationer, etc., 1000 West Madison-st. near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West Side News Depot, 1 Bine Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

OESORGE HENRY. Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Division-size Henry, Sooks, Stationery, etc., 330 Division-size Henry, Corner of Halsted-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A CHANCE TO BUY A USEFUL ARTICLE FOR A CHANCE TO BUY A USEFUL ARTICLE FOR A CHANCE TO BUY A USEFUL ARTICLE FOR THE STATE OF THE ST

H. T. MARTIN, 134 STATE-ST.

HOOK 5.

A FPLETONS CYCLOPEDIA, 14 MOROCCO, \$88.

A Chambers Cyclopedia, 5 morocco, \$35.

Chambers Cyclopedia, 122.50.

Don Quitote, illustrated by Dore, \$15.

Every control of the contro

TO EXCHANGE,

I HAVE A PLEASANT, COMPORTABLE HOME,
built by owner (never rented); located in the pleasantest part of resident Chicago, that I wish to exchange
for a good stock of hardware in a town of 4,000 to
6,000; will give a good bargain for the right shock.
Address 2972, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD PARM, WORTH
from 85,007 to 810,000, a good-paying drug store;
difference in clear suburban property. Address O 29,
Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—2,000 ACRES OF CHOICE WESTcrit farm land, in exchange for equities or personal
property. Call at Room 14, 180 Dearborn-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST ON MONDAY, 3D INST.. ONE LARGE of perfumery. Liberal reward will be given by addressing O 73, Tribune office.

UST NEAR THE CORNER OF MADISON AND Aberdeen-sts., portmonnaic containing money, a railroad ticket; to Ravenswood (30 rides), etc., The finder will be liberally rewarded by learing it with Dr. Freeman, 16 Aberdeen-st., of it, J. Bennett, 30, 1 Michigan-sv.

MACHINER V.

LOR SALK-CHEAP—A NO. 2 RICHARDS COPP.

POR SALE-CHEAP-A NO. 2 RICHARDS' GORN-sheller, with selvestor beits, buckets, etc., sheatly new; also good recond-hand portable and station engines, 4 to 25 horse-power, for sale or trade. L. D. POLLAHD, 30 south Capa.

FOR SALEFOR SALEFOR SALEFOR SALEFOR SALEFOR SALEA LARGE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.
FOR SALE-A LARGE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.
FOR SALE-BO BARRELS OF GOOD CIDER VINEgar; cheap. Address H. Box 240 Paw. Paw. Mich.

STORAGE.
FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE FOR FURNITURE,
carraigres, and merchandise; lowest relect money loaned at 10 per cent per year. 100 West Monros-bi.

50 LATE IMPROVED ALL KINDS SHUTTLE machines, warranted at half the lowest prices. Private lean offices, 125 Clark-st., Room A, up-staffre.

AGENTS WANTED-NO MATTER WHAT YOU have sold, call and on the best thing out at 148

COUNTRY REAL PRIATE COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-FARMS, FARMS, FARMS—THERE are 10,000 in Chicago who want to lease, pay, or exchange Chicago property for farms, and I propose to sate them. I have sectional many of every Western for a theoretore, if you wish to buy, lease, or exchange for a theoretore, if you wish to buy, lease, or exchange for a theoretore, if you wish to buy, lease, or exchange for a theoretore, if you wish to buy, lease, or exchange from 1.30 Clark-sis.

FOR SALE-IOWA LANDS—I HAVE THE EXclusive agency of 30,000 acres choice lows wheat leads for sale at a bargain; a safe and profitable investment; trices perfect; taxes said up to isro: Apply to B. B. FERGUSON, 103 Lassiles-it, Chicago.

FOR SALE-MUST BE SOLD TO CLOSE AN ESLate, one of the best farms in McHenty Gosney, 600 acres, \$25 per acre; small payment down; 35 miles northwest of Chicago. FARKINGTON & HACKNEY, 105 Washington-st.

dress O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AN ILLINOIS OR IOWA PARM (OR thole unimproved), for all cash down; send section, town, rangs, and sprice, to O.S. Tribane office.

WANTED—WE HAVE FOR INVESTMENT IN IMPROVED BY SOME AND STOUGHT OF THE STATE O

Bouth Side.

TO RENT-PRIVATE HOTEL CORNER OF FIFTHav. and Adams-st. 70 rooms; reat moderate. Apply to WM. L. FIERCE & CO., Besl Estate Brokers,
let and 143 LaSelie-st. PO RENT-NO. 857% WABASH-AV., BRICK. NEAR Bighteenth-st.: 10 rooms. MEAD & COE, 155 L Salle-st.

TO RENT-257 GROVELAND PARK-AV., 2-STORY marble-front; convenient to Thirty-first-st. Station. MEAD & COR, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT-FURNISHED COTTAGE TO MAY1, 1878; 175 Ellis-sv. Apply to JNO NEWTON, 155 Lake-sv.

West Side,
TO RENT-NO. SSO WEST VAN BUREN-ST., 2story and basement brick, between Centre-sv. and
Throop-st.; rent very low. MEAD & COE, 155 Lessile.
TO RENT-LARGE COTTAGE NORTHEAST CORner Warren-sv. and Hopne-st., and 6-room house
Sie Bubbard-st. PETERSON & BAY, 168 Randolph.

TO RENT-ENGLEWOOD-Fine 2-STORY HOUSE and 6-room cottage, one block from care; free ride to see them, E. N. TILLOTSON, as South Water-at. TO RENT_ROOMS.

TO RENT-FLAT THIRD FLOOR OF 298 STATE-st., 8 rooms, in good order for bousekeeping pur-poses, to rent at a low figure to a desirable tenant, WALTER MATTOCKS, Boom 1, No. 40 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-NICKLY-PURNISHED BOOMS. APPLY at Room 20, 115 East Randolph-st.
TO RENT-ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED BOOMS.
Apply at Room 8, 187 Fifth-av. Apply at Room 8, 187 Fifth-av.

TO RENT-85 CLARK-ST., OPPOSITE COURT-House, two large and one medium-sized most elegantly furnished rooms at \$3.50, \$3, and \$4 per

I House, two large and one medium-sized most elegansity farmished rooms at \$2.50, \$8, and \$4 per week.

West Side.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, WELL TAKEN I eter of; only \$1 per week. Apply at 206 West Lakest. J. DAVIS. a. J. DAVIS.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, OR single room, in a private family, in nice location, opposite Union Park. All modern conveniences; with or without board. N. 28, Tribune office. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOM-OVER BACK PAR-lor; house and furniture all new; hot and cold water, gas and heat. 21 North Throop-st., near Wash-ington.

Miscellaneous.

To RENT-PLANING MILL AND SASH AND DOOR factory, now doing a good business. Address PATCH & WAITE, Dubuque, is. MUSICAL

A SPECIAL OFFER.

A SPECIAL OFFER.

We will, during the month of December, make extra inducements to ourchasers of Planos and Organa, our object being to have our stock of that line of goods very low on Jan. 1. We will therefore offer any insurament in our entire immense stock at oost for cash.

ELEGANT PLANOS AT COST FOR CASH.

SPLENDID ORGANS AT COST FOR CASH.

This is an opportunity scidom met with.

A nie new Paritor Organ for \$75.

A splendid new 7½-octave Plano for \$250.

Those are prices that cannot be duplicated in Chicago.

A FEW GOOD SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS

A GOOD SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS

A GOOD SECOND-HAND ORGAN FOR \$25.

ELEGANT PLANOS AND ORGAN FOR \$25.

IN T. MARTIN,

B. T. MARTIN,

154 STATE-ST.

CHICAGO.

A TEENTION IS CALLED TO THE FINEST EXHI-

CHICAGO.

A TTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FINEST EXHIbition of planos and organs ever brought to this
market, for the holiday trade:
Hallett, Davis & Co. s planos.
Grands, square grands, and uprights.
Wm. F. Emerson & Co. s planos.
Smith American organs,
Shoninger Eureka organs,
Kimball's planos.
Upright planos in every variety of cases.
Any of the above make of instruments can be bought on lessaliments if required.
W. KIMBALL,
V. Compression and Adams

W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams. A FINE PIANO, BUT LITTLE USED, FOR SALE; REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st. THE SOUTH SIDE MUSIC STORE, NO. 318 SOUTH Clark-st., between Van Buren and Harrison, is purchase the chespess place in the city to buy children with the children to the city to buy children with the city conditions and to stand in tune as long as the best square plane; special prices. REED'S Temple of Music.

1.000 plane; terms stip per month until paid: warranted as represented or money refunded. Address No. Tribuno office.

1.000 planos AND ORGANS—FIVE YEARS' terms of the city payments we give special prices. Call and examine before buying. Hiustrated extalegues malled free. REED'S Temple of Music, 32 Van Buron—st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORN-SYRUP—A PARTY OF PRACTICAL EXperience in erecting works and manafacturing in all
its details corn syrup, wishes to correspond with responsible parties of means about the matter. Address
0 68, Tribune office.

II ENSHEL'S NEW STYLE PICTURES. EVERYII body wants them, 8 for 50c; only made at HENSHEL'S photographic studios. 212 and 214 State-st.

ZEWING SILKS, BEST STANDARD MAKES, FOR
225c a doz. Call early and secure a supply before assortment is broken. Florence Machine Company, 59
State-st.

CEWING SILKS, BEST STANDARD MARES, FOR DESCRIPTION ARES, FOR DESCRIPTION ARES, FOR DESCRIPTION ARE DESCRIPTION ARE DESCRIPTION ARE DESCRIPTION ARE DESCRIPTION AND AREA DESCRIPTION AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS, WE WILL BE SHOULD ARE DESCRIPTION AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS, WE WILL BE SHOULD ARE DESCRIPTION AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS, WE WILL BE SHOULD ARE DESCRIPTION AND AREA DES MAYA TRAVELER, Lombard, Ill.
SLEIGHS-THE FINEST SLLIGHS IN THIS MARket at low figures, wholessic or retail I.S.TOWER
& BRO., 10S South Clinton-et.

WANTED-23 HEAD OF FARM MARES. CALL
at Wright's Livery, 250 Kenzie-st., Saturday
afternoon and Monday.

WANTED MALE HELP. VV having best reference and controlling of may address WM. TILDEN & STORES, 252 Pea New York, successors to Wm. Tilden & Nephay & Tilden Biodgest. Tilden Blodgett.

W ANTED—AN EXPERIENCED. BOOKE PEPER

For a large wholesale house. Address, namina
reseasence and salary expected, 0 est Trilune office.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKEEPER, BAPIT
penman, and correct at figures; salary, 2000 for

WANTED-IN OFFICE IN WHOLESALE HOUSE boy who writes a good hand and resides at hom. Address 0 50, Tribune office. WANTED—A WOOD WORKMAN WHO THOR oughly understands carriage, vagos, and seneral jobbing; a first-class workman who is steady will find, a steady job at fair wages. S. ED SNOW, Earlville, fill.
WANTED—TWO CARPENTERS EARLY THIS morning for laying floor; bring tools, Apply at Lull's Plasting-Mill, South Canal-st., bear Jackson.

Toroning for laying floor; bring tools. Apply at Lull's Plasting-Mill, Bouth Camal-st., mear Jackson.

Eimployment Agencies.

WANTED-500 MEN TO BUT LABORERS Witects at bottom prices to Lake Providence. La., where Reed & McGlinty, is vice contractors, servertise for 1,500 men; tickrets at great reduction she nil points South; remember this is headquarters, and the only authorized isborers' ticket office in Chiego. Company's office, 77 Clark-st., basemens.

WANTED-1, COR MEN FOR THE SOUTH; WAGES \$28 per month and board; work guaranteed all winter. For cheap tickets and information apply to CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st., Room 11.

WANTED-300 LABORERS FOR LEVER WORK 123 west Randolph-st.

Miscellameous.

WANTED-MEN AND WOMEN-AN AGENT writes: "Gentlemen, There essavased for six-tems say thing I have aver sold. We remarke Eb to Specific the say thing I have aver sold. We remarke Eb to Specific the say thing I have aver sold. We remarke Eb to Specific the say thing I have aver sold. We remarke Eb to Specific the say the same thing I have aver sold. We remarke Eb to Specific the say the same thing is have aver sold. We remarke Eb to Specific the say the same thing is have aver sold. We remarke Eb to Specific the say the same sold to say the same sold to the same thing is have aver sold. We remarke Eb to Specific the say the same for center and eduction for the same sold to say the same resold to say the same resold to say the same sold to say the same resold to say the same sold to say the same sam cles; 3 months, 10 cents. JAMES P. SCOTT. 80 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CANVASSER TO TAKE charge of naters right for five Western States. N 68. Tribune office.

WANTED—FIVE EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS to sell Saunders' corrugated copper packing on commission. Address, with references. O 69. Tribune.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS. CANVASSER Of Violage experience for work in the city; a permanent thing to the right man; none other need apply. O 51. Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS TO CANVASSER OF CONTROL WANTED-LIVE MEN AND LADIES TO SELL Christmas goods, chromos, needles, novelites, jeweiry, watches, eds. 1,000 new articles; 310 fo 315 a day sure to every active agent; catalogue free, C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Domestics

WANTED-A COMPETENT COOK, WHO MUST also do washing and froning, for a small family. Apply at 704 Michigan av.

WANTED-GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-den-av. cars to Polk-st. WANTED-A COMPETENT PROTESTANT GIRL to cook wash, and from: references required. WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERA housework: references required. Call at 49 Sout

WANTED-IMEDIATELY-TWELVE GIRLS
OF Singer machines, twelve ciris for hand work,
five basters. Call at 418 to 424 Milwaukes-av., third
floor. CLEMENT 6 SAYERS.

WANTED-A LAUNDRESS TO TAKE HOME washing by the dozen. Apply, with references, on Saturday morning, at 617 Wash-av.

Miscellameous.

WANTED-100 LADY AND SENT CANVASSERS, with 51, can make 400 per cost. Call at 167 East Madison-st., Room 4. Scils at 19th.

WANTED-GIRLS TO WIND EVERGREENS Apply 79 Randolph-st., up-stairs, COL, LIPPIN SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. BOOKKeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—DUGGISTS—A THORO ough druggist of is years experience, a graduate
of London, requires a situation as prescription cisrk.
Age 38. Address O 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN
O a clothing or boot and shoe house. Can give reference from former employer. Address W E H 479
West Adams 48.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER IN A
O first-class house. Have had twenty years experience.

Address O 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO
O is willing to do anything; pay not so much of an object as a steady job. Address F O, Box 388, day.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIBL TO O do geneneral housework in a private family. Apply or address 168 Augusta-4s.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A GIBL TO DO GENERAL STATES OF A HOUSE OF A HOUSE OF A HOUSE OF A HOUSE OF THE ACT OF A HOUSE OF THE ACT OF A HOUSE OF THE ACT OF A HOUSE OF A HOUSE

Madison-st.

SITIATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER OR
Serving pirt; sich has years of experience and good
recommendations; able to speak German as well as
Engilsh; Curistian family preferred. Address W. F.,
151 West Nineteeth-st.

ANY SUM WANTED TO LOAN ON FURNITURE A without removal, or any good security. Small sums a specialty. EDWIN H. RROWN, 184 Dearborast. Room 8.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDES, WATCHES, toonde, etc., gl. LAUNDERS' private office, EDRAGODID-St., near Clark. Room 8 and 6. Established 1838.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Compared the same price of the stablished 1839.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Of the same price of th The hasin sechange for currency at the countingroom of the Tribune Company.

PENNIES CAN BE MAD IN EXCHANGE FOR
Currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

CILVER 25 AND 90 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES
Of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of
Tribune Company.

WANTED—UPON CENTRAL IMPROVED BUSIness property worth \$20,000, a loan of \$10,000 for
five years at Por cents no commission. O \$7, Tribune.

WANTED—POR FIVE YEARS, \$4,000 AT 7 PER
Cent, no commission, upon freehold central imnerved spoperty: will be insured for \$5,000 to secure
loan. O \$6, Tribung office.

WANTED—FIDELITY AND STATE SAVINGS
Bank books bought, for which cash will be paid.
Call at Room 14, 150 Dearborn-84.

PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED
farms in litinois, and productive Chicago real etate. DEAN & PAYNE, northeast comer faundolph
and Dearborn-84.

BOARDING AND LOBGING.

West Side.

West Side.

16 AND 18 ADAMS-ST., OPPOSITE EXPOSITION —Pleasant rooms, with board, Ras, baths, etc. built are heated; 85 to 88, and 87 per week.

21 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., ENGLISH HOUSE—STO 87 per week. Restaurant tickets, 21 meals, 84. 320 WEST MADISON-ST.—FURNISHED BOOMS, with board, only \$4 per week; day board, \$3.50 per week. Hot mests and tes and coffee for supper.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELL STABLISHED AND SUCCESSFUL A business firm or this city enauged in the manufacture of a staple article, who have surrous means and do not owe a single dollar, with to increase their presence of the city enauged in the manufacture of a staple article, who have surrous means and do not owe a single dollar, with to increase their presence of the city of DIRDICK HOUSE, NOR. 134, per week; day board, S.S. 50 per week. Hot meats and test and correct for support.

North Side.

OT MORAWK-ST.—PLEASANT SUPE OF rooms and good board in small private family; references given and required.

NICELY-FURNISHED PHONT BOOM, WITH MATE AND COMMENTAL STATES.

NICELY-FURNISHED PHONT BOOM, WITH MATE OF two gentlemen, can be ned in organized and wife, or two gentlemen, can be ned in organized.

DURDICK HOUSE-BOARD CAN BE HAD AT MORE PRACELS.

DURDICK HOUSE-BOARD CAN BE HAD AT MORE Organized and graves than any hotel in Chicago of equal standing; has passenger elevator, colored servanta, elegant turniture; 50 day boarders accommodated at reduced rates.

CLARENCE HOUSE, NOR, 354, 803, 355, AND 267, State-st., four blocks south of the Palmer House-Rooms well furnished; board first-class; board with room per day, St. 50 to 82; per week, 80, 87, and 88.

NEVADA BOTEL, 128 AND 130 WABASH-AV.—

Reduced grices. Good rooms and board \$1.50 per day; \$4.50 to 87 per week.

CHELDON DOURT HOTEL, SU AND 506 WEST Madison-Roard with a pleasant furnished from room and bodroom: fermi reasonable.

SANDE HOUSE, CORNER WABASH-AV. AND Madison-Roard with a pleasant furnished from room and bodroom: fermi reasonable.

SANDE HOUSE, CORNER WABASH-AV. AND Palmer House-Riedly furnished rooms, 35 D per seek, 40, whould stope tweek.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITA Palmer House-Riedly furnished rooms, 35 D per seek, 40, whould stope tweek.

mty.

temitiances may be made either by draft, express, stodies order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

tilly, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.

tilly, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

tilly, delivered, Sunday included to cents per week.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre street, between State and Dear's and 'I've Written to Brown." Mesdicall, etc.; Messrs. Wheelock, McVicanoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
street, between Clark and LaSalle
fi." Mesdames Moore, Smith, etc.; Messrs,
Sullivan, etc. Afternoon and evening. Haverly's Theatre, roe street, corner of Dearborn. ent." Afternoon and evening.

Colseeum Novelty Theatre, Cark street, between Randolph and Washi ariety performance.

CLEVELAND LODGE, No. 211, A. F. and A. M.—
Members are hereby notified to be at their Hall, on
Sunday next, Bec. 9, at 11:30 sharp, to attend the funeral of our late Brother William Goodwin Brown. Carriages to depot, cars to Rosehill. Jark clothing should
be worn. The members of the Veteran Association of
Battery A, Chicago Light Artillery, will accompany
the correge.

GEO. F. SINCLAIR, W. M.

WATBANSIA LODGE, No. 180, A. F. and A. M.pecial Communication this (Saturday) afternoon at
clock, for work on M. M. Degree, at Masonic Hall,
fornos-st. The prompt attendance of members is
armestly requested. Per order of the W. M.
J. C. HOWELL, See'y.

LIAM B. WARREN LODGE NO. 206, A. F. &
-Regular Comunication this Saturday evening as ass 7 o'clock promps, at hall, 74 and 76 Monroe or business. Visitors welcome. By order of the R. DUNLOP, Secretary.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately sctive yeaterday. Provisions were easier, and most breadstuffs firmer. Mess pork closed steady, at \$11.90@11.95 for December and \$12.07%@12.10 for January. Lard closed firmer, at \$7.87%@7.90 per 100 hs spot and \$7.90@7.92% for January. Mests were easier, at 4%c for boxed shoulders and 6%c for do short ribs. Whisky was steady, at \$1.05 per gallon. Flour was quiet. Wheat closed 1%c higher, at \$1:09% for December and \$1.10 for January. Corn closed %c%c higher, at 43%c cash and 42c for January. Oats closed firm, at 25c cash and 25%c for January. Rye was unchanged, at 56c. Barley closed %c lower, at 62%c cash and 65c for January. Hogs were active and steady, at 5c decline, with sales at \$4.25@4.50 for common to extra. Cattle were quiet and firmer; sales were to axtra. Cattle were quiet and frmer; sales were at \$2.00\;\text{0.5}. 20. Sheep were salable at \$2.75\;\text{0.4}. 25. Inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 138 cars wheat, 54 cars corn, 25 cars oats, 5 cars rye, and 30 cars harley. Total (252 cars), 97,000 bu. One hundred collars in gold would buy \$102.75 in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exinge yesterday closed at 97%.

Comptroller Knox yesterday stated that he should probably not appoint a Receiver for the German National Bank of Chicago believing that the bank will be able to pay all its liabilities. This view is concurred in by the bankers of Chicago and by all who are in a position to judge of the probabilities.

nds of Mr. Conkline indignantly deny that he has received with favor advances from Mr. Evants looking to the bestowal of New the Administration should lose no time in denying that any discreditable advances were

Senator Davis of Illinois, is a firm be-liever in the Silver bill, and is confident it will pass the Senate by a heavy vote. He assumes that every Senator is in favor of the bill in some form who voted to make it the special order for Tuesday, and is evidently ouraged to hope that the bill may receiv the necessary two-thirds vote in the even of a veto.

It turns out that WILLIAM C. GILMAN, the forger and swindler now serving out a sentence in the New York Penitentiary, was member of the Grand Jury that returned the indictment upon which ROBERT L. CASE, President of the Security Life-Insurance Company, was convicted and sentenced This fact ought to have a place among the white marks in GILMAN's prison account.

The proposed amendment to the fire ordi-nance permitting the unlimited erection of wooden buildings not over two stories high so as to form a continuous cordon of combus-tible material around three sides of the city was discussed yesterday by the Committee on Streets and Alleys, and was finally re-ferred back to the Common Council without recommendation. The amendment amounts to a practical repeal of the fire ordin and ought to be promptly voted down by th

Defeated candidates usually find it up till work collecting damages of newspaper which ventilate their records for the enlight mment of the voters. Mr. Bailey, of Kalanazoo, who recently ran for office in that ity, undertook a levy of \$20,000 upon the sity, undertook a levy of \$20,000 upon the Telegraph on account of some damaging disclosures which appeared in that journal, but the jury, after hearing the evidence, failed to perceive wherein the character of the gentleman was injured unjustly, and brought in a verdict for the defendant.

ter WASHBURNE'S lecture on "The Et-Minister Warnsurwe's lecture on "The Siege and Commune of Paris," delivered last svening at the Tabernacle, attracted and interested a very large sudience. It was an able and impartial review of the series of svents beginning with the declaration of war by Narouzon III. against Germany, including the regime of the Commune in Paris, and and in with the commune in Paris, and and in with the contract. ending with the entry of the German army into the French Capital. As liberal an ab-stract of the lecture as our space will allow is given elsewhere in this issue.

The Turks are trying desperately to re-leve Osman Pasha's army, which is cooped up in Plevna. If the Czar's army, which has up in Plevna. If the Czar's army, which has surrounded it, forces it to surrender, the road to Constantinople through the western passes of the Balkans will be open. SULHIMAN Pasha, whose base is the powerful fortress of Shumla on the east, is operating with a relieving army against the Russian forces under the Emperor's son. If he can break it, he hopes to strike the army which invests Osman Pasha at Plevna. SULHIMAN Pasha has about \$5,000 men, and the Russian Pasha has about \$5,000 men and the Russian Pasha has ab a has about 85,000 men, and the Rus-force which he is assailing numbers per-60,000, but they fight on the defensive,

and it will cost the Turks dearly to drive them back. But even suppose they were driven back upon the lines of the investing army, could SULEMAN then raise the siege? Could the two separated Turkish armies defeat the combined Russian army? One thing is certain, that Osman Pasha's forces must soon be religied or they must forces must soon be relieved or they must surrender, as they are nearly out of provisions. They may have scanty food for a fortnight longer, but the catastrophe approaches daily and inexorably. Surriyax may gain some advantages over the Czarowich, but it is hardly possible that he can gain so decisive a victory as will enable him to raise the siege and relieve Osman Pasha's beleaguered army, which is being slowly starved into surrender.

It is related in the Washington dispatche that a friendly interview recently took place between the President and Senator PATTER on, at the request of the former. According to all accounts, PATTERSON was considerate enough of the President's feelings to make no reference to the abusive por-tions of his Senate speech, and it is to be presumed that the President not to be outdone in delicate considera tion, made no reference to the yawning portals of the South Carolina Penitentiary. PATTERSON insisted that the President had destroyed the Republican party in South Carolina, and the President insisted that he had done nothing of the sort. Harmony being thus happily restored, it may be supme spirit of friendship and mutual regard in which it was begun.

A serious and probably fatal hitch has oc curred in the negotiations for the formation of a Ministry satisfactory to the Left. Mac-Manon, presumably swayed by the appeals of the Clericals and Bonapartists against the complete surrender implied in the auhority given M. DUPAURE to organize

a Parliamentary Cabinet, seems to have recanted at the last moment, and now insists upon reserving to himself the selection of the three most important Ministers-those of Foreign Affairs, War, and Marine DUPAURE would listen to no proposition that contemplates the placing of three Cabinet colleagues beyond his control, and promptly withdrew from the negotiations. M. BATBI has now been assigned the office of patching up a hybrid Ministry, but there is no pros pect that the suddenly-conceived reservations of the President will be tolerated the Left, or that an adjustment acceptable to the Chamber of Deputies will be ac

THE NATIONAL SAVINGS-DEPOSITS.

Now that Secretary SHERMAN has drawn at tention to the obvious necessity of a national system for the safe-keeping of the surplus earnings of the working classes, Congress will scarcely neglect to take the subject under advisement and discuss the means best adapted to the end in view. Secretary Sherman's recommendation of such a syste is based upon a popular demand that has been generally expressed since the many savings-bank failures of the past year, and upon the successful experience of other Governments, where it has long been the custom to provide a national guarantee for deposits of a savings character. Mr. Sherman says in his report :

The attenti on of Congress is called to the great value to our fellow-citizens of the organization of some plan for the collection, safe-keeping, and profitable employment of small steposits by the people. How far this can be done without trenching upon the proper functions of the State Govern-ment is a question of difficulty; yet it is important to secure, if possible, a general system throughout the United States. This can hardly be effected by the organization of a multitude of savings banks, depending upon the idelity, integrity, and skill of their officers, but the beneficial objects of such banks might be secured by suthorizing the deposit in the United States, and the issue of Government certificates, convertible on demand of the holder certificates, convertible on demand of the holder into 4 per cent bonds of the United States of such character, description, and amount as will enable and induce prudent persons to convert their earnings into a public security of stable value. The money thus received could be employed in the redemption of outstanding bonds bearing a higher rate of interest. By some such system it is believed that the great body of our public debt, reduced to its smallest possible burden, could be distributed among our own people. With a slight modification of existing law this beneficial result would be secured. The deposits now held by savings banks throughout the country amount to \$843, 154, 804, deposited by 2, 300, 000 persons, and mostly by deserving citizens, who thus wisely seek to preserve small savings for future need. No object could more strongly appeal to the considerate judgment of Congress. The heavy losses that have been sustained through savings banks, whose funds have been improvidently loaned upon insufficient security, have inflicted far greater injury upon the depositors than would a similar loss suffered by persons enzaged in banking or commercial pursuits. The Secretary, therefore, recommends that authority be granted to issue certificates for small deposits, convertible into 4 per cent bonds now authorized by law, the proceeds to be used solely for the redemption of bonds bearing a higher rate of interest, and now redeemable at par. nto 4 per cent bonds of the United Sta The system recommended by the Secre-

tary of the Treasury is, to all intents and purposes, the English system, leaving the details to be adjusted to the working of the departments to which it will be attached. It has been suggested that a system of bank ing in vogue in certain parts of Germany might supply the need. Under the German system the deposits are guaranteed by the Government, which appoints the officers of the banks; a regular banking business is done, loaning by preference to the deposit-ors, who are likewise in some sense stock-holders, as the interest they receive on their leposits is regulated by the profits on the business. It is apparent, however, that such a system would be attended by great risks under our form of Government. A banking business, done under the auspices of the Government, and depending for its honest and intelligent manage-ment upon officials appointed under the usual political influences, would not be so safe as the private savings-banks system which is now so generally condemned. Par-tisan favoritism would induct incompetent men into the control of the banks and lead to the negotiation of bad loans on worthless securities; to make the Government respon sable for deposits subject to this sort of ma-nipulation would simply be to impose upon it an annual burden of defalcations and at an annual burden of defalcations and losses. No system can be adopted which involves the necessity of the Government, directly or by agents, doing anything like a banking business. It is simply a question of affording obsolute safe-keeping for savings-deposits, and paying a small interest thereon, without incurring loss or risk on the part of either the Government or the depositors.

positors.

The fact that the Government is a large borrower, and must of necessity continue to be so for an indefinite period, offers the opportunity for the proposed system of safe-keeping of deposits. Secretary Sherman states that the savings-deposits of the country amount to nearly \$850,000,000; but this is not one-half the amount which the Government owes, so that the entire sum of savings-deposits could be taken by the Government without any loss. In fact, there

would be a decided gain for the Gov inasmuch as the deposits or savings-bonds would draw only 4 per cent interest, while the Government would take up with the funds thus acquired the bonds on which it is paying 5 and 6 per cent interest. The savings of the French people are largely invested in what are called the "popular large," which is more by action to the designation. loans," which is merely another designation for savings-bonds; in France it has proved a national blessing to have the Govern-ment debt held by the people, and this is what the proposed national savings-syste in this country would lead to. It will n e necessary for the Government to hold large idle fund of money as a reserve where-with to meet the withdrawal of deposits. There will be no panies to contend with when the savings are intrusted with the Gov ernment, but as a rule the current deposi will be ample to provide for all the curren withdrawals. As an instance of this, it may be mentioned that the National Banks have only been required to keep a reserve of 5 per cent as a redemption-fund for their circulat-ing notes, which are protected by Govern-ment bonds. No matter how many National Banks suspend, no holder of National Bank notes feels a tremor or even looks to se whether any of his notes are on the suspended banks; the 5 per cent redemption is sufficient to take care of all the current demands for redemption, and the bonds are converted in case of suspension as voluntary retirement by any particular bank. There rould be the same universal and perfect

confidence among depositors with the Gov-ernment; anything like a run for the with-drawal of funds could never occur; a very small reserve would be ample guarantee for all demands for money, and the great bulk of the deposits (perhaps 95 per cent) would go into 4 per cent bonds, either by the volntary conversion of the depositors, or by the action of the Government in taking up per cents and 5 per cents with money or which it would be paying only 4 per cent in-terest. The funds in the hands of the Postal Agents receiving the deposits would not be nearly so large as would appear at first thought, and neither the temptation nor opportunity for frauds and defalcations would e materially increased.

There is one phase of the proposed legis-lation which should be kept well in mind. There is nothing compulsory about the system that will at all interfere with savings banks as a private business, except in so far as the Government facilities offer a greater inducement in the absolute guarantee of safe keeping. The private banks may go on as be fore, offering 5 per cent or 6 per cent interest, or any amount they choose, and all tho tempted by the promise of a higher rate will be at liberty to deposit with them. But then the risk will rest exclusively with those who take it, and there can be no outcry that the laws are deficient in failing to provide a means for the safe-keeping of surplus earnings. Every man, woman, and child will be duly informed that they can deposit their savings with the Government at 4 per cent, and that they can withdraw their money or convert it without notice or delay; if under these circumstances their desire for more rapid accumulation prompt them to trust private bankers, it is a matter of busin risk for which they alone will be responsible Just now, we fancy, the bulk of the saving

would go into the Government's hands. THE SILVER BILL IN THE SENATE. The preliminary votes on the Silver bill in the Senate leave no doubt that a large majority of that body is in favor of the passage of the bill. That question being determined, the other one arises, Will the President veto the bill? It is not often that a President has the opportunity, or, having it, avails himself of it, to inform Congress of his permeasure. In this case the President, in his annual message, laid before Congress in strong and unmistakable language his objections to a bill which had already passed one House by a four-fifths vot e and was the pending in the other House. The theory of a veto is, that the President, in returning a bill without his approval, may give such reasons for his negative that members of Congress shall be influenced to vote differently after hearing these reasons than they voted on the first occasion. In this case, however, the President's objections have been heard in advance. He and th Secretary of the Treasury have in fact exhausted their reasoning in opposition to the bill, and a veto message with any expectation of changing votes will be a vain delusion. So vain would such a proceeding be that it is more than likely that should the bill pass the Senate by a two-thirds vote, the President would confine his action to a protest such as other Presidents have done under similar circumstances. Should he however, veto the bill, what are the prospects of its receiving the two-thirds ecessary to make it a law? With the admission of Eusris, of Louisiana, the Senate will consist of seventy-six members, and, if all are present, fifty-one votes will be required to pass a bill over a veto. The Sena tors have, by their votes and otherwise nearly all expressed an opinion on this ques-tion, and the Senators may be classified as for or against the Silver bill as follows:

for or aga	inst the Silv	er bill as f	follows:
01-4		EAS.	
States.	Senators.	States.	Senators.
Alabama.	. Murgan.	Missouri	Armstrong.
Arkansas.	worsey.		Cockrell.
CHEST CASE	Garland.	Nevada	Sharon.
California	Booth.	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Jones.
Colorado	Chaffee.	N. Carolina	. Merrimon.
100 100 100	Teller.		Ransom.
Florida		Obio	Matthews.
2012 1991 16	Jones.	Service And	Thurman.
Georgia	Gordon.	Pennsylv'a	Wallace.
Illinois	.Oglesby.	S. Carolina	Patterson.
	Davis.	SECTION AND ADDRESS.	Butler.
Indiana	. Voorhees.	Tennessee	Bailey.
5456 3456	McDonald.	BS (125) OF 15	Harris.
lowa	. Allison.	Texas	Coke.
390707070Z	Kirkwood.	(20000 Sec. 2000)	Maxey.
Kansas	Ingalls.	Virginia	Johnston.
ALKON MON	Plumb.		Withers.
Kentucky	. McCreery.	W. Virginis	. Hereford.
	Beck.	CONTRACTOR OF THE	Davis.
Louisiana	. Enstis.	Wisconsin	
Michigan	Ferry.	MARKET B	Cameron.
Mississippi	Bruce.	BOBSON	
	N/	TR.	
California.	Sargent.	Michigan	Christiancy.
Connecticu	t. Barnum.	Mississippi	Lamar.
	Eston.	N. H'm's'in	e. Rolling
Delaware	Bayard.	BUILD SHIP	Wadleigh.
	Sanlabury.	N. Jersey	Randolph.
Georgia	Hall.		Mc Pherson.
Louisiana.	. Kellogg.	New York	Conkling.
Maine	Hamlin.		Kernan.
	Blaine.	R. leland.	Anthony
Maryland .	Whyte.	AL ZEINDU.	Burnside.
PERM SERVIC	Dennia	Vermont	Morrill
Mas'chus'te	. Dawes.		Edmunds
	Hoar.		wamanas.
Secretary of the second	Done	TPUL.	THE CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF
Alabama		Oregon	Mitchell.
Oregon	Grover.	Pe'ns'lvani	a Camaron
SERVICE STORY	RECARIS	WIT AMION	a. Cameron.
Yeas			47
Nava	Called Section (Co.)		02

Of those put down as doubtful, the two Senators from Oregon, and Mr. Camenon of Pennsylvania, judging from their antece-dents and the opinion in their States, will vote for the bill. Mr. Spences may vote the other way. Included in the negative vote, however, are Messra, Hill of Georgia, La-MAR of Mississippi, Kenzogo of Louisiana, and Chenstlancy of Michigan, all of whom represent constituencies overwhelmingly in favor of the unlimited remonstration of

silver. There is hardly an opponent of silver in either Georgia, Mississippi, or Louisi-ana, and the policy of increasing the value of gold by making it the exclusive metallic currency will receive no favor in those States. The only Senator from the West and Northwest who has intimated an opposition to the Silver bill is Judge CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan. That he is opposed to the bill is not yet certain, and it will be a surprise and a regret to the whole people of Michigan if he shall separate himself from the mass of his country. men to vote with the sectionalists of New York and New England to reduce the metallie currency of the country to gold, giving to that metal an increased value, and causing a corresponding depreciation in the value of land and all other property. The good peo-ple of Michigan will perhaps be somewhat astounded if the passage of the Silver bill, over all forms of opposition, shall be defeat-ed by the vote of one of their Senators. In the meantime, a week nearly has to elaps before a vote can be taken on this subject. and in that time it will be ascertained how many Senators who are now classed as doubt ful will vote on this question, which is now a national one,—the people on one side, the noney-lenders on the other.

A CANADIAN RED ELEPHANT. We had thought that the loculm tenens as well as the quid pro quo in the case of SIT TING BULL had been satisfactorily settled and that we should hear no more of that unpleasant individual, or any of his squaws, papooses, ponies, and dogs. The United States substantially gave a quit-claim deed for SITTING BULL, and the Canadians took him, for better or worse, with all his incum brances and liabilities, and made themselves responsible for his future good conduc They assigned him a reservation, placed him on it, granted him ample hunting-grounds,in fact, set him up as a housekeeper in good shape, and gave him a handsome housewarming. Now it appears, however, that they want to get rid of him, fearing that he is going to prove a troublesome customer and will not keep his peace, but any day may start on an expedition after Canadis scalps and other loot. They are sorry now that SITTING BULL did not close with Gen. TERRY'S propositions, and Maj. Walsh, the Burgomaster of S. B.'s bailwick, has been seeking to convince him that he did not understand Gen. TERRY's fine offer, and has done himself a great injustice in not accepting it. Maj. Walsh's anxiety that Sirring Bull shall do the fair thing by himself does not seem to make any very de cided impression upon that gentle savage however. He seems to be content with his lot and satisfied to stay where he is; but, whether he be or not, the people of this country, without regard to sex, color, or previous condition of servitude, will firmly and emphatically protest against any policy that promises to restore SITTING BULL an his dirty pack within their borders again.

Such a policy, in the first place, would be

an injustice to Sirring Bull himself and his

numerous family. He wants to stay in Canada. He went there with the intention of staying. At the conference with the Commissioners he voluntarily announced himself as a British citizen and a subject of his greatgrandmother, the Queen. Although covered all over with blood himself, he would have nothing to do with Gen. TERRY, "who has blood on his hands." He was confident that his great-grandmother would treat him better than his Great Father at Washingto had done, and for that reason he had taken his squaws, papooses, and other miscellaneous traps, and crossed the borders. He wants to stay because he does not like the people of this country, and the people of this country want him to stay because point on which the two ever agreed. Expatriation and denationalization have always been regarded with favor here. We accept foreigners and naturalize them, and we part with citizens, not complaining if they denationalize themselves. It is looked upon as a fair exchange. In SITTING BULL's case, we should never complain if we did not receive any equivalent. We handed him over without looking, and don't desire to take him back. It was a fair and square bargain, and was not made at our motion either. SITTING BULL wanted to go and the Canadians wanted him to come, and took him as a full-fledged British subject before he had been over the border twenty-for hours. When our Commission subsequ sought to treat with S. B., he invited the members "to go to hell," and, wrapping his horse-blanket about him, struck a pose as lefiant as that of CYRUS when he threatened Belshazzar, placed himself under the eggs of England's power, and proclaimed himself a "blarsted British-er." They took him on their own terms without even consulting us, and we prefer now that they keep him. So far from feeling aggrieved or entertaining any suspicions tha the Canadians got the better of us in the trade, we have lots more of the same sort of damaged goods that we will send them in the original package on the same terms if they will accept them, or we will swap them for muskrats or yellow dogs. It is bad enough to have five and half millions charged up against us on the fisheries account without being compelled to take Sitting Bull back. We would rather call the account ten millions than have him and his crowd again, and, in fact, pay a little something towards his board and stand prepared to furnish the Canadians with a lot more just like him. It is too late for Maj. Walsh to bamboozle Sitting Bull. esn't want to come back and we don't want him to come. If the Canadians find they have drawn a red elephant that is likely to prove an ugly customer, that is none of our ookout. The trade was not of our seek-

ing. If Maj. Walsh can't keep him quiet, e had better hang him or send him to The frauds which have been committed in the construction of the St. Louis Custom-House are of the most serious kind, and will probably require a large part of the work to e done over. The evidence which has been brought out in the trial of one of the guilty persons before the United States Court shows that more than half of the hundred piers on which the building rests are filled with concrete, whereas the specifications called for solid stone. The exterior appearance of each pier is that of one honestly solid blocks; but the experts appointed to examine the work testified that, in five piers out of six-bored into, the interior was made

out of six-bored into, the interior was made up of spall and cement. The testimony on this point was as follows:

No. 2 was partly filled. No. 3 was filled with spall, and otherwise defective. On the back was a strip of cement two inches wide and three feet long. 1 canted to see what was behind the cement, but those in charge would not allow it. No. 3 is three feet wide and seven feet by six feet long. It is filled with spall and cement. We went one foot nine and a balf inches. At fifteen inches we struck the filling. We were stopped after reaching into the cement before we reached the solid rock on the

about five inches by four inches used to level the top of the pier. No. 4 we went into fifteen inches. We found an area of about a foot square. Some of the filling was pieces of stone as large as half a brick, the balance cement and spall. No. 4 is four feet by seven feet six inches. In No. 5 we cut in ten inches, and found pieces of loose rock. Col. Dorr stopped as and said that Supf. Walsh had given him directions not to allow any further tampering with the piers except by borning.

The work as it stands is sufficient proof of ascally conduct on the part of the contractrs and the Government inspectors. The latter officials are, if anything, more guilty than the contractors; and justice should lay hold of them at once and make examples of them. This is a case in which respond cannot be evaded. Public opinion will not satisfied until the officials who betrayed the Government in this scandalous manner see the inside of a Penitentiary. The offense against public morals, it will be observed, is wo-fold: not only has the Government been robbed outright by the delivery of an article only half as expensive as that for which it ontracted, but, in the second place, the safety of the community has been endan-gered. If the building were completed on the present piers it might fall in ruins at any ime, and involve an enormous loss of life Having recollections of similar frauds in other places, and the fatal consequences that followed upon them, the public will not be in the mood to trifle with these offenders. They should be punished by the severest entence permitted under the law.

An extraordinary pressure was brought t ear upon Gov. Young, of Ohio, to induce him to pardon the murderer Bengen, who was hanged yesterday. The dispatches say that some or all of the officers of the law concerned in securing the conviction of BERGEN signed the petition for his pardor How many of the officers joined in this peti tlon is not known; but it not infreque happens that the Judge who presides at the trial of a murderer, the attorney who prose cutes him, and the jury who convict him assist a movement to release him by the exercise of Executive clemency. A more scandalous prostitution of justice cannot be conceived. The officers of the law either perform their duty or they do not when they and a criminal guilty and sentence When they have not done their duty, they have laid themselves open to criminal pros cution; when they have done it, their con ection with the case ceases. They are not appointed to go into the sentiment of the case, or to turn the machinery of justice upon itself. As the representatives of the law, they are bound to insist upon the execution of its sentences. The contrary course, which is now so often pursued, is bringing the law itself, as well as the persons wh dminister it, into contempt, and encourage ing crime by making the commission of it safe. Affairs have already reached such a pass in many of the large cities that the riminal courts are not respected even by good citizens, and it only needs a slight change for the worse to induce them to exe cute summary punishment upon conspicuous offenders. The innocent lives that may be sacrificed in this manner will be chargeable a much to the weakness of men now appointed to execute the law as to any innate depravity of good citizens. It should under ordinary circumstances be a bar to the reelection of any public officer that he has joined in a petition for the pardon of any criminal whom he has helped to convict.

THE VOTING OF THE YEAR. The year 1877 has, of course, been an year," but by no means so much of an off-year as people will think. The people of twenty-four

States have been summoned to the polls, name ly d: California, Maine, New Jersey, Colorado, Maryland, New York, Onio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island. Virginia, West Virginia,

The total vote cast in these States was about three and three-quarter millions—that is to say ething over a half of the voters of the natio have been invited to declare their politica erences. In not all of these States, however were the elections of a character to have valuin the eyes of the student anxious to derive some positive information from the facts and igures presented. For instance, in Californi the State vote was on the non-partisan proposi tion to call a Constitutional Convention, though the elections for the Legislature gave a decided Democratic victory, and insured the return of a pocratic Senator in the room of Mr. SARGENT. This result was, however, largely due to the R publican revolt against the San Francisco ring. In Colorado, the only candidate voted for was on both tickets, and there was no party line drawn on the question of female suffrage. In Connecticut, party matters did not enter into the discussion of the constitutional amendments submitted, but the Republicans made gains in the Legislature, and on the aggregated vote for Sheriffs had a majority in the State. In Georgia the voting was on propositions affecting a State Constitutional Convention. In Illinois on the State-House appropriation. These five States, therefore, we omit from our genera tables, as for quite other but still sufficient reasons we omit four others. These are Minne sota, Mississippi, Virginia, and West Virginia. Though Minnesota gave a wholesome majority for the Republican ticket, no complete returns are up to the time of writing available. In Mississippi and Virginia there have been no returns,—there was no necessity for any returns, the Democratic nominees having had a "walk-over." In West Virginia the vote was on a

There remain, therefore, fifteen States where fair, stand-up fights took place, and almost all of these were important States. The list in-cludes the great States of Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and among those which are closely balanced or susceptible to the slightest vibration of the political needle are Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. We have, thus, a very fair corpus of statistics to work upon. True, there are some minor discrepancies which will slightly affect the discrepancies which will sharely assect the tables, but in the long run these will about counterbalance each other. For instance, if in Iowa Gran's scratching by the Prohibitionist Republicans cuts down the Republican strength, in New York the Democrats lose some 10,000 or 15,000 votes by taking the poli for Secretary of State, for which they ran the smirched M

With these explanations and reservation

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50, 329	80,708	以以及逐渐
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field, and the vote for these is therefore given,

1,438 ... 6,166 20,167 ... 4,836 12,489 ... 2,899 Totals 42,480 32,656 The total vote of the States inclu bove table was 3,466,415, as against 4,578,800 votes last year for President, the counties and towns not reported this year being omitted in the latter calculation. The falling off in the total vote is therefore a fraction under 25 per as upon this basis the vote is barely less than that cast for President five years ago, the fact that cast for President are years ago, the lact remains that for an "off year" there was an un-usually keen interest taken in-politics. We may compare the vote actually cast this year with that brought out last November, when almost every voter in the country went to the polls. The showing is as follows: 42,740 7,085

ttering.... 2,912

.. 4, 578, 800

3. 466. 415

The falling off is as nearly as po cent. If it were assumed that the same per centage applied to all parties, we should expec the Republicans to cast 1,788,316. They did cast 1,617,714,—a falling off of 120,602, to account movements in Ohio so actively fermented by the Democrats to draw off Republican votes: and in Pennsylvania the same movements cut-ting down Republican majorities in such strongholds as Luzerne, and the opposition to the for all these causes, there is a very small margin left for the loss to the party caused by that dis satisfaction of the "old wheel-horses" and "rank and file" of which we have heard so auch-in sheets hostile to the President. True, the Democrats, who do not carry pencils on election day and turn out faithfully in all weathers have made considerable gains for the time, but not until the Congressional election next November can we form anything like an accurate estimate of the extent of the influence for harm upon the party of the President's policy, if influence for harm there was.

The boarding-house keepers of New York have never been accused of dullness or inatten tion to their own interests. In fact, some of their devices would do credit to the fine tast and discrimination that have always character Side. A notable case is reported as happening in a fashionable up-town boarding-house of the first-mentioned city. The residents of this luxurious caravansary have for a long time past annoved the worthy lady who acts as the presiding delty of the establishment by eating a larger amount of food than the circumstances and the price of board appeared to warrant. Accordingly a plot was concocted by the landlady and a devoted adherent of the landlady's eldest daughter,—a plot which was scarcely less horrible and cer tainly more ingenious than the one which was once invented for the purpose of blowing up the entire English Parliament. It was just before the usual dinner hour, and the young men of the establishment were just sauntering i of something to stimulate their already-enomous appetites up to the point of mad voracity when there appeared at the parlor door the figure of the devoted attendant of the landlady's daughter, apparently no long-er in his right mind, but raving, and shouting, and swinging his arms about in tragic and really dreadful manner. Naturally all the young ladies who were anywhere in the vicinity of people of the opposite sex immediately fainted, and pen can but faintly describe the scene that ensued. It was not until after the wretched adherent had gone to a neighboring saloon with the avowed object of procuring a horrid ice-pick wherewith to hew the young ladies and gentlemen of the establishment ipto fragments that a policeman was called,

the doors harrigaded, and the dir

Alas! what was the agony of that wretched landlady, when instead of having, as she had

inticipated, an empty dinner-table, found to

her horror that all the young gentlemen and ladies had recovered their presence of mind, and that they rushed into the dining-room with even

more alacrity than usual. Sufficient to relate

that the plot was a dead failure, and the land-

ady had not only the unhappiness of seeing

her cherished hopes decay on the very eve o

fruition, but was obliged to pay a fine of \$10 to extricate the devoted adherent from the Tombs where he had been remanded by the guardians The British House of Commons appointed a Committee in 1876 to investigate and report the cause of the great decline in the bullion value of silver. The following is an extract from the testimony of one of the ablest financiers in Great Britain. There was no higher author than BAGEHOT on such a subject, as no man Miautes of Evidence, Page 63, July, 1776. Mr. Waltes of Evidence, Page 63, July, 1776. Mr. Waltes Bagenor called in. Question 1, 361. - You have been for many years, I believe, editor of the Economist? Answer-

Yes. Question 1, 362—I think you have given particular attention to this silver question? Answer-Question 1, 382—I think you have given particular attention to this silver question? Answer-Yes.

Question 1, 404—Turning to another subject, the evidence before the Committee, I think, has been generally to the effect that the depreciation of silver has been caused by the increased production, or the impression produced by the increased production in America, by the demonetization in Germany, and by the increase of drafts of the Indian Council. Do you agree in the existence of these causes? Answer—I think these causes are real; but I think a fourth ought to be added to them.

Question 1, 405—What is the fourth cause? Answer—A great number of States which are grouped together in what is called the Latin Union have ceased to coin silver ever since the year 1874 in the same manner which they dut before; as the Committee are aware the Latin Union is a name for five States, France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, which up to the year 1874 had what they call a double standaru—that is to say, silver and gold were tenders for any amount for debts, and the coinage was framed on the relation of 15½ to 1. Up to that time it was open to anybody to go to the French or any other mints, with silver or gold, as the case mignt be, and get it coined. The consequence of course was that the moment metal became deprectated the holders took it to those mints and had it coined. But in the year 1874 that process was arrested, because these Governments limited the amount of silver which they would coin, and if it had not been for that change of policy, all the silver which the noment metal became deprectated the holders took it to those mints and had it coined. But in the year 1874 that process was arrested, because these Governments limited the amount of silver which they would nave released gold from them, and the combined effect of the two operations would have been long since in the mints of those countries. It would have released gold from them, and the combined effect of the two operations would have been long the conse

agree as any other class of man or woman kind. The difficulty of arriving at a fair decision in case of such disagreement has become generally recognized, and has given rise to a common proverb which it is quite unnecessary to quote under the present circumstances. But there is a tolerable degree of safety in asserting that the quarrel between Dr. WILLIAM CAR-PENTER and Mr. WILLIAM CROOKES can be arbitrated upon in a manner which should be scientific gentlemen engaged in it. Dr. CAR-PENTER is a physiologist of high standing in England, and Mr. CROOKES is an investigator of Spiritualism and the inventor of an instru-ment called the radiometer, which the good brethren who attend Elder Willing's Monday meetings would regard as a kind of diabolical dispensation, if their attention were duly called thereto. This radiometer is a pet hobby of Mr. CROOKES', and by its means he proposes to make grand discoveries in the hitherto comparatively unexplored fields of psychology. What was his chagrin, therefore, when in a recent number of Nature there appeared a paper devoted to ridiculing the radiometer and its pretensions, and declaring that Mr. CROOKES had wrongly interpreted his own

the radiometer to the direct im; waves. Now, Mr. CROOKES, being man, and therefore oresumably of a philosophic temper, might well have trusted his radiometar to reveal its own inwardness and vindicate its own reputation. But that was precisely what Mr. CROOKES was unable to do. He chose rather Mr. CROOKES was unable to Ut. De Carpenter, and to direct a flery epistle to Dr. Carpenter, and even called in several of his friends to join the fraw, which has rared ever sheet with him in the fray, which has raged ever sines with unabated fury. Mr. ALFRED WALLAGE and Prof. J. CARY FOSTER are aurong the participants in this literary war, which has not inaptly been likened to unfortunate events which interrupted the proceedings of Mr. Bazr HARTE'S Stanislaus Society. At present writing it has reached the stage when such adjectives as "knave," "fool," etc., are common expressions, and readers of the scientific journals of Great Britain are paralyzed with a constant dread that these great and good scientists will have each other's rore. Lest a similar will have each other's gore. Lest a similar im will have each other's gore. Lest a similar im-pression might prevail in this country, we hasten to assure our readers that such a calam-ity is quite beyond the bounds of probability, the radiometer not being a weapon that will go 1,617,714 1,617,339 154,165 42,480 32,656 2,061

Mr. VENNOR, of Montreal, who is widely regarded by Canadians as the leading authority on the weather, gave the following several weeks ago as his forecasts for the northern of this continent, which includes the Nort States and Canadas;

States and Canadas;
Autumn marked by a fine warm Indian summer, after a rather early cold turn, and ending wet. Winter short, warm, wet, and open, with one or two severe terms of short duration. Allogether gloomy and not healthy. Spring very wet up to the middle of June; summer intensely hot and oppressive. The winter will be favorable to the increase of throat-diseases and fevers; also cattle diseases. I agree with Prof. Mansaul in anticipating the approach of Asiatic cholers towards northern latitudes.

The autumn prognostication has been pretty accurately fulfilled, and the following letter of

accurately fulfilled, and the following letter of his to the Montreal Witness, dated Nov. 16, may e read with interest:

be read with interest:

The present balmy weather will abruptly terminate towards or in proximity to the 25th of the present month, and probably give place to a sharpell of weather, with sleet and snow. I shall not be surprised should the waters become pretty weight of the present month, and 1874, in the latter part of November or the early part of December. The condition, however, will be of short durition, and will speedily give place again to rains an open weather during December and January. Consequently should the waters escape this first pinch of the winter, navigation will probably be open to an unusually late date. To all intents and purposes, however, our winter of 1877-8 will be upon as owards the last week of the present month; but this, as I have already several times stated bits fair to be gloomy, wet, and open as well as short.

American manufacturers have got to lear that their market is the world. We have bee nal and exporting the exceptional things that the present success of American goods in foreign markets is looked upon as a transient phenomenon of trade. The Phila-delphia Exhibition helped greatly to disabase the public mind of this idea, and it is to be hop ed that for their own interests alone, to say nothing of national pride, merchants and manufacturers will have a complete representate at Paris next year. A correspondent suggestion that manufacturers study carefully the Co sular reports which the State Department is now publishing in the newspapers, as many of them state explicitly what articles can be sold, and how they must be made, to command a ready market in the countries where the Con suls reside.

The position of the Turks from the Turki standpoint is thus summed up by a Constant nople correspondent of the New York Times: The most that can be hoped in Asia is to cain time until another army of operation can be formed; in Europe that Osman Pasha can masses to fight his way out of Plevna and unite with the forces in the Balkans.

Although written four weeks ago, these works are equally applicable to the present situation It is clearly understood among Turkish Generals that Osman Pasha's only safety lies in evacuating Plevna. But the Palace auth still hold to the theory that to retreat is dis

The Russians, according to Mr. Forens, of the London Daily News, are not at all sure to take Plevna. But it is now two months since FORBES left the front, and affairs have greatly changed. Between Todlesen with his siege

The Mexican troubles are looming up in the olitical horizon, but they are insignificant in comparison with the war that CONKLING has begun against the President.

The scheme for a National University for women has failed, the House Committee having decided to report adversely upon it. This is ungallant, to say the least.

The reason why BOUCICAULT's Combi Company separated was because his "Marriage" was not properly performed.

PERSONAL.

George Francis Train fasted six days to show that he could do it. Richard Grant White has been very ill of a

fever, but is now recovering.

Gambetta has been unwell, and is unutterably weary, but still does the work of ten men

Prof. Sumner, of Yale College, is to deliver a lecture on the silver question in New Haven this week. The King of Sweden is announced as the author of a dramatic poem for which Ivan Half-strom has written the music.

Mr. Eustis, prospective Senator from Louisiana, is a man tall, large, and broad-shoul-dered, with a ted face, and black hair dashed with

Mr. Walker, the hero and author of the Vinegar Bitters, was in the Toombs in New York Monday for deserting his wife, who says she made his fortune for him peddling the bitters in the street until they became famous. Alphonse Daudet in "The Nabob" de

scribes with singular boldness the personages of the Second Empire. The episode of the death of the "Duc de Mora" calls up De Morny with won-Lawrence Barrett declares that so far from the popular taste deteriorating, the only great suc-cesses of the season have been those of the stand-ard dramas. "Mr. Booth has had a round of mar-

nificent engagements. My own success thus far surpasses that of any previous season." Some little excitement has been created it Paris by the publication of an article entitle "The Legend of Magenta." in which the autho asserts that he proves, by the aid of official docu-ments, that the Marshal de MacMahon is not en-

in the Italian campaign.

Personal allusion in the Black Hills Champion: "One of the most versatile ladies that ever graced the Deadwood stage" has packed be kit. "It out from the land of the howling wildenses," and is en route for Chicago, where she will "chaw" scenery and "whoop it up" on "old Terpsi-

Col. Robert Tyler, a son of the ex-President, died at his home in Montgomery, Ala., re-cently. "He was nearly 60 years of age. He was a soldier in the Confederate army and afterwards Register of the Treasury of the Confederate States. In early life he married Miss Cooper, a daughter of the eminent tragedian, who survives him.

A Washington dispatch says that among the auditors in the Senate diplomatic gallery vesterday during the reading of the President's message was Sir Edward Thornton, who returned from England several days ago. While there he was tendered the position of Minister to Madrid, but declined it, preferring his present position as Minister to the United States.

At the marriage of the Duke of Westmin-ster's daughter in London recently, the Queen pre-sented the bride with a magnificent India showl the Prince of Wales sent her Ladyship a beautiful gold bracelet set with emeralds and pears, and is Capt. Cavendish a silver Tenth Hussar inkstant the Princess of Wales gave the bride a diamond and pearl locket; Princess Chiistian, a pair of silver Queen Anne candlesticks; and Princess Beatrice a diamond arrow brooch. THE GREENE

A Receiver to Be the Savings

Its Officers Decide Make No Res

The Only Question Is or Chase Shall Be

History of the Bank ---Assets and Lia

Mr. Greenebaum Hopes Private Banking-Hor RECEIVER W

The casual visitor at the Geyesterday morning would protected absence Greenebaum, but, unless he somewhat inquiring turn of m remarked upon it as a thing surprise. But there are oth sun besides casual visitors, a sun besides casual visitors, a green an ordinarily well, trainer membering himself of the rum few days back that Mr. Greens not ended with the suspens few days back that are, not ended with the suspens national, but would probably trouble in the savings bank, together, and before long President's withdrawal for lor famous back room did indeed the casual visitor alluded to hall in the City Building, or would have seen the aform jooking somewhat worried, conversations with Mr. John yer, and a young gentleman b Strauss, an employe in the bathe mortgage business, and will have after his name. The waiting for something, as the ubiquitous reporter thin in what corner the process of the property of the pr appear before Judge Moo

denositors in the aforeasidinquiry elicited the informatipie, aware that they had a he
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MR. WOODS
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John Herring, Elias Grees
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but were persuaded aforesaid Henry ducement to permit them to nt any time without notice; sented upon that undersu-sented upon that undersu-saturday they applied for refused them, the said Gree them instead a mortzage of secured on a lot near Huu orators would not accept, an made for the money, which promised to pay on the 4t was made ou that day, the lieging that it had no mone that the amount due depo-the number of depositors, bank has made loans on igne that the assets have constant no part of the capital stock of in United States, county, or bank has paid a large amo prejudice of the orators and lors; that it would make fu distrained by the Court; that veni, and the assets would of

distrained by the Court; the vent, and the assets would unless the officers were further business and a Her bill closed with the formal writ of temporary injunction officers of that institution pointment of a Receiver, a test.

Mr. Woodbridge nomins that the control of the position, moved the appoint of the position, moved the appoint of the position, moved the appoint of the position, ment horton had wound up the Company to the satisfaction of the position. The color of the position of the color of the position of the color of the position of the color of the colo - - NOMINAT

Mr. Strauss claimed that to pay 100 cents on the do pointed should handle the to still save the stockh to still save toe suctain of a tremendous strain of to a combination of the continuous strain was the ceiver. The assets were bim in saying that the dep full, and that the stockho quite a large share. In the ment of a Receiver the a was content to leave the Court.

was content to leave the Court.

Mr. Moses remarked the tion was a sufficient refats that he would be influence ness connection with Mr. Mr. Woodbridge said he as people outside would believe that dir. Horton, would accept the position highest regard for toyne, and while he knew to believe that there would mr. Horton's part in hos tock liability, still the parily, and it would be a dichem to the contrary. We carged against Mr. Chafully ask hie appointment Mr. Magruder said he Mr. Hope was not the bank, and he did not believe.

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All. Magruder could a liotton's appointment liotton who would act lloyne. The Court inquired amounted to. Mr. Woodbridge replisome \$380,000. Mr. Strauss and it was The Court remarked rentieuen to be well qui saked Mr. Woodbridge the amount of the assets Mr. Woodbridge thous Mr. Strauss auguste

ontreal, who is widely res as the leading authority asts for the northern belt hich includes the Northern

a fine warm Indian summer, caid turn, and ending wet, wet, and open, with one or short duration. Altogether thy. Spring very wet up to summer intensely hot and oper will be favorable to the intense and fevers; also cattle the Prof. Managai, in anticiof Asiatic cholera towards

and the following letter of Witness, dated Nov. 16, may

the world. We, have b sent success of American kets is looked upon as a ion of trade. The Phila-

is idea, and it is to be hon pride, merchants and man A correspondent suggests study carefully the Conthe State Department is the newspapers, as many of what articles can be sold, be made, to command a

Turks from the Turkish ammed up by a Constanti of the New York Times : se hoped in Asia is to gain rmy of operation can be t Osman Pasha can manage Plevna and unite with the ur weeks ago, these words

to the present situation, ood among Turkish Gen-sha's only safety lies in but the Palace authorities ory that to retreat is dis ording to Mr. FORBES, of ws, are not at all sure to is now two months since

and affairs have greatly Todlesen with his siege h his light cavalry Osman es are looming up in the they are insignificant in war that CONKLING has sident.

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son of the ex-Presi-Montgomery, Ala., re-years of age. He was a e army and afterwards the Confederate States, iss Cooper, a daughter the survives him.

ch says that among lipjomatic gailery yes-f the President's mes-ton, who returned from . While there he was mister to Madrid, but resent position as Min-

e Duke of Westmine Duke of Westmin-cently, the Queen pre-ignificent India shawl; r Ladyship a beautiful alds and pearls, and to enth Hussar inkstand; the bride a diamond a Chilstian, a pair of esticks; and Princess rooch. THE GREENEBAUMS.

A Receiver to Be Appointed for the Savings Bank.

Its Officers Decide that They Will Make No Resistance.

The Only Question Is Whether Horton or Chase Shall Be Receiver.

History of the Bank --- Statement of Its Assets and Liabilities.

Mr. Greenebaum Hopes to Preserve His Private Banking-House from Ruin.

RECEIVER WANTED. PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

The casual visitor at the German Savings Bank resterday morning would probably have noticed he rather protracted absence of its President, Mr. Treenebann, but, unless he happened to be of a somewhat inquiring turn of mind, would not have somewhat inquiring turn or mind, would not have remarked upon it as a thing to excite wonder or surprise. But there are other people under the sun besides casual visitors, and a reporter with eren an ordinarily well trainen nose for news, re-membering himself of the rumors prevalent for a few days back that Mr. Greenebaum's troubles had few days back that are Orceacosam's troubles had not ended with the suspension of the German National, but would probably be supplemented by trouble in the savings bank, put this and that together, and before long discovered that the President's withdrawal for long a season from that famous back room did indeed mean something. If the casual visitor alluded to had passed along the hall in the City Building, opposite Judge Moore's court-room, a few minutes before 12 o'clock, he would have seen the aforesaid bank President, looking somewhat worried, and holding hurried waiting for something, and it did not take
the ubiquitous reporter long to sacertisis in what corner the wind sat. At
just 12 oclock, he learned, Mr. Woodbridge would
appear before Judge Moore, remind him of an apatment for that hour, and proceed to ask that a eiver be appointed for the German Savings k, his request being backed up by certain rep-ntations concocted in the due legal forms by a

ERIMAN G. BERLS AND PREDERIKA BERLS, denositors in the aforesaid institution. Further inquiry elicited the information that the bank people, aware that they had a hard road to travel if her persevered in keeping the institution open, sould make no opposition to the bill, but would quietly let the matter take its course. Notice of the move on the part, of the two depositors had been communicated to them at about 10 o'clock, and the interim had been speat in metriews between Mr. Greenebaum and the lawyers, in the course of which he had come to his decision. By the time the reporter had posted himself on the proliminaries, the hands of the watches and clocks in the City-Hall which manifested any proper regard for regularity indicated that the hour of 12 had arrived, and a few minutes later the three incessant talkers aforesaid, joined by several others who represented depositors and who had been informed as to what was going on, presented themselves before Julge Moore, and the court proceedings in the case of the German Savings Bank began.

MR. WOODBRIDGE started off by reading the title of the bill, stating that it was brought by two depositors in the bank, that it alleged insolvency and suspension, and prived for the appointment of a Receiver to wind up the institution. A subsequent examination of the document showed that the aforesaid Herman G. and Frederika Berls set up the following state of facts:

The hank was organized with a capital of \$200. BERMAN G. BERLS AND PREDERIKA BERLS,

watches and clocks in the City-Hall which manifested any proper regard for regularity indicated that the hogr of 12 had arrived, and a few minnies later the three incressant talkers aforesaid, joined by several others who represented depositors and who had been informed as to what was going on, presented themselves before Judge Moore, and the court proceedings in the case of the German Savings Bank began.

MR. WOODBRINGS

started off by rending the title of the bill, stating that it was brought by two depositors in the bank, that it alleged insolvency and suspension, and praved for the appointment of a Receiver to wind in the process of the properties of facts:

The bank was organized with a capital of \$200, 000 to go a savings business. According to the charter, the capital and one-third of the deposits were required to be invested in United States. Stare City of Chicago, or county sonds; and, in making lowns on real estate, the charter required securities of at least double the amount of the loan, and, in case of impairment of stock, stockholders should be required to make good such deficiencies within thirty days. The bill went on to state that the capital shock of the mituition is \$200,000, fully paid up, and that the following genilemen comprise the Board of Directors: Hearty Genenbaum, Thomas Hoyne, Peter Schulter, Frederick Letz, Joseph Liebenstein, B. C. Cacifield, Simon Floratein, Henry M Hart, John Herring, Elias Greenebaum, A. Wise, and James T. Hoyne; that one Charles Wirth is also published as a Director, while in truth he has been depositors whose claims amounted to \$50.000 and they were all in favor of Mr. Horton, and he had seen depositors whose claims amounted to \$50,000,000 in the Erman Savings and the Mr. Horton, and he was the was Mr. Hoyne, and he would be grounded in the was furnition of the beant officers.

Mr. Moses said he had seen depositors whose claims amounted to \$50,000,000 in the Peter Schulter. Frequency as the said was leaved to that the capital solitors of Mr. Horton, and he wo aforesaid henry Greenebaum to take a new book and continue the deposit, the aforesaid Henry Greenebaum promising as an inducement to permit them to draw out their money at any time without notice; that the orators consented upon that understanding only; that on Saturday they applied for the money, which was refused them, the said Greenebaum offering top pay them instead a mortrage or trust-deed for \$800, secured on a lot near Humboldt Park. This the orators would not accept, and another demand was made for the money, which the said Greenebaum promised to pay on the 4th inst. When demand was made on that day, the bank refused to pay, alleging that the alm omoney. The bill also stated that the amount due depositors is \$160,000, and the number of depositors and that the assets have constantly depreciated; that no part of the capital stock or deposits is invested in United States, county, or city bonds; that the bank has paid a large amount of money to the prejudice of the orators and other unpaid depositors; that it would make further payments unless distrained by the Court; that the bank was insolvent, and the assets would continue to depreciate nuless the officers were restrained from doing further business and a Receiver appointed. The bill closed with the formal prayer for a Receiver, writt of temporary injunction, etc.

Mr. Strauss, representing the bank, said the officers of that institution consented to the appointment of a Receiver, and would make no contest.

lest.

Mr. Woodbridge nominated Mr. Samuel B. Chase, the abstract man.

Mr. Moses, representing a large number of depositors, moved the appointment of Mr. O. H. Horton, and proceeded to speak of his qualifications for the position, mentioning the fact that Mr. Horton had wound up the Chicago Fire-Insurance Company to the satisfaction of its creditors, besides assisting in the closing up of several similar institutions.

sides assisting in the closing up of several similar institutions.

Mr. Woodbridge had but one objection to Mr. Horton, and that was that his partner, the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, was Vice-President of this bank, and, he thought, a stockholder, with a possibility of becoming personally lianic. Under these circumstances, he did not think Mr. Horton would wish the position. As to the matter of Mr. Horton's honesty and competency, there could be no question, as everybody knew him to be an unexpeptionable gentleman.

Mr. Magruder, representing deposits to the amount of \$3,000, indorsed Mr. Horton's nomination.

amount of \$3,000, indorsed Mr. Horton's nomination.

Mr. Strauss claimed that the bank was fully able to pay 100 cents on the dollar, if the Receiver appointed should handle the assets judiciously, and to still save the stockholders. There had been a tremendous strain on the bank, owing to a combination of circumstances over which the officers had no control, the result of which continuous strain was this application for a Receiver. The assets were in a condition to warrant him in saying that the depositors would oe paid in full, and that the stockholders would also receive quite a large share. In this matter of the appointment of a Receiver the bank had no choice, but was content to leave the matter entirely to the Court.

was content to leave the matter entirely to the Court.

Mr. Moses remarked that Mr. Horton's reputation was a sufficient refutation of the insination that he would be influenced by reason of his business connection with Mr. Hoyne.

Mr. Woodbridge said he had stated the objection as people outside would view it, and he did not believe that there would be not the circumstances, would accept the position. Personally, he had the highest regard for both Mr. Horton and Mr. Hoyne, and while he knew both of them too well to believe that there would be any lack of zeal on Mr. Horton's part in holding Mr. Hoyne on his stock liability, still the public would argue differntly, and it would be a difficult matter to persuade hem to the contrary. To objection could possible urged against Mr. Chase, and he would respectfully ask his appointment.

Mr. Magruder said he had been informed that Mr. Hoyne was not the Vice-President of the bank; and he did not believe he was a stockholder.

Mr. Woodbridge said his name was published as a Director and a stockholder in the bank's pass-books.

Mr. Magruder sould see no impropriety in Mr.

The Court inquired how much the deposits Mr. Woodbridge replied that they figured up ome \$380,000.

some \$360,000.

Mr. Strains send it was \$350,000.

The Court remarked that he knew both of the gentlemen to be well qualified for the position, and saked Mr. Woodbridge if he knew anything as to the amount of the assets.

Mr. Woodbridge thought the bank was insolvent.

Mr. Strains surgested that Mr. Greenebaum, who was present, should make a statement.

The Court signified his approval of the suggestion.

restion.

Mr. Greenebaum stated that the amount due depositors was \$350,000. The capital stock was
\$200,000, invested in the bank building on Fifth
avenue, which was unincumbered and stood in the
name of the bank. Its original cost was \$145,000, out
it stood on the books at \$200,000. In consequence of
the shrinkage in real-estate values, he presumed
there had been a depreciation of perhaps \$50,000
in the property. The assets amounted to between

\$100,000 and \$500,000. At least \$450,000 would realized, he thought, which would pay on the cositors, and leave \$100,000 to the stockhold, who would accordingly get 50 cents on the

dollar.

Mr. Blanke, Mr. Woodbridge's partner, thought it would place Mr. Horton in a very delicate position when, in the course of events, it should become necessary for him to sue his partner.

Mr. Magrader and he had been informed by Mr. Greenebaun that

MR. HOYNE HAD RESIGNED HIS POSITION AS Mr. Greenebaum replied that such was the case.
Mr. Woodbridge asked if he was not still a

Mr. Woodbridge asked if he was not still a stockholder.

Mr. Greenebaum said he was not, at present. When everything was running smoothly, before the last flurry in the German National's affairs, Mr. Hovne retired, having stood by the savings bank during its troubles in the summer and early fall. Mr. Greenebaum added that they had been able to meet every notice until Thursday. Then they became satisfied that they could not pay \$350,000 in thirty days, the time being too limited to allow of converting the assets into that amount of ready cash, and they became satisfied that, in justice to all the depositors, the bank should be put in the hands of a Receiver. In the long run on the bank the amount due depositors had been worn down from \$1,000,000 to \$350,000.

oco.

Mr. Greenebaum stated that he knew the depositors very well, and was satisfied that either of the gentlemen nominated would be thoroughly satisfactory to them. As for himself, he was willing to give all the time that might be required of him to assist in converting the assets without hope of reward. His desire was that overy depositors should get 100 cents on the dollar, and he piedged his honor that they would obtain that.

Mr. Mosee said he believed Mr. Hoyne would not only be eager to furnish Mr. Hotton information, but, from his knowledge of the banks, he would be able to do so. Instead of Mr. Hoyne's business connection with Mr. Horton being an objection to the latter's appointment, it would really be a recommendation. Both of the gentlemen, as Sverybody knew, were above even the suspicion of wrongdoing

really be a recommendation. Both of the gentlemen, as Serybody knew, were above even the suspicion of wrongdoing.

THE COURT REMARKED
that the experience of the last few months had given him some very definite views on the subject of Receivers, especially those of savings banks. In all cases the Court would respect the wishes of both parties to a considerable extent, and to a still greater extent, the wishes of the depositors. The men nominated should be petsons in whom the depositors had every confidence. Mr. Horton's business connection with Mi. Hoyne was a very strong objection. Mr. Hoyne himself would, in the Court's opinion, make a first-rate Receiver. If Mr. Greenebaum's statement was correct, the stockholders themselves ought to be heard in this matter, because they had as great an interest at stake as anyondy else, if not greater. In this case, the officers stated that either nomines would be acceptable. On the one hand were parties representing \$15,000 of claims, while on the other the claims announted to some \$1,500. If further consultation was thought necessary, the matter could go over until morning.

Mesers. Susson and Woodbridge favored the

thought necessary, the matter could go over until morning.

Messrs. Sisson and Woodbridge favored the idea of a postponement for the purpose of getting further expressions from depositors.

Mr. Blanke suggested that the appointment of Mr. Horton would give rise to a good deal of unfavorable, although nujust, talk about there being a job in the thing to run the institution in the interest of the old officers.

Mr. Greenebaum said he could call all the depositors together before morning, and believed they would accept any man he might recommend in answer to a question from one of the lawyers, he said he had made no assignment to Mr. Horton. The Court remarked that, inasmuch as there was a division of sentiment, and remarks had been made in regard to jobs, he would wait a little while and ascertain more of the feeling of the depositors.

ositors.

After some further talk, the matter went over until 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

other side might name, provided he was an honest, competent man. The appointment of Mr. Horton would give rise to the remark that the bank was to be wound up in Mr. Greenebaum's interest, and the word "ring" would be in people's mouths.

***IUDGE MOORE**

thought it especially proper in these cases to pay respect to the wishes of the depositors. If either of the rominees was objectionable to the depositors, that fact could be learned by this morning, if the matter were postponed. In certain-cases, the Court had taken independent action, and, unless the parties could agree, he should do so again.

Mr. Woodbridge was prepared to acqui-sec in any independent appointment the Court might make.

The Court referred to the only objection against Mr. Horton, on the ground that he was a pariner of Mr. Horton, on the ground that he was a pariner of Mr. Horton, on the ground that he was a pariner of Mr. Horton, be the depositors of Mr. Horton, be the contract at a pretty good price. He did not think the latter objection of any weight whatever. Either gentleman would, in his opinion, make a good Receiver. The majority of the depositors so far, however, were clearly in favor of Mr. Horton, but if there were others who wanted to be heard before the appointment, the matter could be nost-poned until this morning. He did not see that anybody would suffer by the delay, and, as Col Shirley had stated that he desired to consult with his clients, and as there were probably others in the same position, he would let the matter go over until this morning.

The Question will accordingly come up again this morning.

HENRY GREENEBAUM. AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

When it became known at the bank that the con-cern would be put into the hands of a Receiver, the small army of depositors who were there to draw out money, sed had been told that they could not get it, looked a little blue about the gills, so to speak, but the more intelligent of them had little to say, except that they believed Mr. Greenebaum had done the best that he couly; that they were serry for him, and especially for them-selves, and that they had no doubt the best thing that could be done for the bank was to turn it over to a Receiver, and let him wind it up. There were others among them who couldn't understand it. They appeared to be a good deal dazed, and sat around on the hard benches, or stood up in little knots around the room, asking each other what it all means. By and by it began to dawn on them that the bank would pass out of Mr. Greenebaum's hands, and into the hands of the Court. The most interesting question then was, what they would get out of the bank, and when they would get it, and the assurances of the bank clerks that they would get dollar for dollar, and that at probably no distan date, tended greatly to encourage them. The fact is, that bank failures have been so common of late that the last one failed utterly to cause anything like excitement. While it gave food for regree, and plenty of it, there were no harsh words, no accusations of official dishenesty, and the poor deand pienty of it.

accusations of official dishonesty, and the poor depositors who had sworn by Henry Greenebaum for years were disposed to look upon him as the victim of a series of misfortunes. And so they came and went curing the day. At different times Tug and went curing the day. At different times Tug and went curing the day. At different times Tug and went curing the day. At different times Tug and went curing the day of the undivided ear of Mr. Greenebaum for conversational purposes, but so great was the pressure upon his time by people who had business to transact with him, that it was not until late in the evening that a chance afforded itself. Even then it was brief, and the

chance afforded itself. Even then it was onely, and the ANSWERS TO A SERIES OF QUESTIONS on a variety of matters correspondingly unsatisfactory, all of which may be accounted for by reason of a decided repugnance on Mr. Greenebaum's part to talk, and also by reason of the frequent interruptions to which the interviewer was subjected by outsiders coming up and buzzing the gentleman on a thou-and and one matters of business. Without the blank spaces to designate these breals in the conversation the interview proceeded somewhat as follows:

"How much do you owe the German National Bank, Mr. Greenebaum?" was what the reporter propounded as a starter.

The reply was brief and pointed. "I decline to answer," said the little banker.

"Why?"

answer, "said the little banker.

"Why?"

'I don't think it's a matter that the people have any right to know about. It's my own business. Two institutions have been broke a no my hands. Do you want to break up the third! The firm of Henry Greenebaum & Co., if they are let alone, will pull through all right."

The reporter deprecated either design or desire to break up the third institution, but ventured to remark that the public who were interested in the German National would like to know how much of a claim that institution had on Henry Greenebaum & Co.

a claim that institution has on tearly discovered to the control of the control o

ares since then. I have paid par for some witha the last four months."

'Well, how much have you now?"

'I don't know just how much."

'It is a matter of record, isn't it, and easily got

Yes, but I don't recollect, and havn't got the no to look at it. [Have you any more questions?"

"Several."
"Go shead."
"How much real-estate paper has the German Savings Bank?"
"I can't give you the figures. Pretty much all our loans are made on real-estate securities. I should say that pretty much all our paper is real-estate paper."
"Bow much of your own paper does the bank hold?" "I decline to answer. I don't recollect just how much. It's my own business, anybow."

"How much slow paper have you, and who are the makers?"

"How much slow paper have you, and who are the makers"

The German Savings Bank has very little matured paper, out I will tell you this: that the interest has been paid un promptly on very nearly everything, sithough we have had to make some foreclosures. The paper is cunning current."

"How long a time does it run on the average?"

"About a year."

"Who are some of the makers?"

"I docline to suswer."

"Who converging the paper is the or heart.

"I decline to answer."
WBO CONSTITUTE THE FIRM OF HENRY "Elfas, David, and myself."
"What are the assets and liabilities of the

"What are the assets and liabilities of the firm?"

I decline to answer. As I said before, that is my own business."

'What is their capital stock?"

'I decline to answer for the same reason."

'How much of your paper covered by real estate is the firm carrying?"

'I decline to answer for the same reason."

'How much does the firm owe to depositors or on certificates of deposit."

'I decline to give figures. I don't think the public is anterested to know, or has a right to know them We haven't any depositors. What we owe is in the shape of oils payable. I can't see how any public interest is served by giving detailed figures."

'Approximate results will do."

'Well, I decline to go into that subject."

'Well, I decline to go into that subject."

'Well, I decline to go into that subject."

'What others in bank stocks—in these two banks."

'How large?"

'Thure you are, after figures again. I decline to give them.

'We have investments in bank stocks—in the set of the them.

'We have a number of open accounts and bilis receivable. Besides them, there is our real estate."

But you won't tell us what that amounts to."

bills receivable. Resides them, there is our real estate."

"But you won't tell us what that amounts to."

"My freed you are too inquisitive. What purpose will it serve to give you these details anyway! Our firm basen't failed, and we don't intend to fail. We are honoring all our drafts, and paying money over the counter, and intend to do so. Why should I make out a schedule, then, of our assets and liabilities? I shall suffer heavily by the suspension of these two banks, but our firm will go through all right, if we are let alone. So what useful purpose will it serve to drag it into these matters?"

"But won't the connection of your firm with the two dianks come out through the courts."

"Oh, no: they are entirely separate and distinct institutions."

"Oh, no: they are entirely separate and distinct institutions."

The reporter did not exactly see how the Receiver's reports could fail to indicate the liabilities of the firm or its members to the banks, but he got no satisfaction on that score.

"Who constitute the firm of Greenebaum Bros. & Co., of New York?"

"The same persons who constitute the firm of H. G. Greenebaum & Co. here."

"How much capital do they represent?"

"They did represent \$150,000, the last I heard."

"They did represent \$150,000, the last I heard."

"What was the cause of their failure?"

"Their connection with the Chicago institutions. The Chicago troubles made large drains upon their cash means and their resources, and have caused curialiments of their foreign credit, so that they had to suspend. As they express it, they hope the suspension is merely temporary, and I think it will be nothing more than that."

"What are their assets and liabilities, and how are they distributed?"

"Their liabilities are probably \$250,000, can't tell about the assets, and I don't know how the assets or liabilities are distributed."

"How much does the firm owe abroad?"

"I don't know."

"Coming down to home affairs, is lit true that Hoyne, Horton & Hoyne have drawn up

"No. sir, there is no truth at all in that story.

for \$10.000."

Mr. Greenebaum furthermore produced the aforesaid paper, and on it was the name of a leading Hebrew house with the amount stated opposite.

"Now you will better understand," he continued, "my reasons for not desiring to make any detailed statements. In Justice to my friends who are coming forward to help me out, I ought not to—cannot—do it. People lose confisience in a man who taiks too much. All want, my friend, is to be let alone, and I shall do the best I can and our firm will come out all right."

man who talks too much. All I want, my friend, is to be jet alone, and I shall do the best I can and our firm will come out all right."

"How MUCH PROPERTY,

Mr Greenebaum, have you conveyed within the past ten days, and for what purpose?"

"Why, for that matter, I have been selling property here for money for some time to pay debts. I have been selling it to meet current demands in my business. I don't know that I have sold very much in that time, --perhaps \$15,000 or \$20,000 worth."

Ent all efforts to ascertain whether he had conveyed any property in another way—so that it would pass into the hands of third parties and could not be elamped down abon to discharge stock inbilities, were skillfully warded off. The reporter made one more pertiment inquiry by directly asking Mr. Greenebaum the object of the conveyance of the Humboldt Park property to Cashier Schaffner a few days ago to secure his note of \$30,000.

"Oh," said he, "that was for money borrowed to meet demands on Henry Greenebaum & Co., and Schaffner is nothing but a trustee."

All the satisfaction that the reager can get out of the foregoing answers he is at perfect liberty to enjoy.

The FOLLOWING TRANSFERS

enjoy.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS
have been recorded by Henry Greenelsaum:
Document No. 161, 235—Sarah and Michael
Greenelsaum to Henry Greenelsaum, quit-claim
deed, dated Dec. 6, 1877, three tots on Augusta
street, Southenst corner of Kedzie avenue; also tot
on Centre avenue, southeast corner of Adams
street, Southenst corner of Kedzie avenue; also tot
on Centre avenue, southeast corner of Adams
street, with buildings. Consideration, \$1.

Document No. 161, 236—Henry Greenebaum to
Sarak Greenebaum, wife of Michael Greenebaum,
quit-claim deed, dated Dec. 6, 1877, West Kandolph street, northwest corner of Union street,
instructure, south front; also Adams street,
148 feet west of Morgan street, fifty feet, south
front, with buildings and improvements. Consideration. \$1.

Document No. 161, 237—Henry Greenebaum to
Nelson Morris, warranty deed gated Dec. 6, 1877,
lot on Green street, 50 feet south of Adams street;
lot on State street, 50 feet south of Thirty-eighth
street; and three lots on the same street, between
Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets; also two
lots, north front, on Flournoy street, between
Hoyne avenue and Leavit street. Consideration
\$12,000.

The three foregoing deeds were filed yesterday;
The following were filed the day before: THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS

12,000.

The three foregoing deeds were filed yesterday. The following were filed the day before:
Henry Greenebaum to H. Schaffner, trust deed, dated Nov. 20. 1877. covering twenty-siz lots, near Central Fark. to secure a note of \$25,000, due to one year at 8 per cent; also, Henry Greenebaum to H. Schaffner, trust deed, dated Nov. 20, 1877, covering parts of Blocks 1 to 5, and 7 and 8, Central Park Addition, to secure eight notes of \$10,000 each, payable in one year with 8 per cent interest.

HISTORICAL.

A SKETCH OF THE INSTITUTION. The career of the German Savings Bank extends over a period of not quite eight years. It obtained its charter from the Legislature in 1869. And it was only after a bitter and protracted struggle that the act was passed. When Henry Greenebaum went to Springfield to secure the passage of the charter, he found an exceedingly active and well organized opposition against him. Sidway, Haines, and others who were largely interested in the State Savings Institution, did not want another Rich-mond in the field, and they moved heaven and mond in the field, and they moved heaven and earth to prevent Henry from obtaining an ordinary charter. He had, however, some strong political backing, and his opponents discovered that they could not crush him out. So they finally agreed upon a compromise by which he was granted a cast-fron charter loaded down with provisions and technicalities. This Greenebaum accepted, to the surprise of the other fellows, who believed that he would abundon the field and leave them to the enjoyment of what they believed to be a monopoly.

wonte assession the they believed to be a monopoly.

THE CHARTER.

The corporators mentioned in the charter were Peter Schuttler. A. C. Hesing, Francis Bing, Edward S. Salomon, Reuben Rubel, Charles Wirth, and Anton Schott. The charter provided that the capital stock should be \$200, 000, though the Company was empowered to increase it to \$500,000 if they say fit. The bank could own real estate in perpetuity sufficient to accommodate the building in which the business of the instinction was conducted. No other real estate should be held by the bank saye hat which it might take in payment of loans, and this could not be held for any longer time than was necessary to dispose of it. It was further provided that there should be ten Directors, each of whom should be a stockholder, and also a resident and freeholder to the extent of \$5,000 worth of unincumbered real estate in the county. The capital stock and any increase thereto was to be invested in United States bonds, or State, county, or city obligations. It was further provided that one-third of the deposits should be invested in similar securities, and at no time should the deposit liability exceed ten times the amount of the capital and surplus. Another provision fixed the liability of the stockholders to the amount of their stock, making them responsible therefor for six months after the sale, and publication thereof in a Chicago newspaper. It was farther provided that once a year the bank should make a sworn statement of its condition to the Auditor of State, and he was empowered to

namine into its affairs whenever he saw fit to do

per day and three cents per miles mileage.

Discarding and three cents per miles mileage.

The charter lay dormant for fully a year after its passage, when Henry Greenebaum undertook to organize the bank. During the summer of 1870 he succeeded in placing all the slock, and on Aug. 1, 1870, the bank was opened for business, with Hears Greenebaum President and Abraham Wise Cashier. It was located on the corner of LaSalle and Lake streets, diagonally opposite the Marine Bank Building. Having a well-known and responsible Directory, and its President being on the tidal-ways of popularity and prosperity, the bank al-once became a favorite among our industrious and frugal German population. Nothing occurred to produce a jar in the management of the bank until the 'bu fire.' a short filme after which the institution was reopened for business in the Heise Building, on Canalstreet, just north of Randolph. Here its business rapidly extended. During the summer of 1872 the bank purchased the property on Fifth avenue, between Washington and Randolph streets, having a frontage of eighty feet, on which it erected one of the most commodious and best arranged bank-ing-offices in the city. In January, 1873, a run was started on the institution it only lasted a few days. The vanits were full of currency, and each depositor was paid off its full on presentation of his book. In the tail of the same year occurred the pante, from the effects of which the country has not yet fully recovered. In common with the other savings-banks, the German Savings busisted on a rigid adherence to the rule that theirty days notice should be given. The panic that thirty days notice should be given. The panic common with the other savings—banks, the German Savings maisted on a rigid adherence to the rule that thirty days notice should be given. The panic was gone through without any serious difficulty, and nothing occurred to mar the feligity of the institution, save the gradual decline in the value of real estate, until the fatiure of a large savings—bank in St. Louis in July last. The deposits on the 1st of that month amounted to \$979,000. The St. Louis tidings had a depressing effect on savings—bank depositors generally, and a gradual run commenced. During the mouths of July, August, and September the deposits ran down a little over \$250,000. Since then the run exquired increased speed, as in a little over ten weeks the deposits were reduced some \$360,000, or at the rate of \$6,000 per day.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF COMPARISON the following tables are given showing the condi-tion of the bank Sept. 29 and Dec. 6. At the close of business on the first-mentioned date the balance sheet exhibited:

Bank.
Cash on deposit with German National Bank.
Cash on deposit with Greenebaum Bros. & Co.
New York.
\$50,000 United States new 5s, market value.
\$1,500 United States 97s, registered, market value. value... \$140.000 West Chicago e per cent certificates... \$140.000 West Chicago z ner cent bonds at par; market value log, and interest since July 1... Lonns on available collaterals.
First mortgage loans on improved city real estate. estate. urniture and fixtures, including burglar-proof safes.
Cost of real estate obtained under foreclosure,
on which there will be no loss.
Cost of bank building, netting 6 per cent over
and above taxes.

LIABILITIES. 1, 228 nvestments, etc.... Time loans on col Real estate....... Cash on hand.....

Greenebaum & Co. LIABILITIES. Greenebaum Bros. & Co...

From an inspection of the two tables it will be seen that the cash on hand dwindled from \$97,000 to \$1,462, the Government bonds from \$50,000 to nothing, and the other bonds from \$150,000 to \$99,000. The bills receivable, which are secured by first mortgage, show a reduction of \$60,000. The entire capital stock is invested in the bank building, which, it is stated, nets 6 per cent over and above taxes.

as appears from the stock ledger, are as follows:
August Beck, 10 shares; Mina Bahe, 1; Charles Becker, 10; Mathias Cossman, 1; John Deschauer, 3; Lambert Eliel, 7; Conrad Folz, 30; Furst & Bradley, 20; J. L. Gatzert, 2; Matilda Greenebaum, 2; Emma Greenebaum, 5; Henry Greenebaum, 2; Emma Greenebaum, 5; Henry Greenebaum, 6; Elias Greenebaum, 5; Henry Greenebaum, 6; Elias Greenebaum, 5; Henry Greenebaum, 6; Elias Greenebaum, 6; Henry Greenebaum, 6; Elias Greenebaum, 5; Henry Greenebaum, 6; Elias Greenebaum, 6; Henry Greenebaum, 6; Elias Greenebaum, 6; Henry Greenebaum, 6; Elias Greenebaum, 6; John Herting, 50; Hart Brothers, 20; Henry Kerber, 5; Joseph Liebenstein, 10; H. F. Leopold, 50; Leopold, Kuh & Co. 10; Otto Lob. 5; Otto Mutschlechner, 5; C. D. Mayer, 2; F. Madlener, 5; G. Newhall, Jr., 47; M. Reach, 2; R. Rubel, 10; J. Rothschild, 6; C. R. Stecle, 50; Louis Sues, 20; C. A. Spring, Jr., 50; Peter Schutler, 50; Louis Schreeder, 7; Wolff Schaefer, 1; Charles Wirth, 50; T. B. Weber, 50; Conrad Wikkowski, 2; Earbara Wise, 10; Abraham Wise, 33.

The officers and Directors are: Henry Greenebaum, President; Charles Wirth, Vice-President; Elias Greenebaum, Comptroller; A. Wise, Cashier; Peter Schutler, Joseph Liebenstein, Simon Florsheim, Henry N. Hart, John Hertung, James T. Rovne, and the bank officers named above, Directors, Mr. Thomas Hoyne was the First Vice-President antil about ten days ago, when he sold his stock and retired. THE STOCKHOLDERS.

President antil about ten days ago, when he sold his stock and retired. MISCELLANEOUS.

WILL, NOT APPOINT A RECEIVER. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—Comptroller Knox stated to day that he probably should not appoint a Receiver for the German National Bank, as from present information the bank will be able to pay all its liabilities.

BANK EXAMINER WATSON holds unmolested sway at the German National for the time being, the regular employes carrying out his behests without asking any questions. All the work is of a dreary routine character, and is done after the most approved treadmill fashion. Noth-has been heard from the Comptroller of the Currency as yet as to the question of putting the concern into the hands of a Receiver or let it liquidate for itself. The various letters and petitions requesting the Comptroller to allow the bank to take the latter course will reach Washington to-day, and definite information will probably be received Monday. Depositors are daily requested to said their names to the petition requesting the Comptroller to let the bank liquidate for itself, and the majority of them respond with their signatures. It is the opinion of a great many knowing ones that the Comptroller will heed the request of the depositors and allow the concern to get along by itself. Mr. Watson says he finds thugs in good shape, and believes that if the bank people get the thing in their own hands they can liquidate in three or four weeks.

Mr. BLOOM. his behests without asking any questions. All the

MR. BLOOM.

One of the evening papers had Mr. M. Bloom down for certain shares of stock in the German National. Mr. Bloom was particular to impress upon the reporter yesterday that he had no stock in the bank, having disposed of all he had some sixty days ago to Hgnry Greenebaum, taking therefor his individual note.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Wednesday I made my usual
deposit, checks, etc., in the German National deposit, checks, etc., in the German National Bank, and when I read next morning in The Transune that the concern had failed I expected, of course, to be out just that much added to my previous balance in the bank. Judge of my surprise when one of Mr. Greenebaum's attaches called at my office this morning and returned to me the entire amount of Wednesday's deposit. I think I ought to make this statement publicly, insamuch as Mr. Henry Greenebaum is and has been subjected to unkind and groundless criticism, and as I turthermore believe that his bank will pay every dollar due its depositors. I wouldn't take 99 cents on the dollar for what I have in the German National to-day. I trust that you may find room to publish this instance of honesty on the part of an unfortunate institution which has always acted upon the strictest praciples of commercial bonor. Respectfully yours, C. E. Rollins, Manager The Western Shoe and Leather Review.

FEVER AND AGUE. FEVER AND AGUE.

To shake, or not to shake? Ave, that is the question. Is it better to quiver from head to foot in the paroxyems of rever and ague, or to banish the atrocious disease by a course of that standard anti-febrile remody. Hostetter's Bitters? There cannot be much doubt as to the response of the malaria-stricken to this inquiry. From every locality on this continent whose inhabitants are tormonted with the shivering plague comes an increasing demand for the only genuine preventive and eradicant of malaria provided by science. The denizens of fever and ague districts well know how utterly inadequate to do more than give a brief respite are the so-called remedies of the faculty. Quinine, arsenic, bismuth,—what are these but produce any beneficial effect whatever, and, if persisted in, wreak irreparable mischief upon the system? Everywhere they are being abandoned by intelligent persons, and that genuine vegetable specific for intermittent and remittent disease, Hostetter's Bitters, substituted in their place.

Don't trifle with a sore throat, or a bad cough or cold, when a remedy as sure, prompt, and thor-ough as Dr. Jayne's Expectorant can be readily obtained.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Helen's Bables would have been no trouble to their uncle if they had been fed on Rhige's food. Harry could have taken as good care of them as their mother: if they had been started right: Gale & Blocki, agents, SS South Clark street, and Palmer

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System, ITS MEDICINAL QUALITIES ARE

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent. and Diuretic.

For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Shin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead, and Ringworm, Vegering has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhosa, arising from internal ulceration, and ulcrine diseases and General Debility, Vegering acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It Ladles' Cashmere Hose, 100 doz., Fleeced Lined Striped,
75 doz., 50 cts., worth \$1. Children's do., do., do.,

Regular made. 35 ots., worth 75.

Ladies' Heavy Eng. Cotton,

apon the secretive organs, allays infl npon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration, and regulates the bowels. For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness, and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the Veulting. It purios the blood, cleaners all of the organs, and

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet disco ered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the

THE BEST EVIDENCE. The following letter from the Rev. E. S. Best, Pastor of M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians; also those suffering from the same diseases as afflicted the son of the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, as there is no doubt about the cura-

away his crutches and cane, and waiks about the fully and strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the opening where the limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cared.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of Veretine, but lately uses but little, as he declares that he is too well to be taking medicine.

Respectfully yours,

F. S. Best.

Mrs. L. C. F. Best.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HAS CONCLUDED TO LOCATE STEIN'S DOLLAR

and finest assortment of

In the city. He extends a special invitation to all to come and see him. Avoid the rush, and come early.

106 East Madison-st. ALBUM OF MUSIC.

FOR SALE AT

W. KIMBALL'S LATEST Jules Berr COR. STATE & ADAMS-STS.

W. M. Giles & Co.: At first I was skeptical, but when I found my customers calling for your Liniment Iodide of Aramonia, and speaking so highly of its good effects, I was induced to take more interest in your discovery. The demand for it has increased so steadily, that I now sell but little of 40 PIECES NEWEST MUSIC.

RENAMINATE UNITED STATES Also, Agents for MARTELL & CO. COGNA and RECHENAUER & CO. BORDEAUX.

any other external application. When it comes to be well known. I predict immensa sales. I am yours very truly, Montriwan H. EAVEZ, Druggist, corner Sixteenth and Bainbridge streets, Philadel-phia, Pa. For sale by all druggists.

Keep's Custom Shirts to measure. Very best, six for \$9. No obligation to take any shirts ordered finiess perfectly satisfactory. Samples and circulars mailed free.

KEEP'S UMBRELLAS.
Best Gingham Patent Protected Ribs, \$1 each.
Best Silk, Paragon Frames, \$3 each.

173 East Madison street.

Charles Heidsleck's Chambagnes.—The popular Sillery and the super-excellent "Dry Medal," so highly appreciated in England, Germany, and Russia, are oeing constantly received by Mr. Emil Schultze, 35 Beaver street, New York. Pinckney, Jackson & Co.'s Fine Spices.

VEGETINE

VEGETINE.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks, roots, and herbs, and so trongly concentrated that it will effectually eradistrongly concentrated that it will effectually eradi-cate from the system every taint of Sorofula, Sorofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Can-cerous Humor, Erysipelas, Sait Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from im-pare blood. Scintica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism. Neuralgia, Gout, and

Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and Spir al Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

directly upon the causes of these complaints. I invigorates and strengthens the whole system, act

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE

this testimony, as there is no doubt about the curative powers of the Vegetine:

Natice, Mass., Jan. 1, 1874.

Mr. H. R. Stevens.

Drait Sir: We have good reason for regarding your Vegetine a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now 17 years of age. For the last two years he has suffered from necrosis of his leg, caused by scrotulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his ever railying; two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him, as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him Vegetine, and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed his studies, thrown away his crutches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and strong.

VEGETINE

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. Vegetine Is Sold by All Druggists.

Carpets.

Where he found the largest

. & Co.

"Bargains!"

Solid Colors, emb'd, \$1.25, worth \$2

Solid colors, emb'd, \$1.25, worth \$2

Closing out at 12% ets., worth 50.

100 dos., at \$1, worth \$2

1-B. at \$1, 2-B. at \$1.50.

"Very stylish" and cheap!

Children's White Merino Hose,

Children's White Merino Sox,

Ladies' Gauntlet Doeskin,

Gents' "Regnier" Dogskin,

Ladies' 2-B, Dogskin,

Hoods in all colors,

Gloves!

Gants' de Suede, 4 and 6 B. at \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Lace Mits, in Opera Shades,
Cloth Gloves, Wool Wristlets, Mitts,
and every description of Winter Gloves
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Knit Goods!

Manufactured expressly for us from furnished designs.

Ladies' Jackets, Job Lot. \$1, worth \$2.

Men's Eng. Cardigans, At \$7.50, worth \$15. Boys' Cardigans at \$1.50.

Hdkfs.!

money in all classes of goods!

State and Washington-sts.

CARPETS.

WILL OFFER THE GREATEST

BARGAINS!

Ever shown to the American

Public, commencing Monday.

Dec. 10. Any one contemplat-

ing buying before May next,

JUDSON & CO.,

106, 108 & 110 State-st.,

OVER CHAS. GOSSAGE & CO.

FOR THE NEW YEAR!

ORDER YOUR

Stationery, and Printing,

SKEEN&STUART

77 Madison-st. (opp. McVicker's Theatre). First-Class Work and Reasonable Prices

WINES. RELLY PURE DELICATE & SUPER

DLANG.

DE 1745.

will save money.

Children's Victoria Jackets,

Leggins, from 50 cts. to \$3.

SEWING MACRINES.

Receives telling support from an interesting table of statistics whin shows that she knows how to vote. The stupendous sales of the illust ous SINGER to be still further increased by the reduction in prices in gurated by the Singer Company.

FIVE TRARS' SALES COMPILED FROM THE SWORN BETURNS OF THE SEVERAL COMPANIES.

The Singer Man'f'g Co......sold 219,758 232,444 241.679 249.852 262.816 The Singer Man'I'g Co.....sold 219,758 232,444 241,679 249,852 202,310 Wheeler & Wilson Mif g Co.....sold 174.088 119,190 92,827 103,740 108,997 Howe Machine Co....sold 145,000 horet's est,35,000 est,25,000 109,294 40,114 22,700 21,452 23,587 Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co...sold 33,639 15,881 13,710 14,522 12,758 American B. H. &c. Sewing Machine Co...sold 18,930 14,182 13,529 14,406 17,937 Weed Sewing Machine Co...sold 42,444 21,769 20,495 21,993 14,425 Remington Sewing Machine Co...sold 49,82 9,183 17,608 25,110 12,716 Victor Sewing Machine Co...sold 11,901 7,446 6,292 6,103 5,750 Wilson Sewing Machine Co...sold 22,666 21,247 17,525 9,508 no ret's Florence Sewing Machine Co...sold 15,793 8,960 5,517 4,892 2,978 Domestic Sewing Machine Co. sold 49.554
Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co. sold 33.639
American B. H. &c. Sewing Machine Co. sold Weed Sewing Machine Co. sold 42.444
Remington Sewing Machine Co. sold 49.82
Victor Sewing Machine Co. sold 11.901
Wilson Sewing Machine Co. sold 22.666
Florence Sewing Machine Co. sold 15.793

Aside from its large sewing Machine Co. sold

Aside from its large preponderance of sales, another emphatic evidence of the marked superiority of THE SINGER over all other machines is the fact that it alone is made the subject of imitation by counterfeiters. No safer criterion than the above for the guidance of the purchaser can be produced. Beware of bogus agents. The duly authorized agent can be found in every county.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., III STATE-ST. HOSIERY, GLOVES, Etc.

Chas. Gossage Hosiery!

Made of all the newest materials, in the latest and most stylish designs, in

Children's Sizes.

Our Garments are manufactured by ourselves, on our premises, under the personal supervision of Artistic and thoroughly competent foremen; are cut, pressed, and finished by MEN in the most approved style of the Tailor's art; and nothing can excel the perfection of fit, neatness of finish, and high style

URE as low as \$8.00, \$8.00, and \$10.00 that are surpassing cheap, while in the higher and richer grades we furnish elegant and stylish garments at prices designed to prove that

will be found in full assortment and of the best value for the least Chas. Gossage & Co.,

FUR Bos.
Finest Quality Mink Set.
Extra Grade Haitfax Mink Set.
Extra Grade Maine Mink Set.
Extra Grade Maine Mink Set.
Black Lynx Muff and Bos.
Fine Black Marten Muff and
Bos.
Ladies and Misses Grebe Sets.
87 to.
Lactes and Misses Ermine BOUSE, STATE-ST., Sets, \$10 to... Ladies' French Scal Hata, \$1.50 STATE-ST.

STATE-ST.

SMALL PROFITS, Ladies Alaska Seal Hata, 34 to. 20 to. 20 dents Fine Seal Hata, 34 to. 20 dents Fine Seal Hata, 35 to. 12 dents Fine Seal Hata, 36 t

MEDICAL.

MELISSE CORDIAL (Ean de Melisse des Carmes.) A SURE CURE FOR

DYSPEPSIA DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH AND ALL NERVOUS AFFECTIONS. GET THE GENUINE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. peral Depot at BOYER'S, 50 Park-place, New York.

KUMYSS. AREND'S OR MILK WINE.

DEPOT-179 MADISON-ST., CENTRE OF BLOCK. medicine has falled to restore your health, try.

It is nature's richest nourishment and most tonic. Nature deen not make fisch and blood ugs: therefore throw physic to the dope-drink, iteast the massiciated indorsement of my, by an eminent Chicago Physician in Tribung

West End Dry Goods House Madison and Peoria-sts.

CLOAKS

Ladies', Misses', and

of garments produced by us. We make garments TO MEAS-

"IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE."

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Half-Hose, Braces, Scaris, Ties, Shirts,
Collars and Cuffs, AT ATTRACTIVE
PRICES.

ATTENTION
ELEGANT FUES,
comprising the finest assortment in Chicago, and including all the high grades and fashionable styles now

Cluding all the high grades and fashionable styles now worn.

EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF FIRES

AT PRICES BELOW THE MARKET FIGURES.

WE BUY CLOSE AND SELL

TO AND Elegant Alaska Seal Set...... Shetland Seal Muff and Boa.... Extra Shetland Seal Muff and

BOYER'S CARMELITE

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Wholesase Dealers. Chicago.

KUNTS CLE, Manufactured and sold by O. PEUSER, Druggies and Pharmacist. AT 80 FER DOZ. Corner Madison at an

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Scanty Supply of Paper---The Currency Movement Quiet.

The Four-per-Cent Bonds--Silver Bonds---The Speculation in Ophir.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active -- Provisions Easier, but Closed Firm.

Wheat and Corn Strong---Barley Weak--Other Grain Unchanged.

FINANCIAL.

The banks report offerings of small amounts of regular commercial paper and of paper from conntry banks for rediscount. A mun blockade still exists in the country, and as long as it remains unbroken sales and collections must be slow. Trade in the city is not active. Under these circumstances, the business of the banks fails to present any special features for comment. All good negotiable paper is readily accepted by the banks. Raics of discount are 7@10 per cent at the canks to regular customers; on the struct call loans are 6 per cent. New York exchange was inactive, and was New York exchange was inactive, and was quoted between the banks at par.
Orders for currency are received from the hog districts. Receipts and shipments are not large.
The clearings were \$3,600,000.

The clearings were \$3, 600,000.

KNOX MISTATEM.

Comptroller Knox in his official report assumes that the true money standard is gold, and dogmatizes about it as though it were true, but according to the history of the United States if is not true. The Comptroller is evidently ignorant of what Hamilton and Jefferson said on the subject. Hamilton preferred gold if there was to be but one metallic standard. Jefferson preferred silver, but both concluded that the wiser course was to adopt the double standard, and give the public the option to pay debts in either. Mr. Knox refers to the "true standard dollar of twenty-five and eightenths grains of gold nine-tenths fine." Alexander Hamilton said, page 180, Vol. III., of his works, edited by his son:

That the suit in the coins of the United States ought to correspond to 244g grains of pure gold and with 371½ grains of pute gold and with 371½ grains of pute silver, each answering to a dollar in the money of account.

The original coins were, as stated in the law:
One gold piece, equal in weight and value to ten units, or dollars.

inits, or dollars.

One gold piece equal to a tenth part of the for-mer, and which shall be a unit or dollar.

One silver piece which shall siso be a unit or

obliar.

Mr. Hamilton said:

The calef inducement to the establishment of the small gold piece is to have a sensible object in that metal, as well as in silver, to express the unit.

Page 155, Volume III. Hamilton says, discussing he question of the two metals and money units:

The next inquiry toward a right determination of what ought to be the future money unit of the Indied States turns upon these questions: Whether it ought to be peculiarly attached to either of the metals in preference to the other or not; and if to suther, to which of them?

The suggestions and proceedings hitherto have had for object the annexing of it emphatically to the stiver dollar. A resolution of Congress, of the 8th of July, 1785, declares that the money unit of the United States shall be a dollar, and another resolution of the United States shall be a dollar, and another resolution of the Sth of August, 1786, fixes that dollar as 375 grams and di-100 of a grain of fine silver. The same resolution, nowever, determines that there shall also be two gold coins—one of 246 grains and 288 parts of a graff of pure gold, counsi to \$10, and the other of half of that quantity of pure gold, equal to \$5. And it is not explained whether either of the two species of coins of gold or silver shall have any greater legality in payments than the other. Yet it would seem that a preference in this particular is necessary to execute the idea of attaching the unit exclusively to one kind. If each of them be as valid as the other in payments to any amount, if is not obvious in what effectual sense either of them can be deemed the money out respectively in payments, the institution of coins of gold, and the declaration that the dollar shall be the money of the United States could be understood to give it a superior legality in payments, the institution of coins of gold, and the declaration that each of them shall be equal to a certain number of dollars, would appear to destroy that inference.

Mr. Hamilton proceeded to argue against the single standard

Tracems to be advisable not to stach the unit reliasively to either of the metals, became this annot be done effectually without destroying the flice and character of one of them as money, and office and character of one of them as money, and reducing it to the situation of mere merchandise, which, accordingly, at different times, has been proposed from different and very respectable quarters, but which would probably be a greater evil han occasional variations in the unit, from the ductuations in the relative value of the metals, especially if care be taken to regulate the proportion between them with an eye to their average commercial value. To annul the use of either of the metals as money is to sbricke the quantity of circulating medium, and is hable to all the objections when arise from a comparison of the benefits of a full with the evils of a scanty circulation.

The Comptroller of the Currency in his recent report argues in favor of a law authorizing the National Banks to deposit 4 per cent bonds as a security for their circulation, which is then to be free of tax. He savs:

The amount of bonds pledged by the National Banks as security for their circulating notes is \$343,048,000. This amount consists of \$81,984,650 of 6 per cent bonds, including \$7,836,000 issued to Pacific Rainroads, \$200,090,500 of 5 per cent, \$45,089,700 of 4\(\perp \) per cent, \$45,089,700 of 4\(\perp \) per cent, \$45,089,700 of 4\(\perp \) per cent, and \$15,894,-150 of 4 per cent bonds. If that portion of these securities bearing a higher rate of interest were exchanged for the latest issues of United States bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, the income of the banks from this source would thereby be reduced \$3,895,194.50. The tax upon circulation paid to the Government for the last fiscal year was about \$2,900,00, which is \$965,194.50 less than the loss of income to the banks, if the bonds held as security for circulation were all exchanged for the 4 per cent bonds were authorized to be deposited as security for circulation were all exchanged for the 4 per cent bonds were authorized to be deposited as security for circulation of the National Banks would thus be reduced \$965,194.50. The Government would, however, be largely the gainer; for the purchase by the banks of \$227,004,750 or 4 per cent bonds would place the Treasury Department in funds with which to purchase and retire the same amount of 6 per cents which have now matured. The Government would thus save \$4,540,005 annually in Interest, while it would less the present tax upon circulation \$2,900,000, leaving a net annual gain to the Government of \$3,640,005.

leaving a net annual gain to the Government of \$1,640,095.

THE OPHIR SPECULATION.

The Ophir speculation is still under way in San Francisco. It is generally regarded as the most dangerous gamble in which the street has lately engaged, and the Chronicle warns none to follow the leads given unless they have plenty of moneyito lose. Leading mine managers are said to be buying up Ophir, previous to the annual election of Directors. Great chances for money-making will be afforded by the rise in prices of mines adjacent to Ophir if its development continues. The history of the manipulation of the mines adjacent to Imperial, when about a year ago a fine prospect was found on the 2, 200-foot level, may give a clue to the proceedings in Ophir and neighboring mines. The Imperial operation is described by the Chronicle:

The imperial operation is described by the Chronicie:

The pay ore was reported to make into the Alpha, and some of the shrewdest operators, including Jim Keene, were among the heaviest purchasers of Alpha stock at \$75. The assays of the ore said the width of the ledge were far greater than the development now represented in Ophir. On the strength of its Exchequer sold from \$16 to \$24 and Bullion from \$30 to \$40. After following the ledge a distance of 4fty feet, the deposit gave out, and nothing remarkable has since been developed in Jimperial except a streak of assessment, which will agree the full value of the stock. The same impression that prevailed concerning imperial and Alpha at that time finds a parallel in the feeling regarding Ophir. Hundreds of desiens bought Alpha necause Jim Keene did, upposing, apparently, that he saw further into he ledge than they did. Keene lost heavily on the deal in Alpha, as may be the case yet with he bir operators who have invested largely in phir.

as you issunched out into profits. fairness, honesty, etc., wa doem it proper to reply.

LOSES TO THE FUBLIC BY NATIONAL BANKS. The Comptroller of the Currency in his report states that from the date of the establishment of the national banking system to June 1, 1877, fifty-five banks have failed, with an aggregate capital of \$10, 875, 100. The amount of creditors' claims proved is \$17, 809, 886, and that of dividende paid was \$10,020,045. The total loss to creditors is estimated at \$5,525,000. There has been no loss whatever upon circulation. To enforce the liability of stockholders, suits have been brought in the cases of twenty-six broken banks. Assessments to the amount of \$5, 103,500 have been made, and of this, \$824,032.80 have been collected.

SAN FRANCISCO DIVIDENDS.

SAN PRANCISCO DIVIDENDS.

The dividends declared in San Francisco in November were \$2,954,300; in November, 1876,

GOLD AND GREENBACKS. Gotd was 102%@102% in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 97%@97% cents on the dollar

POBEIGN EXCHANGE. GOVERNMENT BONDS

AW 4 per cent councurrency ds.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW TORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW TORK, Dec. 7.—Gold opened at 102%, advanced to 102%, and closed at 102%. Carrying rates, 1½@2%. Loans were also made flat. The firmness of the market was due to reports from Washington in regard to the Silver bill.

Silver at Loadon unchanged. Here silver bars 120% in greenbacks and 117 in gold. Silver coin ½@2 discount.

Governments were firm.

Railroad honds were quiet but generally strong.
State securities were stendy.
Stocke less active and without important feature.

New 5a 1065 Currency.
STOCKS.
TOOKS.
TOOKS. Western Union Tel.... Julcksliver Julcksliver pfd...... acide Mall.....

gated Belcher Crown Foint. 8 Segregated Beicher. 46
Exchequer. 516 Sierra Nevada. 614
Gould & Curry. 11 Union Consolidated. 754
Hale & Norcross. 115 Yellow Jacket. 1254
Imperial. 154 Eureka Con. 38
Juila Consolidated. 3 Grand Prize. 1254
A dividend of \$200 has been declared on Consolidated Virginis, \$7 on California, and \$100 on Grand
Prize.

Prize.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7.—Gold, 1024@103.

Sight exchange on New York, 4 discount.

Sterling exchange, banker's bills, 93%.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Consols for money, 95 5-16; account. 95 9-16.

UNITED STATES BONDS—'65s, 105%; '67s, 109%; 10-40s, 109; new St. 107%.

New York Central, 106; Eric, 10; preferred, 23%. 231/4.
PARIS. Dec. 7.—Rentes. 108f 5c.

New York Central, 100; Srie, 100; Preferrors, 100; Fairs, Dec .—Bentes, 1006 f.S.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Priday, Dec. 7:

Order PROFEST.

Restaut of parties were filed for record Priday, Dec. 7:

Order PROFEST.

Restaut of parties were filed for record priday and the property of the parties of t

No. 3, 9 cars feed (30 barley). Total, 252 cars, or 97,000 bu. Inspected out: 2,300 bu wheat, 11,688 bu corn, 5,361 bu oats, 1,437 bu rye, 6,914

It is reported that the Hessian fly is at work among the early-planted wheat in some of the winter-wheat districts.

The leading produce markete were fairly active yesterday, with an easier tone in provisions, and greater strength in wheat and corn. The weather was clear and rather cold, favoring an increased movement in the country, both of hops and grain, but the reports from both coasts of the Aliantic indicated firmness in breadstuffs, and buyers here took hold with renewed vicor. There was apparently more doing with an eye to shipment than for several days past.

several days past.

Wheat was in rather larger supply yesterday, but was understood to be, or to have been, in better demand. The previous day there had been a rather vigorous picking up of spot wheat in a quiet way; but whether to ship immediately or a quiet way; but whether to suit immediately of to bold in vessels through the winter, was not known, except to the buyers. This strengthened the market yesterday, and that in turn carried prices above the limits at which buyers could operate, as is often the case. A few weeks ago there were orders here for several hundred thousand bushels, none of which could be flied, simply because the market took an upturn on an increased demand. Buyers now seem ready to take hold freely, provided they can do so at figures which do not involve a loss in

he operation.

The smallness of the current corn supply is a great surprise to many parties in the trade. Only 54 car-loads of all grades were inspected into store yesterday morning, making "scarcely a bite apiece "for the parties wanting ft. The smallness of our residual trades. apiece "for the parties wanting ft. The smallness of our receipts is partially due to the fact that parties who have received shipping orders here have been endeavoring to fill them in the country; but these parties report that the corn can only be obtained with difficulty, thus far. The weather has been so miscrably mushy for several weeks that travel in the country has been suspended in many places, and corn could neither be carried to market nor prepared for market. It looks now as if the ambargo of mud will soon be over; but it will require more than light frosts to make the roads passable by teams. frosts to make the roads passable by teams.

Jobbers of dry goods reported an improved order demand, and for the time of year a more than or-

demand, and for the time of year a more than ordinarily good business was in progress. There was
a firm market for staple productions. Groceries
were in fair demand from the city and country
trade, and, with a continuance of the present favorable weather, jobbers are warranted in anticipating a further marked improvement. Prices were
well sustained for all lines excepting sugars and molasses and sirups. Coffees, rice, and teas were drm. No price changes were developed in the dried-fruit and fish markets. Butter and cheese were quiet, and prices were only indifferently sus-tained. Nothing new was noted in connection with the leather, bagging, tobacco, and oil mar-

n anthracite.

The lumber market was quiet and steady. The yard dealers are sending out a good deal of lum-ber, a part of which was ordered some time ago. Prices are steady. A cargo of shingles was sold at the sale docks. The wool market was steady, and some grades were firm. The Western demand is fair. Broom-corn was in fair request at the quoted prices. Seeds were quiet and unchanged. Flax was drm. The offerings were so small that dealers could not fill their orders. Hay was less active and a shade easier. Everybody expected larger re-celpts as a consequence of the fine weather. Hides sold at the recent decline. The demand for green fruits was small. Fine fruit was held at full prices.

Pouttry was in moderate local request, and weak under large offerings.

Take freights were quiet and firm. Room was taken for 68,000 bu corn at 4½c to load now, and go to Buffalo on the opening of navigation.

Rail freights were steady. Rates on grain and other fourth-class are now 40c to New York, 37c Baltimore, 38c to Philadelphia, 45c to Boston and other New England points, and 35c to Montreal. Loose meats were quoted at 10c and boxed meats at 5c per 100 lbs higher than grain.

IN NEW YORK TESTERDAY. Dec. 7.—Receipts—Flour, 14, 962 bris; wheat, 47, -058 bu; corn. 93, 144 bu; oats, 26, 505 bu; corn. eat, 874 pkzs; rye, 16 bu; barley, 53, 085 bu; malt, 4, 582 bu; pork, 1, 218 pkzs; beef, 1, 378 pkzs; lard, 3, 213 pkzs; cut meats, 3, 139 pkzs;

The following shows the movement of cereals at lake ports, including the receipts at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, and Dulnth, from Aug. 1 to Dec. 1, in the years named:

Total grein, bu. .. 75, 731, 731 62, 025, 233 59, 916, 945 GRAIN IN SIGHT.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives the following as the visible supply of grain at the principal points in the Northern States and in

 Canada:
 Dec. 1, 1877.
 Dec. 2, 1878.

 Wheat. bu.
 11,800,000
 9, 873, 931

 Corn. bu.
 6, 752,000
 6, 831, 187

 Oats. bu.
 4, 604,000
 2, 767, 104

 Barley, bu.
 5, 282,000
 4, 672, 263

 kye, ba.
 708,000
 597, 245

GOODS RECEIVED

At Chicago Customs Dec. 7: p. M. W. Jones,
1 case tracing-cloth; C. R. Osborn & Co., 15
cases gin; Kohlsaat & Co., 2 cases wool; Chapin & Gore, 25 cases champagne. Amount collected, \$1,500.05.

were not numerous. Some operators stated it to be their firm beisef that the crop of the United States has been largely overestimated, and claimed that present prices will not bring out the remainder of the surplus yet in first hands, except at a slow rate. Seller January was the leading deal: it opened at \$1.094, and closed at \$1.094, and closed at \$1.094, and closed at \$1.094, declined to \$1.094, and closed at \$1.094, and should all the above February. Seller this month of \$1.094, and should at \$1.094, and \$1.094,

ered. Total, 17, 400 bu.

PIRST CALLS.

Wheat—Sales 210, 000 bu at \$1.09\(\) for December and \$1.09\(\) for Jonuary.

Corn—Sales 35, 600 bu at 43943\(\) cash or December and 42e for February.

LATER.

Mess pork was higher. Sales 5, 250 bris at \$12.05\(\) 12. 10 for January and \$12.20\(\) 12. 25 for February.

Lard was fruer, with sales of 3, 000 tos at \$7.87\(\) cash, \$7.87\(\) (37.00 for January, and \$8.00 for February.

Meats were steady. Sales 50, 000 be short ribs, seller February, at \$6.22\(\) 5\(\) 90 boxes shoulders at 4\(\) 4\(\) (2.00 be green hams, averaging 16 bs, at 6\(\) 6\(\) 6, 20, 000 be green hams, averaging 16 bs, at 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 5\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) Meats were steady. Sales 30,000 bs snort rios, selier February, at 86, 22%; 90 bxes shoulders at 4%c. Also, 20,000 bs green hams, averaging 16 bs, at 6%c. Wheat was fairly active and 3%c higher, closing strong. January sold at 81,00%; 10% closing at 300%. The sold at 43% 43%c, and closed at about 43%c. Corn was in fair demand and firmer for December, which sold at 43%43%c, and closed at about 43%c. January sold at 41%444%c. LasT CALL.

Mess pork closed 5c higher than at 10 clock. January closed at \$12,07%; 12.10, and February at \$12,22%. §12,23. Sales 4,250 bris at \$12.07%; 12.10 for January.

Lard was firmer, closing at \$7.90@7.92% for January, \$7.87%@7.90 December, and 250 tes sold for February een hams-40,000 bs, averaging 16 bs, at 6%c.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and steady at \$2.00@2.10.
BROOM-CORN—Continues in fair demand and steady.
Following are the questations for eorn sold from store:
Choice green hurl, 680%c; red-tipped medium do, 58
5%c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 55%Be; red do, 45%5c; green covers and inside, 45%6c; stalk braid, 45%8c; inferior brush, 484%c; crooked, 38

BUTTER-There was a quiet and unchanged market

duali, \$1.20\hat{a}1.25; wild ducks. \$1.2\hat{a}2.75; venison. \$8.50\hat{c}\$

8.610\hat{c}\$

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8.610\hat{c}\$

8.620\hat{c}\$

8.6

dam 39830c; good medium 38840c; fina, 438450; finest, 48650c; choices, 52855c; choicest, 55800c; choicest, 65800c; choicest, 65800c; choicest, 65800c; choicest, 65800c; choicest, 65800c; choicest, 65800c; choicest, 70875c.
WOOD—Prices were steady at 38 00386.30 and 48 35.5088.00 for maple and beach respectively.
WHISKY—Was quite and unchanged. Sale was reported of 100 bits (raw) at 81 05 per salion. There were some indications of an increase in the demand.
WOOL—Was in fair Western request at the given speces. Small lots are received on the street and sold at

LIVE STOCK. Total.
Same time last week.
Week before last.
Shipments—
Nonday.
Tuesday.
Wednesday.
Thursday. 660 2.537 2.805 3.127

the receipts, and to that fact alone was due the slight-ly-increased framess of prices, as there was nothing in the dispatches received from the East that would in-fluence the market favorable. Although the fresh ar-rivals were unusually light, there was enough state stock to swell the supply to ample dimensions, and the wants of the local and outside trade were freely mes. Sales were reported at \$2.002.35 for inferior lots, in-cluding old cows, stags, buils, and ozen, at \$2.5025.00 for common to good cows and poor to fair mixed lots of butchers stock; at \$2.7523.40 for spokers; and as \$3.0035.00 for fair to extra should seves. The

EA.T GIBBETT, Pa., Dec. 7.—CATTLE they exending D c. 6, 3, 196 head of thro

best, \$4.4063.25; common to fair, \$3.7564.00.

To the Western Associated Press.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Dec. 7.—CATILE—Receipts to-day, 145 head, all through stock; total for four days. 2,360 through and 2,150 of yard stock; not market to-day. 30.405; Philadelphias. \$4.4084.50; Yorkers, \$4.2584.35.

SHERE—Receipts to-day, 1,300 head; total for four days. 5,400; none-selling to-day.

ALBANY, Sheet and the The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Bereves—Receipts, 345 cars; last week, 320. With increased general strend-ance of buyers, and few from New York, the market, opening at closing prices of last week, continuing to rule steady until Tuesday, when, with an increased demand and ready supply, yie advance was obtained. On the following day a reaction occurred, and the market fell back to opening prices, which have ruled steadily. Increased sales over last week, 300, with few left over.

SHERE AND LAMFS—Receipts, 64 cars; last week, 36, owing the sales of sheep at 4½5.55c; lambs, 5½c, closing steady, with few left over.

To the Western Associated Press, also so sheep at 4½5.55c; lambs, 5½c, closing steady, with few left over.

To the Western Associated Press, Albany, Dec. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts, 35e-654c; extras, 5½e-654c; extras, 5½e-654

minon boards, 10 to 20 feet ickets, select, dressed and headed. BY TELEGRAPH, FOREIGN CITIES.

CHESK-Fine American, 64s.
Tallow-7s 3d.

2%d. ANTWERP, Dec. 7.—PETROLEUM—32s.

AMERICAN CITIES.

Tallow-78 3d.

Refined Persoleum-118 8d.

Linserd Ott.-308 6d.

Resin-Common, 58 3d; pale, 13s.

Spirits of Turpervine-25s.

London, Dec. 7.—Calbuffa Linserd Ott.-5346

Liverpoot. Dec. 7.—Prime 'mess bork—Eastern, 68st Western, 57s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 42s. short riba. 40s. long clear, 38s. short riba. 30s. do shoulders, 57s. dd. hams. 44s. Lard, 43s. Prime mess beef. 58s. India mess beef. 57s. stira India mess, 112s. Cheese, 64s. Tallow, 40s.
London, Dec. 7.—Liverpool—Wheat firmer. Corn firmer at 23s 9d. Mark Lane—Wheat and corn steady Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady Oors firm. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for prompt ship ment during the present and following month, 59s. Soc. ed. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 29s. ed. 63s. Country markets for wheat—English quiet; French a shade easier.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7-11:30 a m.-GRAIX-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 11: 8d; No. 2, 10s 9d: spring, No. 1, 11: No. 2, 10s; white. No. 1, 12s 14id; No. 2, 12s 7d; ciub, No. 1, 12s 3d; No. 2, 12s 3d. Corn-No. 1, 29s No. 2. 10s; white. No. 1, 12s 1d., 20c. 20c. 20c. No. 1, 13s 3d. No. 2, 12s 3d. Corn-No. 1, 23s 3d. No. 2, 29s. Phovisions-Pork. 57s. Lard. 43s. Livekroot. Dec. 7-2:30 p. m.—Grain-Whest, spring. No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 2d. white. No. 1, 12s 10d. No. 2, 12s 10d. Corn. No. 1, 2s 2d.; club. No. 1, 13s 3d. No. 2, 12s 10d. Corn. No. 1, 3os; No. 2, 29s 6d. Breadstuff firm; weather fair.

Liverpool. Dec. 7-Latest.—Corton-Firm: 6%6 6%d; sales, 10,000 bales, speculation and export, 2, 000: American, 6,000. California white wheat, 12s 7dd. 12s 10d; do equb. 12s 10d. 31s 3d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 10s 2d%11d; do winter. 10s ed%11s 6d. Flour-Extra New York, 29s. Corn-Western mised, 20s@30s. Oats-American, 3s 3dd. Pess-Canadian, 36s 9d. Chover Sked.—American, 43s. Barley-American, 3s 6d; short do, 38s 6d. Cheres.—Fine American, 64s.

Total. 6.651 8.129 2,166 CATLE—A rather better feeling pervaded the market yesterday. There was a further marked decline in the receipts, and to that fact alone was due the slight-

market closed firm; QUOTATIONS.
Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1, 450
55, 15(55, 30)

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1.450
10s and appwards.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, weil-formed 8year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1.500
10 1.500 lbs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1.500
10 1.500 lbs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1.500
10 1.500 lbs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1.500
10 1.500 lbs.

Heart Challes Steers in fair desh, weighing 1.500 to 1.20 lbs.

Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs.

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Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs.

Discok Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,000 lbs.

Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, butls, and scalawag steers.

1,75@2.25

Texas—Through droves.

2.60@3.40

Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, butls, and scalawag steers.

1,75@2.25

Texas—Through droves.

2.40@3.35

Veals—Fer 100 lbs (natives).

3.40.25

3.50.25

3.10.25

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3.1 ARTWERP, Dec. 7.—PSTROLEUN—225.
LIVENPOOL, Dec. 7.—COTOD-Saics of the week.
79,000 baies, of which exporters took 5,000; speculators took 8,000; total stock, 312,000; American, 142,000; receipts, 30,000; American, 20,000; actual export,
6,000; amount afloat, 244,000; American, 224,000; forwarded from ships side direct to spinners, 8,000; American sales, 46,000. AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK,

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuné.

New York, Dec. 7.—Graix—Wheat further advanced fully ic a bu on light offerings, holders showing decidedly more confidence is general position, but dealings very moderately impeded by the extreme prices claimed; speculative inquiry much tamer; 41,000 bn No. 1 Miwankee spring at \$1.37-\$(1.39-\$)(1.39-\$)(2.39-\$)(2.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(3.39-\$)(

car-loads 350 bu average. at 49c; No 2 Chicago 18,000 bu carly at 39c, and near the close 6,000 bu at 40c. Provisions—Mess pork inactive for early delivery, at Irregular prices; sales of ho important lots; new quested at \$13,75 for inspected, and \$13.50 for uninspected; other kinds dull and nominal; for forward delivery, Western mess in fair demand; December option, \$13.35; Jauqary nominal; February, \$13.30 bid; March, \$13.35; Jauqary nominal; February, \$13.30 bid; March at \$13.35; Jauqary nominal; February at \$13.35; Jauqary nominal; February at \$13.35; Jauqary nominal; Jauquary nominal; Jauquar FERICHTS-Rather more steadiness in the general market on lighter and less urgent offering of accom-modation, especially on berth, with, however, only a

Persoleum-Dull; crude, 74@7%c; refined, 12%@ 13c.

OFFEE-Strong and higher; Rio cargosa, 18%@20c; blong, 18.

Biggette, 185gette, 185get

PHILADELPHIA. Pa., Dec 7.-Plous-Quiet and un-

ter, December, St. 28. Corn quiet: Bew No. 2 December, 454c; January, 445c. Oats, 20c.
CINCINNATI, O. Dec. 7.—COTTON—Firmer, but no quotably higher: 11c.
FLOUR-Baster, Duit of quotably lower.
FLOUR-Baster, Duit of quotably lower.
FLOUR-Baster, Duit of quotably lower.
Baster, Baster, Duit of quotably lower.
Baster moderately active and higher; good demand; and prices shade higher; 306335.
Baster moderately active and higher; good to prime.
Baster moderately active and higher; steam, 570357.
Baster moderately active and higher; steam, 57037 a

MILWAUKEE. Dec. 7.—FLOUR-Quiet; held firmer. GRAIN-Whost firmer, opened at an advance of second of the colored of the colored

SHIPMENTS-FIOUR, 95,000 bris; wheat, 43,00 bm.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE. Dec. 7.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged.
FLOUR—Quiet; extra, \$4,3094,75; family, \$5,004

So; No. 2, \$8,0098, 50; famey, \$5,7597,00.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn—Market
easier; white, 50c; mixed, 47c. Oata—Market dul
white, 53c; mixed, 30c.
PROVISIONS—Fork quiet; \$12.50. Bulk meats firmer
but not quotably higher. Racon—Noue here; hama
sugar-cured, 135c. Lard firm and unchanged.

WHISEY—Firmer; \$1.05.

WHISEY-Firmer: \$1.03.
INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAP

day, 1,000.

BUFFALO, Dec. 7.—Grain—Whea!—Spring inactive quotations without change; sales of two cars white Michigan at \$1.88. Corn dull: car-lote damaged new Toledo at 470; good condition do at 303632. Outs nominally at 325c for No. 2 Chicago. Barley neglected.

Oswsoo, Dec. 7.—Grain—Wheat quiet and us-hanged. Corn unchanged. PRORIA, Dec. 7.—Highwings—Steady; sales, 100 bris at \$1.05.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—COTTON—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 178,000 bales, has year, 187,000; total receipts at all United States ports for the week, 290,000; exports from all United States ports for the week, 290,000; exports from all United States ports for the week, 290,000; last year, 157,000; total exports from all United States ports for grave, 735,000; stock at all United States ports, 727,000; last year, 293,000; stock at all Interior, towns, 100,000; last year, 129,000; stock at Liverpool, 312,000, 312,000; stock at Liverpool is great, 403,000; stock of American affoot for Great Britain, 224,000; last year, 230,000.

G. Liverton, Dec. 7.—Cotton—Quiet; middling, 104e; stock, 38, 444 bales; weekly not neceipts, 21, 12; gross receipts, 22, 190; saics, 13, 210; exports to Great Britain, 1, 328; to France, 1, 100; constwise, 2, 841.

MOSILE, Dec. 7.—Cotton—Quiet; middling, 104e; stock, 50, 577 bales; weekly not receipts, 19,003; saics, 14,000; exports to Great Britain, 4,500; constwise, 7,542.

7,542.
CHARLESTON. Dec. 7.—COTTON—Quiet: middling.
11½c; stock, 76,823 bales; weekly net receipts, 23,404;
sales, 14,200; exports to Great Britain, 2,400; France,
2,850; to the Continent, 2,236; coastwise, 4,325.
SAVANNAH. Dec. 7.—COTTON—Easy: middling, 11e;
stock, 100,795 bales; weekly net receipts, 27,112; gross
receipts, 28,850; sales, 13,406; exports to France, 3,672;
to the Continent, 783; to the Channel, 2,625; coastwise, 11,596. DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Business continues light in nearly all departments. Cotton goods quiet and steady. Amoskeag and Pearl River tickings and denium were advanced \$\frac{d}{d}_c\$ by agenta. Prints quiet and steady. Ging-hams and dress goods less active. Woolen goods in

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 7.—PETROLEUM — Market little firmer; demand good; standard white, 110 test,

TURPENTINE. OCEAN STEAMSHIPS General Transatiantic Company.

Third Cabla, \$35.
Siecrage, \$36. including wine, bedding, and utensils.
TO PLYMOUTH, LONDON, or any railway station in England.
First Cabla, \$65 to \$100, according to accommodation; Second Cabla, \$65; Third Cabla \$35; Sterage, \$27, including everything as above.
LOUIS DE DEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark St., Agent for Chicago.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW. LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST. AND LONDONDERRY.

market on ligater and ress urgents overing to accommodation, especially on berth, with, however, only a moderate demand; a sharp advance claimed for wheat and corn for early delivery operated decidedly against export dealings; for special engagements by steam, is, 000 bu grain at 75d per bu; 60 tons off.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 7.—Cotton—Quiet; 11460115c; futures steady; December, 11.58c; January, 11.64 611.95c; February, 11.77611.78c; March, 11.89d; 11.90c; Aorli, 12.01c; May, 11.10612.12c; June, 12.20c; July, 12.24612.29c; August, 12.26612.29c.

FLOUR—Heeceluts, 15.000 bris: in good demand for export; others dull; No. 2, \$3.0064.20; super State and Western, \$5.005.25; common to good extra, \$5.5063.57; good to choice, \$5.5068.25; choice to double extra, \$6.0566.75; fancy, \$6.8068.25; choice to double extra, \$0.0566.75; fancy, \$6.8068.25; choice to double extra, \$0.0566.75; fancy, \$6.8068.25; choice to double extra, \$0.0566.75; fancy, \$6.8068.25; choice to double extra, \$1.5764.100; fancy, \$6.8068.25; choice to double extra, \$1.5764.100; fancy, \$6.8068.25; choice to double extra, \$1.5764.100; fancy, \$6.806.25; choice to double extra, \$1.5764.100; fancy, \$6.8068.25; choice to double extra, \$1.5764.100; fancy, \$1.5764.100; ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS New York and Glasgow.

ANCHORIA, Dec. 8. 8. m. ETHIOPIA. Dec. 22, 7 pm.
CAL-FRIA. Dec. 15, noon BOLIVIA. Dec. 29, noon
New York to Glasgow, Livernool, or Londonderry
New York to London direct every Wednesday.
AUSTRALIA. Dec. 5, 3 una UTOPIA. Dec. 12, 10 s. m.
Cabina, \$5, 5 to \$70. Second cabin, \$60. Steerage, \$28.

Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.
Drafts issued for any amount at currency rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 98 Washington-96.

object: mixed steam, 62c. Oats quiet; receipts, 27,600 but Western mixed and State, 35@sle; white do, 39 644c.

Har-Steady and unchanged.

Hors-Firm and unchanged.

Grockies-Coffee frin; Rio cargoes, 16@20c in gold. jobbing, 16@215c in gold. Sugar dult and heavy; fair to good reduing, 75@75c; prime, 75c; refined in fair demand; unchanged. New New Oriesan, 35@58c. Rice quiet and unchanged.

Tallow Steaker and unchanged.

Euga-Market dult; Western 21@235c.

Paovisions-Pork firmer; mess. \$13.50013.75.

Beef inactive; long clear middles firm. Western, 65c.

Lard in good demand; prime steam, \$8.4505.475c.

Buffer. Western 10@21c.

Chrass-Unchanged.

Whiset Julie: \$1.1001.104.

Baltimore.

Baltimore. NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.

Helvetia, Nov. 17, 15 p. m | The Queen. Dec. 1, 150 p.

England, Nov. 24, 75 a.m. | Spain, Dec. 8, 75 a.m.

To London.

Holland. Nov. 17, 2 p. m. | Denmark, Nov. 24, 75 a.m.

Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets. 23, carreacy. Drafts for Fi and upwards on Great Reitain and Ireland. Apply to P. B. LARSON, 4 South Clark st.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Sainr-day from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, Raises of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, 5100; second cabin, 500, gold; steerage, 530 currency. For freight and passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill.

A first-class Frenatory School for Boys. Next semion begins Jan. 3, 1878. Send for cataloguesto either of the Frincipals at Morgan Park, or Room 5 Methodist Church Block, Chicago, Ill.
Capt. KD. N. KIRK TALCOTT,
HENRY T. WRIGHT, A.M.,
Associate Principals. JENNINGS SEMINARY.

AURORA, ILL. A school for both sexes: \$44 pays for board, room rent, and tuition in common English for whiter term of 13 weeks, beginning Dec 5, 1877. Address the Principal. BURT'S SHOES THEY ARE THE BURT'S SHOES BEST. Ask your Dealer for them.

MATHEY with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York, and London others for the CAYLUS perior to all others for the CAYLUS perior to all prompt eare of all discent or of Long Stand Long. Prepared by CLIN AND CEE, Paris. CAPSULES the United States.

For the speedy cure of Nervous Debitty, want of energy, etc., and the whole train of gloomy attendants. Any draugier has the ingredients. Address in JAGUES & OO. 130 West Sixth at., Cincinnati, Onio

CRIMINAL N

The Mysterious Murd cide in the Montg Ala., Cemete

Gov. Young Resists Unpre-Horrible Inefficiency of Apparatus of the Mt.

Sheriff. John C. Collins Hung Prison for Murdering

Convict. MURDER AND SU MURDER AND SU

Attanto (5a.) Constant

Yesterday morning private, press dispatches received in the the occurrence of an awful gomery last Saturday aftern dispatch gives a brief and it the affair, and states that M

the affair, and states that he and an Italian named Anton found dead in the cemetery with a pustol-ball in each head. Nicrost indicated that they we together, and that he had kil taken his own life. This actions that he had kil taken his own life. taken his own life. This actathe result of the interference oMiss Sharp in an affair of the
sprung up between them.
Nicrosi, it seems, is a young
been in America only a few y
the time of his death a clerk the time of his death a cleristore in Montgomery.
The other victim, Miss Shihere, having resided in tyears ago, when her brother
the Howe sewing-machine of
quite pretty, and accomplistay here made many trie
news of her death will be gl.
Her remains were brough
Point train yesterday aftern
were accompanied to the cithe deceased, Mr. Henry Shi
ager of the Singer sewin

the deceased, Mr. Henry Shargager of the Singer sewing-Montgomery. From him we probable that the theory of the interpolation of all ed passion. It appears that for Nicrosi had been desperately esharp, who did not reciprocatings. He was a man of high revengelul, and she feared hi with whom she resided in Mobidden Nicrosi their house, a effort to force a discontinuance to her.

It appears that, by some a her, Saturday afternoon, to temetery with him. The ser saw them enter, and soon aft sitting on a tombstone. At talking very earnestly, and N Miss Sharp's hand.

Soon after this they rose lower part of the cemetery, a more until Sunday morning, bodies were found. In Niero pistol by which both of the him was found the note refer friends of the family are surdressed her, and that, enraged refusal, he took her life in a after writing the explanato

ings vesterday, in conn Life-Insurance Company, William C. Gilman, now a Prison, was one of the G T. S. Lambert, President o

Life-Insurance Company, as a State Prison offense, was ca juror in one of the crimina New York, Dec. 7.—A st. has been granted in the mal President of the Security Life pany, sentenced for swearing ments of the Company.

Algernon S, Sullivan appear

MANSPIELD, O., Dec. 27.—was committed about midnig-residence of William S. Fir house consisted of William S. his wife, his son—the Rev. and wife and five children, and wife and five children,
The murderer entered the h
plunder, as the parties had re
hows. It is supposed the
awakened by the burs
clubbed the old gent
gun, inflicting injuries which
soon after. The old lady was
so badly injured that she can
James Finney and wife, who w
next room, hearing a strange
to investigate, when the me
them, knocked Mrs. Finney d
injured Mr. Finney, and then
A colored man named Edwa
in the employ of the Finney
locked up. There is pretty
he is the guilty party.

BERGIN.
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 7.—V
who murdered T. J. MeBride.
O., last June, was hung.
Mount Vernon. When Be
noose slipped and Bergin
ground, half strangled. Ber
to complete his job quickly.
In about fifteen minutes af
again placed upon the scallo
launched into eteruity.
Special Dispoten to The C
COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 7.—
closeted a long time with

HANGED AT AUBURN, Dec. 7.—John vey N. Thorpe, was hanged for the murder of a fellow-

little struggling which Collins s which Collins suffered on the 25th of last Septemb long existed between the tr the fatal day Collins wrene of his bedstead off, and atta third gallery, striking him i head, crushing in the skull gro, and sentenced from Ec DATTON, O., Dec. 7.-F. rested at the Beckel Ho

rested at the Beckel Homorning for implication in amount of \$14,000 r in Toledo, O., on Sprigg & Co., dealers in hitraveling agent of the under an assumed name, a in the city. Officers had be several weeks. MURDER ANI
TOLEDO, O., Dec. 7.—La

of William Tainor, en S

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'MYSTERIOUS SEDALIA, Mo., Dec. 7.—
O'clock William Baker, liver miles west of Sedalia. was

corn quiet: new No. 2. Decem sc. Oats, 290. NCINNATI. 5. 7.—COTTON—Pirmer, but no n good demand at full prices: strong and factor; steam, \$7.95 25-68.75. bulk meats quiet. 486.00; \$8.12-68.25. Green 1; aboulders. \$4.15; sides, \$5.53 1bs average, \$6.30; 15 do, \$6.75

55c.

LOUIS.

-FLOUR-Onjet and unchanged.

-FLOUR-Onjet and unchanged.

ri No. 3 red fall, \$1,238(\$21.24)

cash. Corn higher; No. 3

cash. Corn high d lower; \$1.05, ulet: \$12.00 cash: \$11.85 bid sa quiet and unchanged; \$4.00; clear; \$6.00 Januar; long and c. Lard quiet. \$7.75.
300 Orlis wheat. 20. 400 bu; corn. bu; rrc. 3.000 bu; bariey, none. menanged, midding, 10%c; sales 1.200; shipments, 1.300; stock,

TEWAUREE.

-FLOUR-Vulet: held firmer.

-FLOUR-Vulet: held firmer.

Fr. opened at an advance of Mer.

No. 2 do. 81.03%; January,

kee \$1.03%. Corn firmer: No.

1.042.34%. Kye scarce and

sarieg all and unsettled; lowers.

63%. January,

63%. Janua

COTTON—Firm and unchanged, \$4.50.84.75; family, \$5.002 5; fancy, \$8.75.97.00. and unchanged. Corn—Market dixed, 47c: Oats—Market dull et: \$12.50. Bulk meats firmer. Racon-Noue here; hams, d firm and unchanged. Dec. 7.—FLOUR-Quiet and up.

2 red, \$1.24@1.25. Corn—New 57@580. Outs—25@330. rs, 45ec; clear rib, 536c; hama h, \$7.90. ccelpta, 3,600; shipments yester-ERAIN-Wheat-Spring inactive; ange; sales of two cars white re dull; car-lots damaged new dition do at 50,652c. Oatshom: Calcago. Barley neglected.

PTTON.—Corros.—Net receipts at all ag the week, 178,000 bales; last tipts at all United States ports year, 1,603,000; exports from or the week, 90,000; last year, om all United States ports to 873,000; stock at all last rear, 235,000; stock at all tast rear, 129,000; stock at all tast rear, 129,0

TOTTON—Quiet: middling, is weekly net receipts, 23, 404; Great Britain, 2, 400; France, 2, 238; coastwise, 4, 325.
Corrow—Easy: middling, 11c; kkly net receipts, 27, 112; gross, 498; exports to France, 3, 672; to the Channel, 2, 625; coast-GOODS. GOODS.

Business continues light in Cotton goods quiet and steady. ver tickings and denims were Prints quiet and steady. Gingess active. Woolen goods in gn goods dull.

OLEUM. c. 7. - PETROLBUN - Market pod; standard white, 110 test. ENTINE. -SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE

EEAMSHIPS

n, \$100; Second Cabin, \$65; wine, bedaing, and utensils. n, according to accommoda-Third Cabin \$35; Steerage, as above. iAN, Agent, 55 Broadway. 6-81., Agent for Chicago. LINE.

W. LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, LONDONDERRY, NIA Thursday, Nov. 29 Thursday, Dec. 6, according to accommoda duced rates, currency, Seckets at reduced rates. Steer-IN. BALDWIN & CO., Genlik ACK, Manager. Washington-st., Chicago. IAIL STEAMERS and Glasgow.

(ETHIOPIA Dec. 22, 7 pm.

(ETHIOPIA Dec. 23, noos

(ETHIOPIA Dec. 24, noos

(werpool, or Londonderry

irect every Wednesday.

UTOPIA Dec. 12, 10 s. m.

(cabin \$60 Steerage, \$23,

sat reduced rates.

MERS, 96 Washington-st.

OF STEAMSHIPS. Nown and Liverpool.

The Queen, Dec. 1, 14: p.m.
Spain, Dec. 8, 71/4 a. in.
ondon.
Denmark, Nov. 24, 71/4 a. in.
Steerage tickets. \$20, curwards on Great Britain and
RESON. 4 South Clark-st. nan Lloyd.

pany will sail every Satur-of Third street, Hoboken. w York to Southampton, n. first cabin, \$100; second \$30 currency. For freight OELICIES & CO. wilng Green, New York. Steamship Lane. stol (England) direct.
Tuesday, Dec. 11
Saturday, Dec. 22 Saturday, Dec. 22 od \$70; Intermediate, \$45; ots at favorable rates. Pre-\$28. Apply to WM. F. gan Central Ratiroad.

V PARK ACADEMY Cook Co., Ill.

of for Boys. Next senior cataloguetto either of cor Room 5 Methodis KIRK TALCOTT, VRIGHT, A. M., Associate Principal EMINARY.

r both sexes; \$44 pays for i in common English for laning Dec. 5, 1877. Ad-MARTIN E. CADY. NEOUS ES THEY ARE THE BEST. Ask your Dealer for them.

sed for over 20 years
th great success by
e-physicians of Paris,
aw York, and Lonprompt cure
prompt cure
charges, relong stand-

N FREE. rous Debilter, want o train of gloomy attend gredients. Address Dr h-st., Cincinnati, Ohio CRIMINAL NEWS.

The Mysterious Murder and Suicide in the Montgomery, Ala., Cemetery.

Gov. Young Resists Unprecedented Importunity, and Bergin Hangs.

Horrible Inefficiency of the Executive Apparatus of the Mt. Vernon Sheriff.

John C. Collins Hung at the Auburn Prison for Murdering a Fellow-

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Yesterday morning private telegrams and resterday morning private telegrams and press dispatches received in this city announced the occurrence of an awful tragedy in Montgomery last Saturday afternoon. Our press dispatch gives a brief and literal account of the affair, and states that Miss Aurelia Sharp and an Italian named Autonio Nicrosi were found dead in the cemetery at Montgomery, taken his own life. This action, be states, was the result of the interference of the relatives of Miss Sharp in an affair of the heart which had sprung up between them.

Nicrosi, it seems, is a young Italian who has

been in America only a few years, and was at the time of his death a clerk in his brother's

the time of his death a clerk in his brother's store in Montgomery.

The other victim, Miss Sharp, was well-known here, having resided in this city about two years ago, when her brother was bookkeeper of the Hows sawing-machine office. She was young, quite pretty, and accomplished, and during her stay here made thany friends, to whom the news of her death will be gloomy tidings.

Her remains were brought here on the West Point train yesterday afternoon. The remains were accompanied to the city by the brother of the decased, Mr. Henry Sharp, who is the manager of the Singer sewing-machine office in Montgomery. From him we learned that it is probable that the theory of the death advanced Montgomery. From him we learned that it is probable that the theory of the death advanced in the press dispatch is not true, and that the poor girl was the victim of a lover's disappointed passion. It appears that for some time past Nicrosi had been desperately enamored of Miss Sharp, who did not reciprocate his tender feelings. He was a man of high temper, quick and arrangeiul, and she feared him. Her relatives with whom she resided in Montgomery had forbidden Nicrosi their house, and had used every effort to force a discontinuance of his attentions to her.

to her.

It appears that, by some means, he induced her, Sainrday afternoon, to take a walk to the cemetery with him. The sexton says that he my them enter, and soon afterwards say them sitting on a tombstone. At this time they were talking very earnestly, and Nicrosi was holding Miss Sharp's hand.

Soon after this they rose and went to the lower part of the cemetery, and were seen no

Soon after this they rose and went to the lower part of the cemetery, and were seen no more until Sunday morning, when their dead bodies were found. In Nicrosi's hand was the pistol by which both of them died, and near him was found the note referred to above. The friends of the family are sure that Nicrosi addressed her, and that, enraged at her persistent refusal, he took her life in a fit of passion, and, after writing the explanatory note, slew himself, either from remorse or to escape the consequences of his rash and bloody deed.

Life-Insurance Company, it turned out that William C. Gilman, now a convict in the State Prison, was one of the Grand Jurors who in-

Drkeman had grauped a stay of execution of the sentence, and informed Judge Brady that the application was made pending his decision under a misapprehension, and that application would immediately be made to have the stay vacated, counsel having moved before Judge Dykeman, thinking that Judge Brady had already refused it.

HORRIBLE MURDER. MANSPIELD, O., Dec. 27.—A terrible murder was committed about midnight last night at the residence of William S. Finney, three miles southwest of this city. The occupants of the house consisted of William S. Finney, aged 70, his wife, his son—the Rev. James Finney his wife, his son—the Rev. James Finney—and wife and five children, and a bired man. The murderer entered the bouse evidently for plunder, as the parties had recently sold a lot of holys. It is supposed the old people were awakened by the burglar, when he clubbed the old gentleman with a gun, inflicting injuries which caused his death soon after. The old lady was also clubbed, and so badly injured that she cannot recover. Mr. James Finney and wife, who were sleeping in the next room, hearing a strange noise, they went to investigate, when the marderer turned on them, knocked Mrs. Finney down, and severely injured Mr. Finney, and then made his escape. A colored map named Edward Webb, formerly in the employ of the Finneys, was arrested and locked up. There is pretty strong proof that he is the guilty party.

BERGIN.
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 7.—William S. Bergin, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 7.—William S. Bergin, who murdered T. J. McBride, at Mount Vernon, O., last June, was hung to-day at noon, at Mount Vernon. When Bergin dropped the noose slipped and Bergin fell heavily to the ground, half strangled. Bergin told the Sheriff to complete his job quickly, as he was choking. In about fifteen minutes afterward Bergin was again placed upon the scaffold and successfully hunched into eternity.

Launched into eterpity.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 7.—Bergin's sister was contrators, O., Dec. 7.—Bergin's sister was closeted a long, time with Gov. Young to-day. The interview is said to have been a very sad one. Tears filled the eyes of the sister as she pleaded for her brother's life. Gov. Young was very much affected. Miss Bergin said she would remain until her brother's death was announced, which would render further intervession unprecessary.

HANGED AT AUBURN.

AUBURN, Dec. 7.—John C. Collins, affas Harvey N. Thorpe, was hanged in fail this morning for the murder of a fellow-conviet named Howard. His neck was broken by the fall, and very little struggling ensued. The crime for which Collins suffered was committed on the 25th of last September. An enmity had long existed between the two convicts, and on the fatal day Collins wrenched one of the least of his bedstead off, and attacked Howard on the third gallery, striking him a terrible blow on the head, crushing in the skull. Howard was a negro, and sentenced from Rochester for rape.

FORGERY.

PORGERY.

Darron, O., Dec. 7.—F. A. Webb was arrested at the Beckel House in this city this morning for implication in a forgery to the amount of \$14,000 recently committed in Toledo, O., on the firm of Spring & Co., dealers in hides. Webb was the traveling agent of the firm. He registered under an assumed name, and had been stopping in the city. Officers had been on his track for several weeks.

MURDER AND ARSON.

Tolano, O., Dec. 7.—Last night the dwelling of William Tainor, on Springfield Township, his county, burned to the ground, and this morning portions of the remains of Tainor were found in the ruins. The first supposed to be he work of an incendiary, and as Tainor was just eventy, total play is suspected. He was to years of age, and a bachelor.

MYSTYPHOLUS SHOOTING.

CONFIDENCE MEN ARRESTED.
CLIFTON, Ont., Dec. 7.—W. C. Henry and
John Hart, Chicago confidence-men, were arrested here to-day while attempting to operate on a passenger en route to England. They had several bogus thousand-dollar United States bonds, besides drafts and checks.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—William Brown, who has committed a series of highway-robberies both in this city and Chicago, was arrested here this atternoon.

BIOTERS SENTENCED.
BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—Thirteen July rioters
were sentenced to-day from six to eight months
in jail. Forty more are awaiting trial.

RAILROADS.

THE WAR AGAINST TRE SCALPERS.

working with tireless energy to checkmate each other. The railroads seem to be determined to prosecute the war to the bitter end, and new arrests are made daily. The scalpers, on the other hand, are not willing to be exterminated without a struggle, and leave no means untried to drive the railroads from the course they are pursuing. So far the railroads have all the advantages on their side, and if they keep up a stiff backbone the final result cannot be doubtful. Not only have the railroads the law on their side, but they have also the most means and influence. The scalpers cling to straws to avert their inevitable doom, and they hope to be able in the end to secure some concessions from the roads which will allow them to continue in business. Three of the parties who were arrested during the last few days were arraigned before Justice Summerfield vesterday. They all waived an examination, and were held to the Criminal Court under bonds of \$300 each. A Mr. Solomon was arrested yesterday for selling tickels contrary to the law, and the same disposition was made of this case as was of the others. Two more parties are booked for arrest to day, and the railroads will continue to make arrests until the sealpers are exhausted and throw up the sponge.

Mr. John J. Herrick, a partner of Mr. Leonard Swett, was retained yesterday to take care of the scalpers' interests. It is the intention to waive examination in all cases, and then allow Mr. Mantz's case to come to trial in the Criminal Court, and, if the verdict is adverse, the case will be carried up to the Supreme Court for a final decision. An effort will then be made to have the trials of the other cases deferred until the Supreme Court has passed judgment. The scalpers say if they lose the case in the court of final resort they will give up the fight, and close up their offices.

The General Ticket and Passenger Agents of the roads leading East from this city held a meeting yesterday to take concerted action in regard to the step taken by the scalpers by which th

The railroad managers of this city are considerably out of humor on account of the continued charges of faithlessness against the Wabash Road, and also the Canada Southern. It is claimed that dicted Case.

T. S. Lambert, President of the late Popular Life-Insurance Company, and now on trial for a State Prison offense, was called vesterday a juror in one of the criminal courts. He was stressed.

New York, Dec. 7.—A stay of proceedings has been granted in the matter of R. L. Case, President of the Security Life-Insurance Company, sentenced for swearing to false statements of the Company.

Aigernon S. Sullivan-appeared in the Oyer and Terminet after the announcement that Judge Drkeman had granted a stay of execution of the Company in the Chicago roads which have been maintaining the rates very rigidly. It is believed that Judge the above roads, and that Vanderbilt tacitly submits to their doings. The competition of these clines is most severely felt by the Missouri River pool, better known as the Southwestern Railroad at St. Joe, a member of the Association. It is claimed that the Hannbal & St. Joe, a member of the Association, is aiding them, and a row at the next meeting, which takes place at St. Louis on the 27th, is inevitable. The arrangement lately made by the Omaha pool lines with the "Chicago roads." Denver business is also causing much trouble to some members of the Association. This business, as has already been stated, was formerly carried vis Kansas City and the Kansas Facific Road, and all the receipts arising from it went into the pool. But under the new arrangement the receipts from the Denver business carried over the Chicago. Rock Island & Pacific and the Chicago. Burlington & Quincy are kept out of it, which is not at all satisfactory to the Chicago & Alton and the St. Louis roads, which have to give a portion of their earnings from their business to the above lines.

QUINCY. Special Dispute to The Chicago Tribune.
QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 7. -- President Lyon and General Manager Buell, of the Quincy, Payson & eral Manager Buell, of the Quincy, Payson & Southeastern Eailway, have been in town a few days, looking after the interests of their road. Yesterday and to-day they closed a contract with a Pritsburg firm for 3,000 tons of rail and rolling stock for the East Division of the Quincy, Payson & Southeastern Eailway, to be delivered for cash and at onca. They are now ready to close the contract for the levee and railroad from Quincy to Warsaw. The Iron and rolling stock are now ready for this division as soon as arrangements can be made with the citizens of Adams and Hancock Counties for the work.

A corps of engineers are now engaged in locating the extension of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad west from Kirksville, Mo.

CAIRO & ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribung.

KERKUK, Ia., Dec. 7.—L. M. Johnson, of this city, has been appointed General Manager of the Cairo & St. Louis Ratiroad, which went into the hands of a Receiver on Thursday. He has accepted and assumes the duties of the office Jan. 1. Mr. Johnson is the brother of C. S. Johnson, Vice-President of the Keckuk & Des Moines Railroad, and for several years has been filling the position of Chief Engineer and Paymaster of that road. He is a young man, but possesses ability and experience. His duties as General Manager will include those of General Superintendent and Parchasing Agent.

JOLIET & NORTHERN INDIANA. JOLIET & NORTHERN INDIANA.

New York, Dec. 7.—The bondholders of the
Joliet & Northern Indiana Railroad to-day rejected
the proposition of the Michican Central Railroad
for a new 7 per cent bond for thirty years, principal and interest to be guaranteed by the Michigan Central. The Committee was instructed to negotiate with the Michican Central Company.

TTEMS.

The Missouri & Texas Railroad has decided to sell round-trip excursion fickets from their ticket offices at Chicago, Hannibal, and St. Louis to Galveston and San Antonio, Tex., and return, at the following low rates: To Galveston and return, from Chicago, \$78.25; from Hannibal, \$61.50; from St. following low rates: To Galveston and return, from Chicago, \$78. 25; from Hannibal, \$61.50; from St. Louis, \$61.50; from St. Louis, \$61.50; from Hannibal, \$74.50; from St. Louis, \$74.70. These lickets are first-class, and are good until May 1, 1873.

The rumors that Mr. T.-H. Fonda, City Passenger Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio, would soon no retieved from his position are said to be without foundation by the efficials of the road in the city. Mesars, Dorsey and Barry, the Assistant General Passenger Agent of the fact of the road in the city. Mesars, Dorsey and Barry, the Assistant General Passenger Agent of the fact of the road in the city. Mesars days ago, and expressed themselves as being highly satisfied with Mr. Fonda's services. It is believed that the rumors were started by a Mr. McMillan, Northwestern Travelling Agent of the road, who, it is alleged, is very anxious to get Mr. Fonda's position.

On and after Dec. 10 the Southwestern Bailroad Rate Association will charge the folsowing arbitraries upon business from Baitmors, Philacelphia, New York, and Boston: From Chicago to St. Joseph, Atchison, Loavenworth, and Kansas City, first class, 55 cents; second class, 70 cents; third class, 45 cents; second class, 70 cents; fourth class, 45 cents; second class, 27 cents; fourth class, 15 cents.

The St. Louis men are greatly exercised because the rate on castor-oil has been made dest class. They claim that the Chicago men are responsible for fit, as this city has no castor-oil trade, while St. Louis has it nearly all, and for this reason St. Louis has the nearly all, and for this reason St. Louis was aqueezed, as tits altways when the Chicago men have a majority at the meetings. They say they will not stand it, and mean to have the retified at once or else there will be a row in the family.

into wealthy, Ioul play is suspected. He was by years of age, and a bachelor.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING.

SEDALIA, Mo., Dec. 7.—Last evening about 7 o'clock William Baker, living in Lamont, twelve miles west of Sedalia, was shot by some person

was in Ishes inside of an hour. The flames then spread to the Schreiber House and along Kittaning street, and were finally arrested by tearing down the buildings in their path. The fire was under control at 3 o'clock. The principal losers are: William Clark, owner and proprietor of the Book House; Mayer Brothers, wholesale tobacconists: Chris. D. Aldenger, druggist; C. F. Aldenger, notions; Bernard Forst, clothier; Fairbain, druggist; Bertiard Frederick, dry goods; D. Whitestone, clothier; P. G. Goodwin, saloon; Adam Schreiber, proprietor of the Schreiber House; Joseph Schwemicker, boots and shoes; C. F. Eldenazi, whose residence was destroyed.

A large number of dwellings were destroyed, and many families rendered homeless. The Post-Office was burned. The individual losses and amount of insurance cannot be learned. The fire is believed to have originated by the explosion of a kerosene-lamp.

MARINE NEWS.

EXONERATED.

Richard and Charles H. Cooley and four other men having charged Capt. Charles H. McDonald and his crew, of Life-Saving Station No. 1, at Point an Barques, with inefficiency and willful neglect on the occasion of the wreck of the schr Berlin Nov. 8 last, an investigation was held on the 29th mit. Mention of the disaster has already been made in Tag Thinuxs, and the gallant conduct of Capt. McDonald and his crew in saving two men—all that could be saved—was referred to at the time. Lieut. Walker, Assistant-Inspector of the United States Life-Saving Stations, made the investigation, and the result has been a complete exoneration of Capt. McDonald, whose brave conduct on the occasion should be commended, and not

HERE IT IS AGAIN. The Northern Transit Company have completed arrangements to run two of their steamers during the winter between this pat and Ludington in connection with the Finit Pere Marquette and Grand Trunk Railroads. The boats chosen for the service are the Nashua and City of Toledo, and the work of troning the former, and putting her in

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Ents. Pa., Dec. 7.—The prop Russia was
the last vessel to arrive from the Upper Lakes,
Navigation here has closed. The Anchor Line Navigation herd has closed. The Anchor Line received during the season 5, 865, 491 bushels of grain, 85, 720 barrels of flour, 8,821, 017 feet of lumber, and 9, 193, 590 pounds of merchandise. One hundred and two millions three hundred and ninety-four thousand one hundred and seventy-three pounds of freight were shipped west by this line, which, during the entire season, owing to good management and good fortune, has not had an accident.

WINTER FREIGHTS. The schrs W. H. Vanderbilt, Maria Martin, Kate Darley, and Two Fannies were taken to load corn Darley, and Two Fannies were taken to load corn and keep it until next spring, when it will be transported to Buffalo. The rate was 4½c, which of course includes storage. Owners and agents think that a better price should be obtained in view of the fact that the cargoes are to be kept on board the vessels all winter and the expense of storage thus saved. Should the demand continue good, it is quite probable that higher rates will be obtained.

The prevailing head winds having interfered with the tug Tarrant in towing the schrs R. B. Hayes and Sunrise from St. Joseph to this port, The Union Towing Company last evening dispatched the tug Shields to her assistance. About 10 o'clock last night the wind blew a gale, and unless the Shields put back she must have bad a rough experience. Both tugs will be delayed with their tows unless the storm calms down.

DETROIT. two lighters, with twenty-one men on board, are missing since Saturday last, and are supposed to have foundered in Saginaw Bay. They left Case-ville on the list inst. for Bay City, and have not since been heard from. Vigilant search is being

ERIE CANAL. STRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The Middle Division of the Eric Canal closed to-day. All boats reached

NAVIGATION NOTES. The schre Skidmore and A. H. Holmes arrived yesterday with cargoes of lumber, and after discharging will lay up....Capt. James H. Bissell, owner and master of the schr Harvey Bissell, left the city yesterday for his home in Toledo. Capt. Waters was called to Detroit as a witness in a lawsuit pending there....The schr Maggie Dall was to have made another trip across the lake, but Capt. Dall concluded not to send but Capt. Dall concluded not to send her, and she was stripped yesterday and laid up... The schrs W. H. Vanderbit and J. W. Doane having been chartered for corn deliverable next spring at Buffalo, went to elevator last evening to load... The steam barge Monitor has arrived at Detroit with the anchors and chains of the schr Empire State, the rigging of the schr Portland, and the fishing yacht Lens Fisher.... The Detroit Post and Tribune of yesterday uses up a stickful of space because The Chicago Thibune's correspondent at Buffalo was inadvertently made to say Destroit River, instead of Buffalo River, by the telegraph-operator or the compositor.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night: Affatvals—Props Colorado, Buffalo, salt; Colin Campbell, Ludington, lumber; City of Toledo, Glen Haven, lumber; schrs J. A. Holmes, Manistee, lum-ber; R. J. Skidmore, Pentwater, lumber.

THE WEATHER. Washington, D. C., Dec. 8-1 s. m, For the Tennessee, Ohio Valley, and Upper Lake Re-gion, rising barometer, southwest to northwest winds, colder and generally clear weather, except in the last district, occasional light snows, and followed in the western portions by a falling barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.

Time. Bar. | Thr | Ru. | Wind. | Vel. | Ru. | Weath'r.

Prop. B07 086 27 9 8 W 12 Cloudy.
11:18a m 30.086 38 45 8 W 16 Cloudy.
2:59 m 30.095 40 65 8 W 13 Harry.
2:59 m 30.188 34 47 9 W 19 Fair.
10:18p m 30.210 33 70 W 19 Cloudy.

SPRINGFIELD. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 7.—Petitions in voluntary bankruptcy were filed to-day by E. G. Kinzel and John Kinzel, of Charleston, Coles County.

The State Agricultural Department to-day

received a collection of 10,000 bugs from Prof. Cyrus Thomas, State Entomologist. The collection is said to be the finest and most complete in the country with the exception of that of the Smithsonian Institute, and contains specimens of all varieties known in Illinois.

The Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet reports to the Governor for November that 110 convicts were received and fifty-seven discharged; that the smallest number during the month was 1,800 and the largest 1,800. The total number of convicts Dec. I was \$81,00 whom only twenty-two were women.

A meeting of resident military officers was held at the Leland to-night to consider the prespect of holding a Convention here about Jan. S of all officers in the Illinois National Guard. Gen. Reece presided and a committee was raised to correspond with all officers regarding their attendance, and to make arrangement for their entertainment. The Committee is to report at a future meeting.

The Buc-Ribbon temperance movement continues to grow in apparent strength, and received about 200 accessions at the meeting to-night.

THE BASE-BALL LEAGUE,

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 7.—The Leas ac closed its sessions to-day by adopting an exacilent sec-tion on the jurisdiction of umpires and the

same code of scoring as last year, excepting as to total bases. The election of officers resulted as follows: W. A. Hulbert, of Chicago, President; N. E. Young, of Washington, Secretary; and the following Board of Directors: The President, excelled; J. W. Neff. Cincinnati; W. P. Rogers, Milwaukee; W. P. Pettit, Indianapolis; A. H. Søder, Boston. The League adjourned this evening for the year.

To the Western Associated Press.

CLEVELAND, Dec T.—The National Base-Ball League held its final session to-day. The business agreement between clubs has been fixed so that the visiting club shall have 15 cents per capita of the gate receipts. The umpire was given absolute power to impose fines, the money to be taken from the player's salary, and remitted to the League Secretary, to be used in paying the legitimate expenses of the League. A change was made in the scoring system. The section providing for a score of "total bases" was stricken out, and "total times reached first base" inserted. The officers for the cnsuing year are: President, W. A. Hulbert, Chicago; Secretary, N. E. Young, Washington; Board of Directors, J. W. Neff of Cincinnati, W. P. Rogers of Milwaukee, W. B. Pettit of Indianapolis, A. H. Soder of Boaton. President: Hulbert is ex-officio member of the Board.

THE SILVER OF JUDEA.

Letter from Thurlow Weed-Ridleule No Answer to Proof of the Use of Silver by

New York, Nov. 30, 1877.—To the Editor of the New York Tribune: Mr. J. D. Hayes thinks that I have not done justice to his Scriptural quotation, in which it appears "that silver was not, in the days of King Solomon, anything accounted of for drinking caps." And yet in his next sentence Mr. Hayes says! "I fully understand that silver was "current money with the mechanis' in those days." Does not this admission bring Mr. Hayes upon the stand as a witness against himself! The only object of my letter, to which Mr. Hayes refers, was to show that silver was current money with the merchants, even when so plentiful that gold was preferred by bacchanalians for drinking caps. Mr. Hayes now admits this, and that question is no longer in issue between us. I have in my previous letter shown historically that both in Jewish and Roman ages silver and gold were occasionally so plentiful as to have been used in the construction and adornment of temples, etc., but during all those ages silver did not cease to be money current with the merchants.

Mr. hayes, following the line adopted by NEW YORK, Nov. 30, 1877 .- To the Editor of

temples, etc., but during all those ages silver did not cease to be money current with the merchants.

Mr. Hayes, following the line adopted by other worshipers of gold when their arguments break down, tries his hand at ridicule. In reply to the evidence produced, that silver was money when Joseph was sold to the Egyptians, Mr. Hayes says: "He must have been a very poor Joseph, or else the Ishmaelites got a good bargain. On one occasion they could, no doubt, have sold him at a profit, had 'Barkis been willing' to accept the situation." The advocates of an exclusive gold's andard had not, so far as I know, gone farther than to ridicule "the dollar of our daddies." Mr. Hayes now amuses himself by turning one of the most important and touching event narrated in Sacred History into ridicule. The undeniable fact that silver has been a money standard current with the merchants for more than 3.000 years, and that in our own country it was equally with gold a standard until it was fraudulently demonetized in 1883, furnishes ground upon which its advocates are content to stand; nor is their position likely to be weakened by ridiculing either the "dollar of our fathers" or the "story of Joseph."

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The Committee on Examination report the condition of the National Trust Company on Nov. 21st as follows:

of the public, the stockholders' interests will be protected.

Sizecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Lapatetre, Ind., Dec. 7.—Bank-Examiner Lynch has completed his examination of the Second National Bank. The total resources are \$489,499.76; liabilities, exclusive of capital stock, \$266,456.S1; amount of paper discounted, \$4,023.83; overdrafts, \$4,506; amount due from other banks, \$261.05; individual deposits, \$200,-394.63; amount of Cashier Mayo's defalcation, \$38,687.87. The question of resumption is still undecided. The proposition for the First National, State National, and Lafayette National to rediscount \$60,000 of their paper has been conditionally accepted, and some of the beaviest depositors are being interviewed. If they can be induced to wait a reasonable time, a speedy resumption is probable. Cashier Mayo is some better to-day, but very weak and haggard. He is able to sit up, and talks of bank matters freely. He deuies that he has lost any considerable amount in grain speculations.

TEMPERANCE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 6.—A temperance revival is in progress in this city, conducted by Mrs. Conwell, of Chicago, and her son, the Rev. Thomas R. Strowbridge, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city. At a meeting in the Presbyterian Church in South Ottawa. on Saturday evening last, Mrs. Conwell delivered a very able and interesting lecture, at the close of which over ninety persons came forward and signed the pledge. The following Monday evening, the Rev. Mr. Strowbridge spoke upon the same subject, and sixty other names were added. Much interest prevails. L. A. W. New York, Dec. 7.—The 'National Temperance Society, in special conference, resolved to memorialize Congress for a Commission to make careful and comprehensive inquiries into the liquor traffic and its physical, social, and political effects, and also requested Christian journalists, ministers, and physicians to exhort those who entertain at the approaching holiday-season to proffer no intoxicating beverages, and all to abstain from their use. Thomas R. Strowbridge, pastor of the Methodis

all to abstain from their use. MR. HENDRICKS INTERVIEWED. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 7 .- The Daily News to-day has an interview with ex-Gov. Hendricks in reference to the reports that Mr. Tilden in reference to the reports that Mr. Tilden took the oath of office last year, and would soon begin a contest for the Presidency. Mr. Hendricks says of this: "I know nothing whatever about those statements. Of course, I cannot know Mr. Tilden's actions—what he has been doing or what he intends to do. So far as I am concerned, Mr. Wheeler has been sworn into the office of Vice-President, and he will stay there for four years. When he was sworn in that ended it."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 7.—This afternoon George T. Weber seated bimself in a chair in his parlor, put a revolver to bis face and shot himself in the brain through the mouth. He died instantly. Jealousy or insanity is as-Cincinnati, Dec. 7.—W. W. Larned, of Boston, a drummer for a house in that city, committed suicide at the Gibson House this afternoon, shooting himself in the breast with a pistol.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE. COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 7.—John C. Sheppard, of Edgefield, has been elected Speaker of the House in place of Wallace, elected Circuit

Judge.

The resolution to forward the Investigatin Committee's report in reference to Senator Patterson to Washington was referred in the Senate to the Committee on Federal Relations.

A motion instructing the Committee to report back the resolution in five days was defeated by a large majority. THE KALAMAZOO LIBEL CASE,

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
KALAMAZOO, Mich., Dec. 7.—The libel case of Bailey vs. the Kalamazoo Telegraph Company, in which the plaintiff sued for damages in the sum of \$30,000, was concluded this morning, the jury bringing in a verdict for the defendant. The case has attracted great attention, and its result is generally satisfactory to the inhabitants of this vicinity.

THE PARISIAN BLONDES. THE PARISIAN BLONDES.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 7.—Helen D. Estes'
Parisian blondes gave an exhibition at the
Opera-House last evening, and to-day the Police
Commissioners instructed the Chief of Police
to prohibit a repetition on the grounds of indecency and immorality, but this evening an
injunction was obtained from Judge Ray, of the
Probate Court, restraining the police from interfering, and another exhibition was given.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Dec. 7.—At a regular conclave of the Betbany Commandery No. 28, Knights Templar, the following Sir Knights were elected and installed in office for the ensuing year:

Cashier Ruedy, Eminent Commander: W. H.

Hall, Generalissimo; P. I. Davis, Captain General; R. L. Gilmore, Prelate; L. Goodwin, Senior Warden; W. J. W. Tewekesbury, Junior Warden; J. B. Dawson, Treasurer; P. H. Haskell, Recorder; O. Linstrum, Standard-bearer; J. B. Simminger, Sword-bearer; J. E. Lyttle, Warden; B. N. Moss, Captain of the Guard. J. W. Edwards, E. P. C., performed the ceremony.

MARKETTAN IS CORNEL DESCRIPTION MILE

Guard. J. W. Edwards, E. P. C., performed the ceremony.

Size at Dispatch to The Chicago Tythuas.

Mitwauker, Dec. 7.—The State Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows closed its session here to-day after the election of the following officers: Grand Master, John G. Clark, of Lancaster; Deputy Master, T. H. Brown, of Miwaukee; Warden, O. B. Graves, of Green Bay; Secretary, L. B. Hills, of Madison; Treasurer, David Adler, of Milwankee; Chaplain, the Rev. M. G. Todd, of Columbus; Representative of the United States Grand Lodge, M. P. Lindsley, of Green Bay; Trustee, W. H. Lamphear, of Appleton. The next annual session is to be held at Eau Claire.

DRIVEN TO DESPAIR.

Mother Urged by Destitution to Po Her Child and End Her Own Life. Her Child and End Her Own Life.

New York Herals, De. 2.

Destitution has of late been the fruitful cause of suicide, but seldom, even in these days, does it drive its victims to such extremities as it did Catharine Wilde. She is an English woman, 50 years of age, whose husband, a carpenter in St. John, N. B., has neglected her, or, perhaps, been quable to render her assistance. With her little girl. Caroline, a child 9 years old, the woman has lived in a poor abode at No. 9 White's alley, strugging to eke out a bare subsistence, but day by day her wants became more urgent and the prospect of relief less. By her needle she strove at first to earn the maintenance of herself and child. She became more urgent and the prospect of relief less. By her heedle she strove at first to earn the maintenance of herself and child. She was a dressmaker, and, it is said, a skilled one too, but no work offered, and her applications for employment were but a series of bitter disappointments. Yesterday in a moment of despair, when she saw that starvation or the cold refuge of a nublic institution seemed the portion of her child and self, she determined to leave the world she had fared so badly is, and at the same time remove from its rough contact the only being she regretted to part from. With the few pennies she was able to gather she went away about noon and returned soon with a couple of vials, one containing a white, the other a red liquid. For a while she sat in silence, meditating, with what feelings God alone knows, her dreadful determination; and then she called to her little girl Caroline. Fondling her first with a mother's tenderness, though at the same time striying to control the strong emittions that made themselves visible even to the child's eye, she spoke to her of the coldness of the world, of the dark future that seemed before them, and said that it was better far to end the existence that was a torment to them and look for better things in the hereafter. Of course the little one could ill divine what her mother's words portended, but some instinct, she herself knew not what, prompted her to look with a sort of dread upon her parent and feel that she had some purpose of doing harm. Accordingly when the woman poured out some of the colored fiquor and gave it to the child to drink, little Caroline swallowed but a portion of it, and spat the rest out. The bitter taste of the potion caused her, too, a moment after, to rinse her mouth, and this happy chance, the result proved, saved her life.

What remained in the bottle the woman swallowed and then golfret her her her she stratched

her mouth, and this mappy proved, saved her life.

What remained in the bottle the woman swal-lowed, and then, going to her bed, she stretched herself upon it and called Caroline to her. herself upon it and called Caroline to her.

"Come, child, go to sleep with me," she said, and then folding her arms about the little girl she lay there breathing heavily. A half an hour passed, and then the child, aroused by the cold contact of her mother's hands, rose in the bed to find she was a corpse. Her cries brought he the neighbors, and the discovery of the dead woman, which occupied their minds at first, gave place to fears for the child's safety. The pupils of her eyes became dilated, her stomach was unsettled, and she began to evince symptoms of poisoning. Such emetics as were at hand were administered, and when a reporter last night visited the desolate abode of the Wildes', little Caroline was thought to be out of danger. In the old tenement in White's alley the child was found in the charge of an old woman. She is a bright, intelligent little girl, and told, with an accuracy and power far beyond her years, the tragic story of her mother's death.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Steamships Montani Scandinavian, August Andre, and Hansa, from New York, and Caspian, from Baltimore, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Arrived, steamers California, from Glasgow; Cambria, from Hamburg.

KILLED BY A TREE. Special Disputch to The Chicago Pribune. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 7.—John Weiser, farmer living in Jay County, was instantly killed Thursday by a tree falling on him. was 30 years old, and leaves a wife and child.

Reliable help for weak and nervous sufferers.
Chronic, painful, and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and Journal, with particulars, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER. THEY COULD SEE LT.

It was so apparent to the Centennial Jerors, when they came to compare Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters with other porous plasters on exhibition, that it was greatly superior to any of them, and they were forced to the lighest and only award of merit over all others. Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster was income the only observed to the Capcine Porous Plaster was income the only observed to the Old and White possessing the wove remarkable qualities, it is absolutely free from the lead poisons that many other plasters are found by analysis to contain. Soid everywhere.

where.

I ame Back BENSON'S CAPCINE Poremedy for a lame or painful
ever invented or known. It sooths, it strengthens, it
fall,

RUPTURE.

Extract from Report of Board of Medical Officers Convened to Examine Sample of Trusses in Accordance with an Act of Congress Approved May 28, '72.

"The Board is of the opinion that the above principles, viz., those which belong to a proper Trus, are best carried out by the "Common Sense Trus," manufactured by Bartlett. Butman & Parker, Chicago, and are therefore recommended by the Board as the best." BAZIL NORRIS, Surgeon U. S. A., Fectident, J. C. ROSSE, Asyt Surgeon U. S. A., Secretary, J. J. WOODWARD, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A. GEORGE A. OTIS, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A. The above recommendation of the Board of Medical Officers with regard to Trusses is approved.

J. K. BARKES, Surgeon-General U. S. A. Trusses, Supporters, Shonider-Braces, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Instruments for Deformities, etc., etc.

BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 60 State-st., Chicago.

HENRY F. MILLER, Piano - Forte Manufacturer, BOSTON. TWO MEDALS AWARDED for these Planos at World's International Exhibition, 1876. FINANCIAL

PUTS AND CALLS.

55. \$100. \$200. \$500. \$1.007

or, No. 12 Wall-st. New York, make desirable investments in Stocks, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested. Stock bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of a per cent. Explanatory circulars and weekly reports sent free. WINTER RESORT.

Royal Victoria Hotel,

MASSAU, N. P.,

M. L. BOYT, Supt. MELLEN, CONOVER & KING, Prop're.

N. Y. Office, 115 Broadway, New York. MEDICAL. TAMAR INDIEN (University preacribed by the Faculty)—A Laxative, Refreshing, and
Medicated Fruit Lozenges for the immediate relief and
effectual cure of Countination, Headaches, Bile, Henperholds, etc. Tamas innihe pilis and the usual purgatives), is agreeable to take and never produces intitation. Es GRILLON, 27 kine Rambussau, Paris, Sold
by all chemists.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

ABBOTT, RIVE-KING,
Original Swedish Quartette,
Arbuckle, Ferranti, Allen,
Stanley, Robyn, Howard.
Secure them To-DAY at Boot & Song, and have
first choice for So and Toc. \$1, and \$1.50. secording to
location.

GEO, B. CARPENTER, Manager. MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

OCO MATINEE PRICES CO 406 SECURED SEATS. DUL Evening Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, and 81, secured scats.
Thursday, Friday and Saturday Nights, Saturday Nights,

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. LAST PERFORMANCES of the TALENTED ARTISTS HISS MAGGIE MOORE and MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON, THIS SATURDAY MATINES at 2 p. m., GRAND OUBLE BILL. STRUCK OIL, THE CHINES EQUESTION
Admission to Matines, 50 and 25 cents. Saturday
Night, last appearance of THE WILLIAMSONS in
their great specialities, STRUCK OIL and the CHINESE
QUESTION. Monday, Dec. 10—HESS ENGLISH
OPERA COMPANY.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE (Late Adelphi). J. H. HAVERLY, Prop. and M.

THE GREAT SATURDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT.
OLIVER DOU'D BYRON, in his great Famous and
Attractive Play, in 4 son, ACROST THE CONTINENT,
New Scenery, Strong Cast, Applicable Effects, Introducing, in the Concert Saloon Scene, Songs, Dances,
Mirth, and general Jolity, Matiness for the million,
Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Monday—RENTZ'S
MINSTRELS.

COLISEUM.

BURTON-STANLEY COMBINATION PLIRTING IN CENTRAL PARK. KING SABRO, to Japanese wonder. In two of the greatest of acts. Sur Jay, Dec. 9—CHABLOTTE STANLEY in her famou play of THE KLEPTOMANIA. HERSHEY HALL.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR GAS. SEALED PIOPOSALS WIll be received by the undersigned at the office of the Mayor of Springeled, Ill., and the control of the Mayor of Springeled, Ill., and the control of the Mayor of Springeled, Ill., and the control of the City of Springeled, Ill., and the Committee on Gas Lights, the party contracting to have excusive right of supplying all ans used in the city both for public and private use for the term alove specified.

The present requirements are a supply for 275 street lamps, and the average demand for private consumption is about 40,000 feet every twenty-four hours. The present requirements are a supply for 275 street lamps, and the average demand for private consumption. The bids must state use price for an amplied, and also the price for justifing, extinguishing, cleaning, and keeping in repair the street lamps: also the price per 1,000 feet to be paid by private consumers.

All bids must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the sum of \$15,000, to be forfeited in case the party bidding should fall to enter into a contract after the bids accepted by the proper authorities of the City of Springfield.

The city reserves the right to relect any and all bids.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. WHITTIER, BRYANT, AND LONGFELLOW.

A superb life-size portrait of either of these favorite poets will be sent with the ATLANTIC MONTHLY for 1878 to any one remitting \$5.00 direct to the Publishers.

THE ATLANTIC FOR 1878 THE ATLANTIC FOR 1878

SERIAL STORIES by W. H. BISHOP. HENRY JAMES.

JR., and W. D. HOWELLS: SHOHT STORIES by T. B.

ALDRICH, ROBE TERRY COOKE, CONSTANCE F. WOOL
SON, J. W. DE FOREST, and Other favorite writers;

SKETCHES AND ESSAYS by MARK TWAIN AND

CHAS. DUBLEY WARKER; DESCRIPTIONS OF

FOREIGN LIFE AND TRAVEL by W. W. STORY.

T. B. ALDRICH, AND C. E. NORTON: STUDIES FROM

FRENCH, GEEMAN, and ENGLISH BOOKS by

HENRY JAMES, JR., W. D. HOWELLS, HARRIET W.

PERSTON, AND OLDERS: ARTISTIC AND MUSICAL

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Starch, 6-15 bates 50
Soap, German Mettled, per bot 3.50
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FLOUR—Best Winter Wheat, per brl 7.50
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NEW NUTS—Brazils, per 1b 15

HICKSON'S Cash Grocery House

113 EAST MADISON-ST RAPLHOAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRADE Explanation of Reventure Mance - 1 excepted. Sunday excepted. 1 Monday e CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY ZAILROAD.
Depots foot of Lake st. Indiana st., and Sixteenth st., and Canal and Sixteenth sts. Ticker Offices, 52 Clark-st., and at depots.

Trains | Leave, | Arrive.

Mendota & Strestor Passenger. 4:15 p.m. 7:35 u.m.
Aurora Passenger. 5:30 p.m. 8:55 a.m.
Downer's Grove Passenger. 6:15 p.m. 6:55 a.m.
Preceport de Dubuque Express. 7:30 p.m. 6:55 a.m.
Omaha Night Express. 10:000 p.m. 6:55 a.m.
Kansas Olty & St. Joe Express. 10:000 p.m. 6:55 a.m.
Kansas Olty & St. Joe Express. 10:000 p.m. 6:55 a.m. Kansa Oliy & St. Joe hapres. Innov for casing pur-poses only) and Pullman is whos! Sheeping-Ours tused for sleeping purposes only) are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Paulie Express.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE. Ticket offices ets Clark-st. and at Kinsio-Street Depot.

St. Paul & Minneapolis Kr., *10:00 s. m. * 4:00p. m. \$ 7:00 s. m.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Rr., *10:00 p. m. \$ 7:00 s. m. CHICAGO ALTUN & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO

** XANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, pear Madison as briden, and
Twenty-thrut-st. Taket Office, 122 Randolph st.

Ransas City & Denver Past Et. *12:30 p. m. * 5:40 p. m. St. Louis & Springfield Ex. ... *9:00 a. m. * 8:00 p. m. St. Louis Springfield Ex. ... *9:00 a. m. * 8:00 p. m. Pekin and Peoria Fast Express *9:00 a. m. *9:00 a. m. *0:00 a. m. *10:00 a. m. *10:0

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sia. Ticket
Office, 63 South Clark-ss., opposite Sherman House,
and at depot.

Leave. Arrive.

Milwankee Expressa.
Wisconsin & Minasota, Green
Bay, and Mensaha through
Day Express.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minasota, Green

10:10a. m. 4:00p. m.

**Scopp, m. **10:46a. m.

**Brown of Minasota, Green
**Copp, m. **10:46a. m.

**Tissa. m. **10:50p. m.

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Leave. | Arrive.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RATLEDAD.

Depot. foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., nouthern corner of Randolph, Grand Pacine Hotel, and at Paimer House. Mati (via Nain and Air Line) ... * 7:00 a. m. * 9:55 a. m.
Luy Express ... * 8:00 a. m. * 7:40 b. m.
Kalamasoo Accommodation ... * 8:45 p. m. * 10:30 a. m.
Attastic Express (daily) ... * 5:15 p. m. † 9:00 a. m.
Night Express ... * 9:00 p. m. * 19:30 a. m.

PITTEBUEG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices,
65 Clark-st., Paimer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.
Leave. Arrive. Trains Jerre Trains Exposition Building, foot of Mon-physical Parish Officer, 28 Clark-St., Paisury House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive. forning Express. ### 9:50a. m. | 5:40a. m.

PRITTIBURG, CHNCERLATI & SR. LOUIS R. R. Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta. West 84da.

CHICAGO, BOIK INLAND & PACIFID PATINGAD
Depok sorace of Van Bures and Shortman and Finance
Chicago & Clark-an, Shortman Season
Leave. Arrive.

11

LITERAT

"And think of it," he comay introduce you to some genius,—monarch, Genera philanthropist, scientist, treoverer, poet, artist. You life—the dawn of his genius or his intellectual strength gown and slippers. You through him at his century he treats his wife and child what he had for dinner, an and his guests gossiped ab mage even his private—let and keyhole-listening are owe do it at the remove of it is biography. The Qwith the reception—invitat St. James streat is wary an cards to dinners and sol while, and the walls are the rabble look on. Histories scapes. Biographies are thors of the past."

After blography, Mr. Kin reading can be made more structure of education has than novels. Of course, it something beyond sensatic art and thought." Then he study of novels by which tested and their inmost les novel-readers were compell they chose a book, to wrife "And think of it," he co

study of novels by which tested and their inmost less novel-readers were competitively chose a book, to write trine or proposition which cidents and plot, it would moral education than if the week to the best lecture of the stime and the strength of the stime and the strength of the stime and the other,—men whose pas much resemblance as a and an Arctic night, and much alike as the light blazing and smoking in and an icicle hanging with brilliance in a winter-noon. The lecture, "S besting to their scarcely second to which follow in the tabit titled, respectively. The Socrates; Sight and insigns, in the strength of the series do Others scarcely second to which follow in the tabit titled, respectively. The Socrates; Sight and Insigns, in the strength of the series and Life. Mechanic Arts; Daniel W

NEW IRELAND. By A. of Parliament for Louts. Lippincott & Co. Chica Co. 12mo., pp. 532. Mr. Sullivan has portray touch many of the impo in the history of the Iris century. In not a few interested spectator or with feelings excited to ment, exile, and death straints upon the executed expedient for the f individual from outrage theless, in looking back of these events in their emotions of the narrat emotions of the narrator
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Mathew." It is impo
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THE CITY GENERAL NEWS.

M. H. Kreamer, well known as a ten advocate and lecturess, has been to advocate and lecturess, has been lying clously ill at her home in this city, being afflicted in sensory paralysis. The first attack took to some four weeks ago.

The funeral of Officer Gilbert E. Reynolds, the Iceman who was accidentally shot at the West lison Street Station Wednesday morning, took be yesterday from the late residence of the deved, No. 200 West Van Buren stree.

yesterday from the late residence of the de-d, No. 200 West Van Buren stree... letver Jackson has received a notice from the stroller that he desires to have a dividend paid early date in the case of the Third National, ly days are allowed by law in which to file of claims, but the first dividend will probably dered before the ninety days are up.

t 1:30 yesterday afternoon Edward Stedman rears of are, residing at No. 124 Erie street run down at the corner of Ohlo and Well ets by a wagon owned by Leitz, a grocer at No. arrabee street. The boy was seriously cut an used about the head and shoulders, and had hi leg broken above the knee.

At 6:30 yesterday morning Officer James S. Bar-nee, of the Lake Street Station, while attempting o board a car near the corner of Lake street and vestern avenue, was badly jammed between two ars. His collar bone and two ribs were broken, and he was otherwise severely injured. He was smoved to his home, No. 40 Artesian avenue.

unintentionally misrepresented yesterday
TRIBUNE report of the County Commiscancus by the statement that he had deno strength for the position of County
The contrary seems to have been the case,
leneral had at least three votes on each of
ral ballots which were taken, which was as
worth as any candidate developed, not exment has any candidate developed, not ex-

real strength as any distincted detection, and expering Tabor's man Muirhead.

The Rev. A. J. Jutkins, D. D., preached last eight at Grace Methodist Church, corner of North Ashalle and White streets, taking for his text hillippians, it., 14, 15: "Do all things without narmarings and disputings, that ye may be biameess and harmless, the sons of God, in the midst of a crooked and perverse nation among whom ye hine as lights of the world." There will be no ervice this evening, and to-morrow the church rill receive its formal dedication.

A new benevolent association, embracing members of both the Police and Fire Departments, is to estarted. A large number of officers, presided ver by Lieut. Simmons, held a meeting in the fadison Street Station yesterday morning, at which the matter was discussed. Should the new cociety be started it will be much more beneficial han the old one, on account of the increase of nembership. Under the proposed new organization members of both Departments would be assessed \$3 for every death for the benefit of the widow r family.

rander Huhn, who shot and killed a little girl
th Clark street on the 4th of July, is said to be
g—at least, his whereabouts are not known.
ial is set for Thursday, and he is under ball
(000. The story goes that his father, who
a saloon and eating-house at the corner of
Clark and Michigan streets, quarreled with
few days ago, and threatened to whip him,
at he disappeared for this reason. Whatever,
be his motive in making himself scarce
on the eve of his trial, it
fact that his father, who is
rincipal bondsman, was nearly crazy
day on the subject, and in the afternoon was
ited at one time as to order customers out of
ce and lock the doors on them. He was wild
coherent, and imagined that the building
ling, and otherwise deported himself as if
all was affected.

his mind was affected.

Mr. Irs Mason, of this city, died Thursday in his S8d year, after a long and honorable life of activity and usefulness. Mr. Mason was born in Rhode leinnd, Feb. 14, 1796, served in the war of 1812, and was one of the first manufacturers of woolen and cotton goods by machinery in this country. For twenty years he resided in Burlington, Conn., where he gained a deservedly honorable reputation as a merchant and manufacturer, and held numerous offices of honor and trust. He subsequently removed to Cleveland. and, when 60 years of age, to lows, residing in the vicinity of Newton for another twenty years. His health failing, Mr. Mason then came to this city, and has since resided with his son, Mr. Ira J. Mason, well-known in insurance circles. The funeral services will be held at No. 70 Throop street, the late residence of the deceased, at 11:30 o'clock this morning.

deceased, at 11:30 o'clock this morning.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

he Second Regiment tave a reception and ball accornick Hall last night, which was largely mided, and many fine people were present, hall was elaborately and tastefully fitted uper the most approved military fashion. The tery was draped with flags, festioned to proceed the best possible effect, the platform was read with stacks of musicis, pyramids of ms, bristling bayonets, and army tents. About dozen pieces of the Great Western Light and Band furnished the music, and the rew was crowded with happy dancers. There he not a few spectators in the galleries, who ked on with apparently as much delight as was berienced by the participants themselves. One the spectacles noticed in this region was that of dx-Confederate soldier and a Captain in the looked on with apparently as much delight as was experienced by the participants themselves. One of the spectacles noticed in this region was that of an ex-Confederate soldier and a Captain in the First Regiment, who sat side by side and scraped acquaintance with each other, when it was ascertained that they had fought in opposing armies at the taking of Mobile, Ala. Then they introduced themselves, clasped hands over the bloody, etc., and, at the suggestion of the ex. "Johnny," both went out to get a cigar. There were several officers of the First present, and an enjoyable time appeared to be experienced by all parties concerned. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Quirk, Lleut. Col. and Mrs. Murpby, Maj. P. J. Hennessy, Quartermaster and Mrs. Onahan, Surgeon and Mrs. Dann, Adjt. James E. Burke, Capt. J. E. Eagle, Capt. John Farrell, Sergt. Maj. J. Mc-keough, Capt. J. H. Donlin, Capt. D. Quirk, Capt. James Bowes, Capt. P. O'Connor, Capt. John Foley, of the Second Regiment; Quartermaster J. D. Bangs, Capt. R. Williams, Capt, William Black, Lleut. H. N. Hinckley, Lieut. John Hoyne, and Maj. Goldsmith, of the First lteriment; Capt. and Mrs. O'Blur (an ex-Confederate soldier), Miss Campbell, Miss McCarthy, Miss Toole, Miss Flannigan, and a host of others.

The regular monthly sociable of the Home Club took place last evening at the Sherman House, and both in boint of numbers and the general joyousness that prevailed, the occasion was pronounced to be by far the most successful of the gatherings yet held. The absence of the fair Fresident was a source of considerable regret, and this was probably the sole circumstance that could cart a damper on the party. The ladies began to gather about 8 o'ciocx, and in less than an hour the parlors were filled to overflowing, while the spacious halls resounded with the sound of happy voices. As usual, there was a decided preponderance of the fair ex, it being estimated that noatir 200 were present.

with the sound of happy to the fair sex, is decided preponderance of the fair sex, estimated that nearly 200 were present, as nothing to regret in this, from a male view; indeed, it was found to be a cause ere congratulation to the happy few who divileged to circulate about in all the glory divileged to circulate about in the glory divileged to circulate about in the glory divileged to circulate about the glory divided to the consisted for the most part in music, vocal consisted for the most part in music, vocal matrumental, interspersed with rectiations as the circulate of the consisted for the most part in music, vocal matrumental, interspersed with rectiations

TERNIE WARD
I at the corner of Milwaukes avenue and
treet last evening, the object, being to rethe Ward Club for the coming spring.
The attendance was unsually large,
no doubt, of the fact that a great many of
noner Meyer's constituents winded to

Vinsiow, Bunsio; E. J. S. A.; Judge H. I Singhamton, N. Y.;

GEORGE EAGER AND THE CLAYBERG-EINSTEIN ROBBERY

him in the ranks of rascaldom.

Yesterday aftermoon there were arraigned at the Armory no less than nine men charged with burglary, being accessories to burglary, or receiving stolen goods, knowing such to have been unlawfally obtained. The names of the prisoners and the charges against them were as follows: George Rager, accessory to burglary, two charges; Emanuel Berg and Seligman Berg, receiving stolen goods, each two charges; Julius M. Stein, receiving stolen goods, two charges; Oscar Burns, James Griffith. alias Charles Griffith, George Havell, Jr., George Freeman, alias Turman, alias "Sheeney George," and Ed Williams, alias Brown, each charged with two burglaries. Chief of Police Hickey, Deputy Superintendent Dixon, and half the detective force were on hand, and the Court was growded. Mr. Linscott prose-

room of a colored mass.

Clark street.

Seigerstadt came next. He is a working tailor, and was employed to make the pants by Stein, who brought them to him ready cut, and who supplied the trimmings, etc.

OFFICERS KEELER AND DERR,

OFFICERS KEELER AND DERR, of Cottage Grove Avenue Station, told how they arrested Burns, Havel, Freeman, Griffith, and Williams in a saloon on State street, near Twenty-fourth, having watched their incomings and outgoings for two weeks or more. "Sheeney George" took exception to this, declaring that part of the time he was in the County Jail, but he took nothing by his motion.

WE. MORRIS ENNSTEIN.

'squealed" for all he was worth, that branch of the subject needs no comment.

THIS MAN STRIN

is a merchant tailor doing business at No. 287 Clark street, near Van Buren street. If his testimony, borne out as it is by extraneous evidence, will not suffice to send deorge Eager to Joliet for an extended period, then there is neither haw nor justice in Israel. He swore that three weeks ago Eager came to him and said. 'Stein, you will get some cloth in a day or two." On the following Friday Eager' came into Stein's store with "Sheeney George," whom he introduced as being 'iall right." Burns and Brown afterward pame in, and the whole gang adjourned to Jim Fitssimmons' place close by. Jim has been in the special bail line and made enough to open a beer-asion.] Stein met them in the evening on State street, and there bought the stuff. The fellows said that they had done business with a "sheeney" on State street, and that he had robbed them. A few hight late Eager again called on Stein, and said. 'The boys are working again; they are laying for a good store." Burns also called on him. and asked where he could get a wagon to carry off the stuff. saying that Brown and "Sheeney George." were at that time locked up in a store (Ernstein's). Stein not being able to help him, Burns said that he would get Berg's wagon, and that if they were caught. Berg could say that the wagon was stolen from his barn. The stuff was taken to Mrs. Lightfoot's, and part of the proceeds of the Archer avenus burglary was made up, as narrated by the witness Leigerstaft. Eager had talked to Stein about the property before the robbery, and had demanded a commission for introducing such good constoners. Stem, therefore, forgave him a debt of \$10.

In cross-examination by Mr. Reed, Stein said that he had been a "fence" for about nine months; since he had made the arrangement with Eager. He looked for no immunity, but expected to go to the Penitentiary. However, he wanted the thieves and their boss to go there to. Eager had said to him, "My boys are n

THE SPECIAL FRONT-DOOR COMMISSION for the new Post-Office has packed up its baggage and departed. The only member who remained and departed. The only member who remained in town yesterday was Gen. Martin, of Canton, O. He only stayed to see the town, and visit some old sequaintances. The Clark and Dearborn streets forces rested upon their oars yesterday, and calmly awaited the report which is to be presented to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington. None of the members would give their ideas as to what 'he report would be, but they had not serred upon any baries and Carten. ideas as to what 'he seport would be, but they had not agreed upon any basis, and a future meeting to decide the knotty points involved will be held in Washington. The Commission, it is said, favor Clark street, because it is a leading thoroughfare, and because there is no portice on the Clark-street front to darken the main entrance and keep light out of the interior. It is probable, however, that they will recommend two main entrances—one on Clark and the other on Dearborn street. A resolution has been prepared to that effect, to be presented to the Commission by the property-owners, and it is proposed to get all the parties interested to sign it, and then forward it to Washington.

PALMER AND DRAKE. Knowing the amicable feeling that exists between Mr. Potter Palmer, of the Paimer House, and Col. John B. Drake, of the Grand Pacific Hotel, a Turnuse reporter yesterday called upon the two gentlemen, in order to obtain their views and opinions of one another. Mr. Palmer was found at his hostelrie, busy as a bee, but he had time to say a word

'I don't know about that. Mr. Drake is a pice

"All right, thank you," said Mr. Drake.
"But it is stated that this fight is wholly beween you and Mr. Palmer."
"That is not so. I have no interest. I am in
avor of the public."
"And the Clark street front," chimed in the re-

porter.

"How do you feel towards Potter Palmer?"

"O, don't ask me that. Are you taking this for the paper? I don't want to be interviewed. But, if you must say saything, say! I have the kindliest of feeling towards Mr. Palmer. You don't want to make a public quarrel at all out of this thing. I am in favor of an entrance on both Clark and Dearborn streets. I am not prejuniced at all, and I think we'll gain our point."

"That is, get a front door on Clark street?"

"Yes, sir, and that there will also be one on Dearborn street."

BLUE ISLAND.

A TRUE STORY.

A short time since, Mrs. Baldwin, wife of "Lucky" Baldwin, her daughter, and Mrs. Patton, a very wealthy widow, all of San Francisco, Cal., were in this city, on their way home from abroad, where they had been traveling for sixteen months. They had literally "done" the Continent they had viewed the Preprint and sixteen months. They had literally "done" the Continent—they had viewed the Pyramids, had stood upon the banks of the Danube, had seen the exact spot where Pharaoh got stuck in the Red Sea while the Children of Israel went over without getting their feet wet, had sailed on the Casplan and Adriatic, picked apples of ashes on the shores of the Dead Sea; had trod the summit of Mont Blanc, and had viewed the ruins of eternal Rome. But they were on their way house, and they made up their minds to spend a few days in the historic and far-famed City of Chicago. They stopped at the Palmer.

While viewing the noveltles of State street one day, they read the sign on a Blue Island avenue car. "This," said they, "Is one of the places we have not seen about Chicago. Blue Island! It must be a beautiful spot, with such a pretty name, and we must see this, sure."

They returned to the Palmer House, chartered a carriage, bent on sight-seeing, and directed the driver to hasten with all speed to Blue Island. The roads were heavier than they had been known to be for many years, and the carriage rolled slowly away. After riding for an hour or so, the driver heard a signal tattoo on the window of the vehicle. He halted and inquired the pleasure of the ladies. "Are we almost to Blue Island?"

The ladies had long ago ceased to talk, and they drove on in silence for almost another hour. Another tap on the window, and another halt.

"Are we not almost there?"

Yes, it's right shead here, I think, "replied the Jehm.

While the members of the party were in consul--they had viewed the Pyramids,

"Are we not almost there?"

"Yes, it's right ahead here, I think," replied the Jehn.
While the members of the party were in consultation a lone German came along on foot, mearly up to his knees in mud, but trying to look cheerful behind a cloud of tobacco smoke.

Mrs. Baldwin put her head out of the window and accosted the stranger:

"Sir, can you inform us where Blue Island is?"
"Where's the island'" chimed in the rest.

"Plue Island, ish it?" estbonded the heavy German. Then, spreading his hands and swinging his arms about him to signify wastness. —"All around ish Plue Island, youst so fur as you can see."

He passed on in stolld indifference, but there was mental agitation within the carriage. The inmates had driven about fifteen miles, and had consumed nearly half a day of precious time. By the direction of the sweet-tempered ladies, the driver procured a rail, pried the wheels loose, and, after a great deal of profanity, succeeded in turning around, and headed the party toward home. The Californians took the train for San Francisco & day or two afterward, and a Chicagoan, who occupied the same section, overheard them talking the matter over, and that is the way it leaked out.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

In the County Clerk's office yesterday affairs were running smoothly. Lieb had not been heard from, and Mr. Klokke was busy investigating the tax-

Judge Loomis appeared in the County Court yesterday, as a matter of form only. No business was done of any kind. Seven common-law cases were entered on the docket for trial during the day, the amount involved in each being less than \$1,000. Treasurer McCrea spent most of his time in his office yesterday. From the fact that there is no money on hand to pay out upon any other than registered orders, those who presented orders not registered were not accommodated. He does not expect to be able to honor jurors' certificates and employes' orders before the last of March.

THE FIRST COMMITTEE MEETING.

The first Committee meeting of the pew 're-

employes' orders before the list of March.

The first Committee meeting of the new 'reform' Board was held yesterday afternoon nuder lock and key. The object of the meeting was to fix upon rules to govern the Board for the year, and so sacred was the business that reporters were excluded. During the dark-lantern gathering Col. Cleary put na nappearance, and insisted that the reporters should be admitted, and that he had seen too much of that practice in 'Ring' days, but it was to no avail. for the door remained locked, and the wise men continued to revel'in the transaction of public business in secret. They were locked up an hour or more, and all they did was to amend the old rules as to made the Chairman of none, and to increase the Committee on Roads and Bridges from three to five in numbers.

There was some excitement yesterday in reference to the fallure of the Republican cancus of the day before to agree. Those who had been in the cancus were not divided as to the advisability of conceding to Tabor the right to name Muirhead as County Agent, and some were kicking as visiently as ever against the scheme,—not that they objected to Tabor having a candidate for that place, but

conceding to Tabor the right to name Muirhead as County Agent, and some were kicking as violently as ever against the scheme,—not that they objected to Tabor having a candidate for that place, but they objected to Muirhead, for reasons already given in these columns. Those who were not kicking especially against Muirhead were using Tabor's record in the old Board against him, and were firmly of the conviction that, since he had been elected as a Republican, and had for two years acted with the Democrats and the "Ring," it did not become them to make any concessions to him. Another caucus is to be held, however, and possibly Tabor hay be conciliated. If he is, it will be at the sacrifice of the opinion of the Republicans, and in any event none of them believe that the question of reform will ever receive many favors at his hands. His obstinacy in demanding Muirhead's appointment, it is said, comes from promises made him by Ayars and Spofford, who a week or more ago took it on themselves to often him everything to vote for the former for Chairman.

THE CITY-HALL. Another case of small-pox was found yesterday

The pay-roll of the Police Department for No-The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$5,372 from the Water Department and \$10,786 from the Comptroller.

Comptroller.

The Comptroller will to-day advertise bids for water-bonds amounting to \$100,000. The bonds are for twenty years, and bear interest at 6 per cent, and are to take the place of a lot which fall due Jan. 1. cent, and are to take the piace of a not which fair due Jan. 1.

The Committee on Railroads is called to meet Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division is called to meet Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, to receive testimony and proceed with an investigation in relation to the alleged wrong-domgs in the gravelling of Michigan avenue.

John Tunison, the brilliff of the South Side Police Court, has resigned from the police force, and his resignation has been accepted. Dexter Cadman, Station-keeper at the Chicago Avenue Station, succeeds Tunison; Anton O. Oyen, Station-keeper at the Larrabee Street Station, takes Cadman's place; and Wheeler Bartram, a patroliman, succeeds Oyen. The cause of Tunison's resignation is his general inefficiency and a financial difficulty of long standing.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Pewholders at the Central Church should not forget to renew their seats for the ensuing year. Charles M. Morton will lead the Sabbath-schoo eachers' meeting in Farwell Hall to-day. Subect: Acts, xxviii., 1-10. Charles M. Hertig, A. M., will address the Philosophical Society this evening on "Brain and Ganglia as Conditioning Consciousness." The primary class teachers of Chicago and vicinity meet in Lower Farwell Hall to-day at 2 p. m. to organize a Primary Class Teachers' Association.

The usual temperance meeting will be held this evening at Temperance Hall, No. 211 West Madisson street. Several reformed men will relate their experiences.

The Ladies' Board of the Central Homeopathic Free Dispensary, with the Industrial Society of Unity Caurch, is requested to meet this forencon in the Tremont House club-rooms at half-past 10. Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson will deliver her lecture entitled "English Ballad and Song Writers," with selections illustrating the same, at the West End Opers House Sunday, Dec. 10, at 3 p. m.

CRIMINAL.

made several cood acreats. During the past few weeks several show-windows along Madison street have been plundered of their contents. The robberies were traced to Charles Heywood, a newsboy, J. Finneran, janitor of the Mercantile Building on LaSalle street, and Charles Caren, a bartender in the same neighborhood. The two latter but the newsboys up to the dodge, and bought all the plunder. About \$50 worth of goods was recovered, the major portion of which was identified by Francis Dodd, of No. 169 Madison street, and the balance is thought to have been stolen from No. 115 Madison street.

its success, and unless the operators should give themselves away, a wide field lays before them. The modus operand was as follows: A decently-dressed man, got up to represent a traveling salesman, entered a country bank and bought a draft on Chicago for \$1,500. Later in the day another customer turned up, and he wanted a draft for \$15. Both received the documents, paid the charges, and departed. On the following day a draft for \$1,500 was presented at the Chicago bank. The Teller telegraphed to his country correspondent to know if such draft had been issued on that date, and of course received an affirmative reply. The money was paid over, and the recipient walked off with it. On the following morning the purchaser of the \$1,500 draft returns to the country bank, and with some little irritation states that he presented it in Chicago, and was met with a demand for identification, with which he was unable to comply. He therefore wants his money back, and, commissions being deducted, it is handed to him. Not for three days was if discovered that the draft presented in Chicago, and there honored, was the \$15 one, defly raised to \$1,500, and by that time the swindlers had ample opportunity to cover up their tracks. On whom the loss will fall is an open question, for both banks enforced the usual rules in such cases made and provided, and it would be difficult to prove neglect on either.

THE STATE OF FLORIDA.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 30.—The question where cheap and fertile lands can be obtained in a healthful climate and accessible to markets is an important one to thousands of men in poor and moderate circumstances.

Florida, embraced within the twenty-fifth and

thirty-first parallels of north latitude, contains 38,000,000 acres of land, of which 17,000,000 acres belong to the General Government, and is subject to entry; 8,000,000 acres are owned by the State, and subject to sale at \$1.25 per acre; and of the remainder, a vast quantity is unim-proved land in the hands of individuals, which are held at prices varying from 50 cents to \$10 per acre. It lies within the region denominated "hot"

It lies within the region denominated "hot" by physical geographers, and is in the same latitude as Northern Mexico, Central Arabia, and Southern China, and isotherma with Egypt, Northern Arabia, Persia, and Southern China. The mean temperature for twenty years preceding the year 1863, as taken at Jacksonville, in that State, was 69.52. The average number of inches of rainfall for ten years preceding 1868, as taken at the same place, was 47.0.

years preceding 1868, as taken at the same place, was 47.9.

The general healthfulness of a large part of Florida is proverbial. The average annual mortality of the whole peninsula, as taken from the report of Surgeon-General Lawson, U. S. A., made some years ago, is found to be 2.00 per cent, while in other portions of the United States it is 3.05 per cent. The statistics in that Bureau demonstrate the fact that the diseases which result from malaria are a milder type in the peninsula of Florids than in any other State of the United States to the number of cases of remittent fever has been much less than among the troops serving in any other portion of the United States. In the Middle Division of the United States the proportion is one death to thirty-six cases of rethe Middle Division of the United States the proportion is one death to thirty-six cases of remittent fever; in the Northern Division, one to fifty-two; in the Southern Division, one to fifty-four; in Texas, one to seventy-eight; in California, one to 122; in New Mexico, one to 148; while in Florida it is but one to 287.

Accessibility is one of the most important factors in the proposition for the development of any country. That portion of a territory which has not open and easy communication with all the other portions must suffer and remain at a disadvantage, no matter what may be

main at a disadvantage, no matter what may be the wealth of its resources. In this respect, Florida enjoys a more favorable situation than any other State in the Union. It has both a any other State in the Union. It has both a central geographical position in relation to the great markets of the world, and surpassing facilities for water communication. It has a coast line of twelve hundred miles in length, embracing some of the finest harbors, while its inland system of rivers and lakes renders all portions of the State accessible.

the State accessible.

It seems incredible that a soil apparently so poor as much of that in Florida appears, being composed greatly of sand, should yield so enormously to cultivation. I prefer to let the proof of its fertility rest on the natural laws governof its fertility rest on the natural laws governing its physical characteristics, which laws never change, rather than by citing instances of the results which have been obtained by ordinary careful cultivation, since all particular facts are liable to be erroneously stated, and are sure to be contradicted by those who distike the conclusion they corroborate. It is easy to account for the wonderful and varied productions of Florida, when we reflect that its physical geography is very similar to that of islands whose vegetation is brought under that law of nature according to which the number of species conaccording to which the number of species con

according to which the number of species constantly increases with increasing heat and corresponding humidity.

The peculiar configuration of the land secured a very large amount of coast, and thus gave to the State the character of an island. Hence there arose one of the characteristics of an insular climate, namely: an increase of moisture caused by the watery vapor which arises from

caused by the watery vapor which arises from the sea.

Setting aside the chemical and geognostic varieties of soil, it may be said that the two causes which regulare the fertility of every country are heat and moisture. Where these are abundant the land will be highly exuberant; where they are deficient it will be sterile. It is supposed that heat is the most important of all single agents; but though this is propably true, still the influence of humidity I s most powerful. I may mention as an instance of this that it has been receutly ascertained that the oxygen used by seeds during germination is not always taken from the air, but is obtained by decomposing water.

In the man of limited means it is important that the fund necessary for the support of his family be produced at the least cost of labor and time, thus leaving him the largest possible residue of time to labor for an accumulation of profit.

Blee and potatoes furnish a chean and not the state of the support of an accumulation.

of profit.
Rice and potatoes furnish a cheap and nu-Rice and potatoes furnish a cheap and nutritious fund for the husbandman and laborer in Florida. and are much better adapted to their actual wants and healthy existence in that climate than a more costly and highly carbonized food. Rice, the most nutritious of all the cerealia, and which contains upwards of 80 per cent of starch, which is the most important constituent of the vegetable world, and which yields to the laborer an average return of at least forty-fold, is cultivated with great success on the lowlands offthe State. The yield of potatoes is senormous. The peculiarity of that vegetable is that it is cheaper than any other food equally wholesome. If we compere its reproductive power with the amount of nutrinent contained in it, we find that an acre of average land sown with potatoes will support twice as many persons as we find that an acre of average land sown with potatoes will support twice as many persons as the same quantity of land sown in wheat.

The banana, which in the southern portions of the State grows finely, is an article of primary importance for the subsistence of man whenever the temperature passes a certain point. Of its nutritive powers, its value may be realized when it is stated that an acre sown with it will support with food more than fity persons, or twenty-we times more persons than the same amount of land of average quality when sown with wheat. As to the exuberance of its growth, it is calculated that other circumstances remaining the same, its produce is 44 times growth, it is calculated that other circumstances remaining the same, its produce is 44 times greater than that of potatoes, and 133 times greater than that of wheat.

Florida offers to the scientific man the rare delights of her flora; to the man of lessure unrivaled sport upon her waters and in her forests; to the invalid she offers restored health; and to the laborer wealth, if he will win it from her generous soil.

J. E. SHIELDS.

WISCONSIN LAWYERS. WISCONSIN LAWYERS.

Special Disposed to The Chicago Tribune.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 7.—A committee having been appointed by a meeting of members of the Bar of the Western District of Wisconsin, held on the 20th of September last for the purpose of the formation of a Bar Association for the State of, Wisconsin, the Committee, of which Chief Justice Ryan is Chairman, reports: "We fully concur with our professional brethren that much advantage to the profession and to the State will result from an association properly formed and maintained, solw take pleasure in assisting to form it. We, therefore, appoint the 9th day of January next, at 12 o'clock m., as the time, and the City of Madison as the place of such meeting, and we cordially invite the lawyers of the State to attend and take part in the deliberations of the meeting, and to cooperate in founding and upholding the proposed association."

THE CHAPIN & GORE RESTAURANT. Genial Charley Baldwin yesterday reopened his restaurant in connection with Chapin & Gore's Monroe street establishment. This will be good news to the hundreds of merchants who took their lunch with Mr. Baldwin before the Museum fire, and who have not had a square meal down-town since, owing to Mr. Baldwin's mability to supply them. The new restaurant is an improvement on the old one, in that the cutlery and tableware is all new, while many important changes have been made in the way of dining-rooms, furniture, etc. The "Professor" still remains at the head of the cooking department, and "John," the Prince of head waiters, has augmented his corps of assistants until he can now "get away with" any number of guests. There is no place in town where a gentleman can obtain a more satisfactory meal—whether it be breakfast, dinner, or supper—than at the Chapin & Gore rostaurant.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. Boston, Dec. 7 .- The will of the late Gardner Chilson bequeathes \$25,000 each to the Amer lean Baptist Home Missionary Society, American Baptist Mission Union, and American Baptist Publication Society; \$5,000 to the Society for the Relief of Indigent Baptist Ministers, and \$5,000 to the Mansfield Baptist Church.

New Haven, Dec. 7.—At the regular meeting of the Board of Education this evening it was voted, six to three, to dispense with religious exercises in the public schools of New Haven. ican Baptist Home Missionary Society, America HOLMAN AGUE AND LIVER PAD.

Evidences no longer admit of a doubt that tens of thousands, including a large proportion considered past recovery, have been promptly and effectually cured by the use of the Holman Ague and Liver Pad. Surely this mode of treating disease is supremely preferable to dosing and drugging. Yet with all this evidence there are millions left who have struggled for years, with the main hope of help through the old delusive drugs, that could be have struggled for years, with the main hope of help through the old delusive drugs, that could be rought to health in three to six weeks' time by the use only of this simple device placed over the pit of the stomach. The proposition seems strange, yet it is nevertheless true.—American Christian

PULLMAN HOTEL-CARS are now running regularly between Chicago and Council Bluffs on the California express trains of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. No other road runs Pullman hotel-cars, or any other form of hotel-cars, through between Chicago and the Mis-souri River. Ticket offices, 62 Clark street, under

NOVELTIES. Ladies in search of novelties for the holiday, should call at the perfumatory of Steele & Price.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE s the best and cheapest hair-dressing in the world. It kills dandruff, allays irritation, and pror

Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, who is now writing a most charming and instructive "History of New York City," is one of the regular contributors to Andrews Bazar. Her name is associated with others no less notable, and the result is a table of centents to please the most fastidious. This magnine is published at Cincinnati, and contains among its specialities a household and fashion department most ably edited. Ladies consult their best interest by taking this publication, if no other.

Buck & Rayner's malt cough mixture is a simple emedy for adults and children. MARRIAGES.

KINNE-SANFORD-In this city, Dec. 6, by the Rev. Danid Swing, Dr. Andrew J. Kinne and Doctress L. W. Sanford, both of Colon, Mich.

BROWN—The funeral services of the late W. G. Brown, who died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 3, will be held at Rosehill Cemetery on Sanday afternoon, Dec. 9. Cars leave Northwestern depot at 10 clock sharp. Friends of the family are invited to be present.

HOOPER—Dec. 7, Hattle, infant daughter of Dr. Henry and Ethel Hooper. GAVIGAN—After a lingering illness, James Gavgan.
Faneral Sunday, Dec. 9, by cars to Calvary.
MASON—Dec. 6, Ira Mason, in the 83d year of

Funeral Saturday, at 11:30 a. m., from the residence of his son, Ira Jenks Mason, No. 70 Throop.
WINCHELL—In Oakland, Cal., Nov. 28, John K. Winchell, formerly of Chicago. HUBBARD—Russell, infant son of Edward R and Lucella A. Hubbard, of pneumonia, aged nonths.
Funeral 12:30 Sunday afternoon from 227 Wal-Olson—Dec. 6, Mrs. Anna Marie Alson, aged 63 years and 6 menths.
Funeral from her late residence, 110 Wessonst., Saturday, Dec. 8, by carriages to Rosehill.
LABELLE—Dec. 5, John Labelle, aged 30.
Funeral from the residence, 72 Hastings-st., to Rosehill, Sundayat 11 a. m. Friends invited.
DUNNING—Friday. Dec. 7, at his home, 508
Twenty-fifth-st., corner Wallace, Abraham Dunning, aged 54 years.
Funeral Sunday, Dec. 9, at 10 a. m., to the Church of All-Saints, thence by carriages to Calvary. ec. 6, Mrs. Anna Marie Alson, age ary. Chelsea (Mass.), Madison (Ind.), and Indian-OODEN-Filday morning, of pneumonia, Ed-vard Ray, infant son of W. L. and Sarah H. Ogden,

ged 8 months and 7 days.

Should have a Present of one of HARVEY'S Suits or Overcoats.

They are elegant in style, texture, and fit. and are the most sensible, inexpensive, and useful Presents you can make.

84 State-st.

N. B .-- Our PRICES just reduced.

MEDICAL. regetable compounds applied to the price of the price of

CONFECTIONEMY.

HOLMAN'S AGUE & LIVER PAD.

Holman Liver Pad. Chicago Depot, 77 Clark-si BATES & HANLEY, Agents.

AUCTION SALES. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., eral Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents, No. 174 RANDOLPH-ST. BUTTERS & CO'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, &c.

TWO BUCCIES. AT AUCTION. AT BUTTERS & CO.'S AUCTION ROC Randolph-st., SATURDAY Morning, TWO POOL-TABLES, Billiard Table, Large French plate Mirror Saloon Stove, Ale-Bex, Etc.,
AT AUCTION.
At BUTTERS & CO. 'S AUCTION ROOMS, 4 Randolph-st., bet. LaSalle-st. and Fifth-av This, Saturday Morning, Dec. 8.

OVER 800 LOTS DESIRABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS AT AUCTION, AT BUTTERS & CO. S AUCTION ROOMS, 174 Randolph-st., this Saturday Morning, Dec. BANKRUPT SALE

ENTIRE STOCK OF SEAVEY & CO AT AUCTION, On Monday, Dec. 10, at 10 o'cl'k a. m At Store 49 State-st. The Stock consists of Stoves, Ranges, Hardware, Inware, House Furnishing Goods, Carpeniers' and Sutchers' Tools, Store Fixtures, &c.

15° Terms of sale cash.

By order of R. E. JENKINS, Assignee.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctr's. Each Watch is adjusted

IMPORTED CHINA, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE FANCY GOODS, TOYS, DOLLS, AND ALBUMS, AT AUCTION,

Special Sale

TURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Butters & Co. 's Auction Rooms, No. 174 Randolph-st., between LaSalle-st. and Fifth-av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. BRICK BUILDING

452 West Twelfth-st., With nine years' lease of lot, 25 by 122 feet, Entire Stock of Drugs, Store Fixtures, &c. AT AUCTION.

Terms on Building, one-haif cash. Stock and Fix tures, cash. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs. By GEO. P. GORE & CO..

W. G. CROCKERY, Fancy Goods for the holidays, elegant Easy-Chairs and Rockers, Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Wainut Bedsteads and Bureaus, marble-top Tables, Lounges, Sideboards, Book-Cases, Car-

On Saturday, Dec. 8, at 9:30 o'clock, 350

AT 12 O'CLOCK shall sell 3 elegant Velvet Parlor Suits, vet Lounge and Easy-Chair, 1 Horn-Fran ir and Sofa, without regard to cost. second-hand Cutter. second-hand Harness. second-hand Robe. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneer

Eighteen Hundred Cases AT AUCTION, BY CATALOGUE,

Wednesday, Dec. 12. FUR-LINED BOOTS AND BALS. Also, Arctics, Alaskas, Imt. Sandals, all GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS,

Tuesday, Dec. 11, 9:30 a. GLOVES, SHIRTS, DRAWERS KNIT GOODS, HOSIERY, LINENS, NOTIONS.

PATTERN CLOTHS. A very choice Line of Superior Suitings in patterns. FELT SKIRTS.

We shall close an invoice of Fine All-Wool Goods, Latest Styles. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctiones By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

FRIDAY'S SALE DEC. 7, AT 9:30 A. M. IMMENSE SALE FURNITURE

New Parlor and Chamber Suits, A Full Line Carpets, Stoves of all kinds, General Mer HOLIDAY GOODS. re ordered to close out several consign Be on hand for bargains. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

By RADDIN & CLAPP. AUCTION SALE BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS TUESDAY A.M., Dec. 11, 1877.

RADDIN & CLAPP. 83 & 85 Wabash-ar

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., EXTRA LARGE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS.

AT AUCTION.
TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 11, at 9 o'clock.
Also 250 Bankrupt Job Lots. By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 85 Randolph-st.

This morning at half-past 9 o'clock, we shall sell New and Second-Hand Furniture, Chamber and Parlor Suits, Cook and Heating Stoves, Fine Assortment of Carpets.

MAILLARD'S VANILLA CHOCOLATE

VANILLA CHOCOLATE.

REAKFAST, LUNCH, AND TRAVELERS Defies all Honest Competition. Sold by all Leading Grocers.

UNION SQUARE.

NEW YORK The Standard TIFFA. NY Watches are constructed upon the latest scientific principles.

combining simplicity strength, durability and time-keeping qualities. The simplicity of construction renders them Art-Gossip-Meiss less liable to get out of order than more complicated watches, and re-The Fauna of Egy duces the cost to the minimum at which Watches of the same grade can be produced.

fully guaranteed. TIFFANY & CO. have always a full line of Ladies' Watches in plain gold, carved, enameled, inlaid, jeweled and other cases, and complicated Watches as follows:

to temperature and po-

sition, stamped with the

name of the house, and

Chronographs, making fifth of a second. Chronographs with split second. Chronographs with split and independent fifth seconds. Repeaters striking hours and

quarters. Repeaters striking hours and five minutes. Repeaters striking hours and minutes. Self-acting Repeaters striking hours and quar-Calendar Watches, showing day of month and week, and changes of

the Moon.

Fredsham and Jurgensen Watches Messra. TIFFANY & CO. are agents in the U. S. for Messrs. PATEK, PHILIPPE & CO., of Geneva, Switzerland, and supply the trade from the Wholesale Office, 14 John-st., New York.

A book containing lists of various articles suitable for presents, has just been issued by Tiffany & Co., and will, on request, be mailed to any address. BABBITT'S PREPARATIONS.

Original and Standard Manufactures. Nos. 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 80 & 82 Washington-st., I. Y.

BABBITT'S BEST SOAP. The most pleasant and effective Soap for the Laundry or for Family Washing purposes ever offered. A trial package sent free on receipt of 20 cents. BABBITT'S

TOILET SOAP Made from the purest vegetable oils. Unrivaled to the Toilet and the Bath. For use in the Nursery has no equal. Sample box, containing three caths sent free on receipt of 75 cents. BABBITT'S

SOAP POWDER.

SALERATUS.

BABBITT'S YEAST POWDER. BABBITT'S

BABBITT'S CREAM TARTAR. Warranted free from all impurities. The honsewift-can rely upon it. Trial package sent free on receipt of 75 cents. BABBITT'S

POTASH. A pure concentrated alkall, double the strength of ommon potash. Sample sent free on receipt of 25 THE PROPRIETOR will give an ounce of gold for every ounce of impurities found to any of these preparations.

For Sale by all Dealers. CLOTHES-CLEANING. Your Old Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAILS ED, at 1970 Per present C. O. D. 1900 Per present C. O. D. 1900 Per present Chicago, 107 North Sixthe-st., St. Louiss. Mo. N. B.—Ladler Dresse. Recurse, Sharks etc., 4744 N. B.-Ladles' Dresson, Sacques, Shawis, etc., dress and cleaned.

HAIR GOODS. erder and warranted.

E. BURNHAM,

29 W. Mannox St., Custade

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W YORK. ndard TIFFA. ches are conupon the laific principles. simplicity. durability and ing qualities. licity of conrenders them to get out of nmore complitches, and re-

cost to the at which of the same be produced. tch is adjusted ature and pomped with the the house, and ranteed. IY & CO. have

full line of Watches in d, carved, ennlaid, jeweled r cases, and ed Watches as s, making fifth of a

nographs with split nographs with split at fifth seconds. triking hours and eaters striking hours s. Repeaters strikninutes. Self-acting ing hours and quar-

tches, showing day reek, and changes of

Jurgensen Watches PANY & CO. are U. S. for Messrs. PPE & CO., of Geind, and supply the Wholesale Office, 14 ork. ning lists of various

e for presents, has d by Tiffany & Co., quest, be mailed to

PREPARATIONS. ndard Manufactures.

76, 89 & 82 Washington-st., N. Y.

ND FACTORY:

TT'S BEST SOAP. effective Scap for the Laun-shing purposes ever offered, on receipt of 20 cents.

TT'S DILET SOAP. egetable offs. Unrivaled for For use in the Nursery I' or, containing three cakes sents.

P POWDER. atiful and serviceable white is strength, can be made in the of grease or potash. Trial of 25 cents. TT'S

T POWDER. cakes, puddings, etc., made ep longer, and are more di-common and cheap imita-tree on receipt of 75 cents. TT'S

SALERATUS.

M TARTAR. mpurities. The housewift kage sent free on receipt of

POTASH. I, double the strength of ent free on receipt of 25

will give an ounce of impurities found in all Dealers. LEANING.

oods.

nd Retail. Send for price list.
C. O. D. anywhere. Hairset styles 50 ets. Wigs made
I warranted.
BURNHAM,
W. Madmon Sr., Casteaco. RATOGA WAVE."

RBANKS' ALES

who experience trouble becoming hair, or hair 't crimp, should wear one. ONLY at MRS. THOMP-10 Wabash-av.

NY ALL KINDS.

NKS, MORSE & CO.

Lake St., Chicago.

buy only the Genuina.

11

Lectures by Thomas Starr King-New Ire land.

LITERATURE.

Astronomical Myths and Marvels-Juvenile Books-The Millais Gallery.

That Whittier's Brother-Poets Say to Him on the Occasion of His Seventieth Birthday.

Art-Gossip-Meissonnier, the Celebrated French Painter-An Irish Romance.

The Fauna of Egypt-Singing Mice---Earthworms as Fertilizers.

LITERATURE.

TROMAS STABR KING. GUBSTANCE AND SHOW; AND OTHER LECTURES.
BY THOMAS STARR KING. Edited, with an Introduction, by Edwin P. WHIPPLE. Boston: James E. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 16mo., pp. 434. Price, \$2. A striking illustration of the originality of Mr. King's mind is given in his lecture on "Books and Reading," which is included among the cozen addresses collected in the present volmerly every essaylst who has written much hav-ing used it as an opportunity for displaying the extent of his wisdom and culture. One, there-fore, looks for little that is new in any revent method of treating it. But Mr. King gives us the pleasant surprise of developing decidedly in-dividual ideas in its discussion, and of making dividual ideas in its discussion, and of making suggestions that produce an unusual stir among our established convictions. He boldly challenges debate, for instance, by declaring that, in his belief, a hundred volumes could be selected, "the mastery of which, by attentive reading, would make a man better furnished with instruction, and better able to compished with instruction, and better able to com-prehend and enjoy the advances of knowledge, under the lead of the explorers of this generation, than any scholar or literary man we have in our country to-day. So important is wisdom in selection for its practical benefits!" The assertion is emphasized by repetition, and the added intimation that five hours out of the twenty-four are to be devoted to the very serious work of reading the chosen volumes. A list made out by Mr. King of the select hundred het made out of sir. Ang of the select annured books which will give one a commanding view of the various branches of knowledge would be very interesting; but this he has not ventured.

does enumerate certain facts, however, which he considers that every person show which he considers that every person should know as well as he knows his age and birthday. These are: "The number of full-grown planets in the solar system (of course no one can keep the run of that straggling litter of asteroids,—the pup-orbs of the family); the milhous of miles which the earth beats in a year; the reach of the sun's gravitation; the number of States, Territories, and square miles in his country; the salient facts and dates of its history; the probable number of years that the Mississippi has been running, and the dead certainty that he is against Secession so long as the Mississippi runs down the line of our climates into the Gulf of Mexico.

A man ought to know all the facts I have alluded to with as decisive and intense a conviction as if he expected to be examined in them every year before the School Board."

Mr. King separates books into three classes: books of fact, books of life, and books of art,—in the last division ranging those whose subjects are fictitious and ideal, or in which the form and molding are integral elements of their value. He regards the richest region in the wide literature of life as the department of biography, and remarks: "If I were to begin life now, and lay the foundations of a library, it should be controllingly a biographical one,—interary portraits, memoirs, and correspondence. There is no way in which history is taught so vividly, and by which we get so close to the springs of it." know as well as he knows his age and birth-

by which we get so close to the springs of

portraits, memoirs, and correspondence. There is no way in which history is taught so vividly, and by which we get so close to the springs of it."

"And think of it," he continues, "each week may introduce you to some man or woman of genius,—monarch, General, priest, statesman, philanthropist, scientist, traveler, inventor, discoverer, poet, artist. You may see his whole life—the dawn of his genius, his struggles and sorrows, his wrongs and triumphs—in the pomp of his intellectual strength, and in his dressinggown and shippers. You may take a look through him at his century; you may see how he treats his wife and children; you may know what he had for dinner, and the best things he and his guests gossiped about; you may rummage even his private letters. Eavesdropping and keyhole-listening are contemptible, unless we do it at the remove of a generation. Then it is biography. The Queen is very strict with the reception-invitations and etiquette. St. James street is wary and scrupulous as to cards to dinners and soirces. Wait a little while, and the walls are thrown down and the rabble look on. Histories are the large land-scapes. Biographics are the stereoscopic interiors of the past."

After blography, Mr. King believes that "No reading can be mude more profitable, if the substructure of education has been attended to, than novels. Of course, they must be read for something beyond sensations,—as products of art and thought." Then hints are given for a study of novels by which their merit may be tested and their inmost lessons learned. "If all novel-readers were compelled," he says, "when they chose a book, to write out the main doctrine or proposition which is the axis of the incidents and plot, if would be better for their moral education than if they could listen once a week to the best lecture on ethics that is delivered by the foremost professor in civilization."

In treating of the subleties of grace and meaning in styles literary, Mr. King remarks of two great authors of the day: "How often I have heard pe

IRELAND. NEW IRELAND. By A. M. SULLIVAN, Member of Parliament for Louth. Philadeiphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McCiurg & Co. 12mo., pp. 532. Price, \$2.50. In the series of sketches which fill this volume, Mr. Sullivan has portrayed with a calm, skillful touch many of the important scenes and events in the history of the Irish within the last balf-century. In not a few of these he was either an interested spectator or an active participant. interested spectator or an active participant, with feelings excited to the point when imprisonment, exile, and death are not counted as reatraints upon the execution of measures deem-ed expedient for the freedom of a nation or an individual from outrage and oppression. Never-theless, in looking back upon the most exciting of these events in their retreat into the past, the emotions of the narrator are subdued, and they are regarded with the cool after-thought that ensues upon reflection and the removal or mitigation of the causes of greatest irritation.

Sation of the causes of greatest irritation.

One of the most entertaining of the essays is that delineating the character and work of the great Apostic of Temperance, known the world stound by his Reverend title of "Father Mathew." It is impossible to withhold admiration from the heroic spectacle of the "pure-souled and great-hearted Capuchin," who sione—single-handed—battled for years arisinst the passion for drink that was degrading the morals and the minds of his countrymen, and who sinally sank under the exertions and anxieties incident to the terrible combat.

Mr. dullium was familiar with the carear of this

sonal knowledge of the noble work he accomplished.

"Much of Father Mathew's success," he tells us, "was owing to his marvelous personal influence,—the almost magical effect of his personal exhortations. . . . He was not what would be called a great orator; it was not what would be called a great orator; it was not what we know as cloquence that enabled him to bend to his will the multitudes that thronged around him. I was little more than 13 years of age when I first heard Father Mathew, and I can still remember the impressions then created.

. . I was moved not so much by his words as by some indescribable influence or charm which he seemed to exercise over nls audience. His voice was exceedingly sweet and musical, and capable of great inflections. His features were pleasing and handsome, and, when he amiled, sunshine diffused itself around. There was an air of dignity and tenderness indescribable about him; and the earnestness with which he spoke, the intense feeling he displayed, were irresistible. When such a man prached among a people so susceptible as the Cekte Irish a cause so just and holy,—preached it out of the fulluless of a heart abounding with love for them, with compassion for their sorrows and solicitude for their happiness,—who can wonder that the whole nation rose at his words as Christendom answered to the call of Peter the Hermit!"

This passage serves as an example of the

Christendom answered to the call of Peter the Hermit?"

This passage' serves as an example of the ardor of Mr. Sullivan's style, as well as a portrait of the hero he is depicting. In the papers which deal with the political artitations that for a time filled Ireland with stormy confusion, and occasioned the exile and execution of many of her warmest-hearted and most gifted sons, a vein of smothered fire flows through the narrative, and excites the feelings of the reader to a kindred degree of heat. And still the tone of manly candor is so well preserved in the most fervent paragraphs that not even an Englishman's ire could be justifiably roused. The untional wrongs which the Irish nave suffered for generations; the sore afflictions which they have endured from famine, poverty, ignorance, and improvidence,—are discussed in aincerity, before an audience composed mostly of the British public, as in the presence of generous friends, who recognize and regret the errors of the past, and desire to avoid them as far as may be in the future.

ASTRONOMICAL MARYELS.

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MYTHS AND MARVELS OF ASTRONOMY. By
RICHARD A. FRECTOR, Author of "Other
Worlds than Ours," otc., etc. New York: G.
P. Putnam's Sons. Chicago: Jansen, McClu
& Co. 8vo., pp. 368. Price, \$4.

Mr. Proctor has treated in these papers
various engaging topics connected with the science of Astronomy, in his usually happy manner. They are all of them, though dealing with phases of an abstruce and crudite branch of knowledge, as bearly free from technicalities as possible, and with attentive reading are perfectly intelligible to the unlearned. The essays on "Astrology," "Swedenborg's Visions of Other Worlds," "Suns in Flames," "Comets as Portents," "The Origin of the Constellation-Figures," etc., will invite and instruct almost any reader. The two papers on the Pyramids are particularly opportune, coming as they do so soon after the the recent American treatise on the subject, which revived among us the theory of Prof. Smith, Astronomer-Royal for Scotland, regarding the origin and purpose of the greatest of these mysterious

Mr. Proctor is not a convert to the hypothesis of the Pyramidalists,—as the supporters of the religion of the Great Pyramid are called,—and, after pointing out the weak and indefensible places in their creed, he proceeds to put an interpretation of his own upon the meaning of this group of mighty edifices. This assumes, in a word, that Cheons was induced to build the Great Pyramid by shepherd-astronomers from Chaldea, who were not only masters of the science of the stars as far as it had been developed by "the wise men of the East," but were also skilled in astrology. The object of the work was to perpetuate the nativity of the King, and to predict his future,—thus having reference to his birth and life rather than to his death, although, after this latter event, it might be used as the receptacle of his body. To this theory, Mr. Proctor squares many of the curious facts observed in the construction of the Pyramid, and yet admits that, when all is said, the strongest evidence in its favor lies in the untenableness of all other theories. The Pyramid of Cheops related only to the personal fortunes of the builder; and each King succeeding him, and adopting his belief, required a separate nativity Pyramid, and hence the gigantic structures arose one after another on the plain west of the fertile Nife. The question of the origin and object of the Pyramids teases the curiosity after the manner of vast and inscrutable mysteries; but, when man has finally exhausted bis ingenuity in attempting to account for them, they will probably remain as now, the involuble secrets of a dead past. Mr. Proctor is not a convert to the hypothesis

HISTORY OF ART.
OUTLINES OF THE HISTORY OF ART. By
Dr. WILHELR LURKE, Professor at the Polytechnic Institute and at the Art-School in Stuttgart.
A New Translation from the Seventh German
Edition. Edited by CLARENCE COOK. In Two Volumes. Fully Illustrated. Vol. I. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. Svo., pp. 571. Price, \$7. Dr. Lubke published his, "Outlines of the History of Art" in 1860, when holding the posi-

tion of Professor of Art-History in Zurich. It was intended as a handbook for students, and as such its merits have been widely acknowledged. An early translation was prepared for English readers, meeting with a favorable re-ception; while in German the work has passed through seven editions. It was at first the purpose of the American publishers to reproduce the old English version, incorporating with it the corrections and additions with which the author amended the latest edition; but, the author amended the latest edition; but, on examination, the original translation proved so faulty that an entirely new one was determined upon, which has been accordingly executed under the supervision of Mr. Edward L. Burlingame. In this transaction the enterprise of Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. is very gratifying, and will doubtless meet with appropriate com-

The work of Dr. Lubke begins with an intro-The work of Dr. Lubke begins with an introductory notice of the wakening of the art-impulse among primitive races of mankind, as it is observed in the still existing remains of the stone monuments of the Cells, the dolmens of the Druids, the cyclopic architecture of the Peravians, and other audent peoples of America, and in the ornaments and implements that have been preserved from the ages of stone, and iron, and bronze. The author then passes to a closer study of the ancient art of the East,—of Egypt, Babylon and Nineveh, Persia and Media, of the Phœnicians, Hebrews, and other races of Western Asia, and of India. Cashmere, China, and Japan, The classic art of Greece, Eturia, and Rome is next discussed; after which the inquiry dwells upon medieval art as it appeared in early Christian architecture, painting, and sculpture, in the structures of the Mohammedans, and in the works created during the dominance of the Romanesque style.

during the dominance of the Romanesque style.

With the close of the Romanesque period the first volume of the history is concluded. A wast area in the field of art has been traversed in this portion of Dr. Lubke's work, yet no part of the ground has been neglected or carelessly scanned. The survey has been comprehensive, but the impressions that have been gained, and the judgments expressed, have been clear and competent. The author has enriched his text with notes and references, and these have been enlarged sexin by the American editor. The illustrations are profuse and elegant, and the book is one that art-lovers may well covet.

JUVENILES.

JUVENILES.

AUNT JO'S SCRAP-BAG. My Gues, Erc. By Louisa M. Alcorr, Author of "Little Women, etc. Boston: Roberts Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 16mo., pp. 229. Price. \$1.

TOM. A Home-Store. By Geomer L. Chamey, Author of "F. Grant & Co." etc. Boston: Roberts Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 16mo., pp. 279. Price. \$1.25.

BABY-DAYS: A SELECTION OF SONE. STORIES, AND PICTURES, POR VERY LETTLE FOLKS. With an Introduction by the Editor of St. Nicholas. Three Hundred Illustrations. New York: Scribber & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. \$9. \$vo., pp. 189.

The stories by Louisa Alcott are inimitable. Charms of one sort or another render many of the juveniles of the day so attractive that it seems needless or impossible to improve them; and yet there is a certain crisp, sparkling, exhibitaring atmosphere pervading the fictions of this author which is never felt so keenly in the works of others. They possess a powerful magnetic quality that entices irresistibly. This fourth volume of "Aunt Jo's Scrap-Bag" is, like those which have preceded it, brimful of like those which have preceded it, brimful of apfrited stories that never for a moment flag in

spirited stories that never for a moment flag in their action and interest.

The fittle book named "F. Grant & Co.," which came out two years ago, was a dashing, sprightly tale, blending useful moral lessons with its amusing narrative. The second work by the same suthor, "Tom: A Home-Story," is quite as pleasing as the first, and, like it, aims to denvey serious impressions while apparently occupied with the effort to prove agreeable.

P. Grant & Co. strove to teach how how to

portant object; but the lessons in "Tom" are based, upon the conviction that boys should first learn to be brotherly in their treatment of their fellows, and then all other relationships will be what they should.

A collection of pieces from the St. Nicholas, written and fliustrated for the youngest of the household, has been, put up in a captivating holiday-form. The pictures in the St. Nicholas are noted for their artistic beauty, and the 300 scattered through this volume are among the very best. The sketches which they illustrate are also extremely ingenious, and adapted to the comprehension of the two-or three-year-olds.

MILLAIS.
THE MILLAIS GALLERT: A SERIES OF THE MOST REMOWNED WORKS OF MILLAIS, REPRODUCED IN HELIOTYPE; WITH A SERIES OF THE LIFE AND WORKS OF THE ARTIST. BOSIOD: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. Folio. Price, \$10.

A portrait of Millais, after an etching, forms the Lorentzies of Millais, after an etching, forms

the frontispiece of this volume; and after it follow twenty-three of the most popular works of the artist, reproduced in heliotype. In the list are the familiar pictures: "The Huguenot Lover;" "The Black Brunswicker;" "The Minuet;" "Yes or No;" and "The Proscribed Minuet;" "Yes or No;" and "The Proscribed Royalist." Less well-known, but equally fine, are the representations of "Ophelia;" "Rosalind and Celia;" "Stella;" "Vanessa;" "The Parable of the Lost Money;" and the beautiful child-portraits named "Asleep," "My First Sermon," "My Second Sermon," "A Picture of Health," and "Still for a Moment." Millais' pictures, which are generally single figures, owe much of their power to their splendor of coloring, and this is necessarily lost in a reproduction by heliotype. Still, abundant evidence of his genlus is manifest in the seutiment of his compositions, in the harmouy of their details, and in the careful fidelity with which they are wrought out.

A biographical and critical essay of considerable amplitude acquaints the reader with the principal events in the art-life of Millais, and with the history of the several pictures with which it is associated. The "Millais Gallery" will be a welcome gift to those who would study the works of one of the foremost living painters of the English School.

POEMS.

THE BOOK OF GOLD; AND OTHER POEMS. By JOHN TOWNSEND THOWSENDE. With Illustrations. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 8vo., pp. 81. Price, \$2.50. We do not remember, in our limited acquaintance with books, to have seen one with an inex-pensive binding of such exquisite beauty as this which incloses the latest poems of Mr. Trowbridge. It is not our principle to approve books for their covers, but, if purchasers choose the

for their covers, but, if purchasers choose the one belore us simply to enjoy the rich brouze tints and chaste ornamentation of the exterior, they will be justified.

Yet the jewels hid beneath its lids are worthy of the casket. They are genuine gems of poesy. Mr. Trowbridge has written nothing—always excepting "The Vagabonds"—surpassing these in dramatic power, clear conception, and deep feeling. The three stanzas with which he, in an indirect manner, salutes the public, express, perhaps, as well as any in the collection, the power with which they touch the emotions:

Communicant that have made my days as weet. Companions that have made my days so sweet, O Songs! that shed a glory round my feet In the lone desert of the city street;

That filled the morning with a fresher dew. And robed the rainbow in a loveller hue; Lending the heavens a more celestial blue,

And a more awful splender to the sea: Go forth, ye winged witnesses, and be To other men what ye have been to me! "To other men" they may be one of the small, sweet sources of joy, and pathos, and wisdom; yet to none cau they bring all the glad inspiration they have been to their author.

VOLTAIRE. POREIGN CLASSICS FOR ENGLISH READERS.
Edited by Mrs. OLIPHANT. VOLTAIRE. By
Col. HANLET. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott
& Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. Sm. 8vo.
The present forms the second of the series of
Foreign Classics for English Readers,—the set having appropriately been introduced by an article on Danie, from the pen of the editor herself. It is natural for a biographer to overestimate the importance of his subject, and Col. Hamley finds excuse for nearly all of Voltaire's namely more accessed for hearty and of Voltage's faults or the limitations of his genius. The sketch of his life is, however, very rleasantly written, barring this defect. The translations from his works are excellently rendered, and the book will give a good idea of the character of a man who was in bis time the literary autocrat of France, and noon whom must rest the charge of France, and upon whom must rest the charge of having helped to make way for the excesses of the French Revolution. The introductory pages, on the state of France at the close of the reign of Louis XIV., and the external causes which made Voltaire an Atheist, are specially interesting.

POEM BY BRYANT. THE FLOOD OF YEARS. By WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Sq. 12mo. Price, \$3. In all its mechanical accessories this gift-book satisfies the sensitive taste. The poem, too, full satisfies the sensitive taste. The poem, too, full of sublime imaginings, is appropriate to the setting given it. But the myriad pictures with which the lines are crowded are most of them beyond material representation. They are too vast and phantasmal to be transported out of the realm of the fancy. The poet renders them vivid, and clear, and imposing, to the intellectual eye; but their shapes clude the grasp of the senses. It is a signal illustration of the superiority of poetry over painting in picturesque power. Mr. Linton has confessed the artist's inability to translate the poet's visions, by the vagueness and obscurity shrouding the greater part of his designs. He has attempted the impossible,—at least to any but a highly-inspired genius,—and feeble results were inevitable.

LILIES.
THE GATHERING OF THE LILIES. Illustrated by the Author. L. Clarkson, Author of 'Violet, with Eyes of Blue." Colored Plates and Lithographic Etching. Philadelphia: J. L. Sibole & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 410. Price, 34.

The illustrations of Miss Clarkson's handsome book are its loveliest feature. They com-bine flowers of the fields and "flowers of the flesh" in exquisitely graceful figures. The bouquets forming the background for the inibouquets forming the background for the initial letters are arranged with a skill amounting to fine art; and the cravon drawings representing the fairy spirits of the illies afford great delight to the eye. The colored plates are less pleasing than the engravings,—the chromo process being more difficult to bring up to a high state of finish than simple work in black and white. As a whole, the book is one of the most attractive produced this season, its unique character being greatly in its favor.

ARTIST-BIOGRAPHIES. DURER: Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chi-cago: Hadley Bros. & Co. "Little-Classic"; Style, pp. 158. Price, 50 cents. We hazard the prediction that there will not be a more valuable number in the whole series of "Artist-Biographies" than this which sets before us the quaint figure and the earnest

before us the quaint figure and the earnest work of the great master and founder of German art. The incidents forming the history of Durer are little known. Indeed, an obscurity has rested upon much of the life of this early painter, which has only lately been dispelled by the researches of devoted and painstaking writers. Mr. Sweetzer has availed himself of the best lights that have been thrown upon the history of Durer, and has produced a clear yet condensed account of the distinguished artist, which much receive generous appreciation.

SWIT-HLAND.

SWITZERLAND AND THE SWISS: SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY AND ITS FANOUS MEN. By the Author of "The Knights of the Frozen Sea," etc. With Twenty-four Illustrations. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co., and Jansen, McClurg & Co., Ismo., pp. 291. Price, \$1.75.

The modest title of this book scarcely mensures its scope, which really embraces the history of Switzerland from the era of the lakedwellers to the present time. It is, however, a history in outline,—no pretense being made

history in outline, -no pretense being made to fill the frame-work with minute details. The leading events in the life of the nation, and the career of its most eminent men, are sketched with comparative fullness, and convey a fairly-comprehensive idea of the character and progress of the people. The author has a pleasing literary style.—it being simple, easy, and apt. The typography of the book is uncommonly good.

A BOOK OF REFERENCE.

"WHO AND WHAT": A COMPREDICE OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE. Compiled by ANNAH DE PUI MILES. Philadelphia: J. B. Liopincota & Co. Chicago: Hadicy Bros. & Co. 12mo., pp. 478.

Under the divisions, Wao, Where, When, Which, How, and What, the compiler of this work has ranged a mass of miscellaneous information, without regard to connection of sub-

encyclopedia; and, having attained its present inagnitude, is now published in the hope that it may prove serviceable to others who have not the ordinary books of reference at command it is a curious mixture of fragments of knowl-edge, to which an index lends help in reaching.

HOME-MUSIC.

MUSIC IN THE HOUSE. By JOHN HULLAN,
LL. D. Philadelphia: Porter & Centes, Chicago:
Jamen, McClurg & Ca. 12mo., pp. 70. Price, James, McClurg & Ca 12mo., pp. 70. Price, 75 cents.

Dr. Hullah discourses about music always learnedly and pleasantly. The present essay is too short to admit of great elaboration, yet it offers some useful hints relating to the cultivation of music in the household. The several offers some useful hints relating to the cultivation of music in the household. The several
chapters treat of unaccompanied vocal music,
instrumental music, accompanied vocal music,
instrumental music, accompanied vocal music,
practice and rebearsal, and the musical library.
Under the first of these heads, Dr. Hullah
earnestly protests against the reformance in
singing of an extreme plants no,—regarding
it, from an esthetic point of few, as among
those excesses which uniformly accompany and
work the decline of art. He asterts that "It
was unknown to the practice of the Sistine
Chapel in its best days, and to that of the great
epoch of Italian solo-singing,—the last century.
It is a modern heresy, which could only have
sprung up among a people who, whatever their
achievements in musical composition and instrumental performance, have not yn; become, and
are still far from being, singers in the proper
sense of the word."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

WONDER-WORLD STORIES. PRON THE CUINESS, FRENCH, GEREAN, HERBEW, HISDOOTANEE, HUNGARIAN, IRASE, ITALIAN, JAPANSEE, RUSSIAN, SWEDISH, AND TURKISH, Collected and Translated by Mahie Parre and Margery Deane, New York: G. F. Puldbar's Sons. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12mo. pp. 292. THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. By Mrs. Martha J. Lame. New York and Chicago: A. S. Batnes & Co. Parts 15 and 16. Paper. Price, 50 cents each. MONEY AND LEGAL-TENDER IN THE UNITED STATES. By H. R. LINDERMAN, Director of the Mint. New York: G. P. Puldbar's Sons. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Sto., pp. 173. Price, \$1.23.
THE KNOWLEDGE OF MARY. By the Rev. J. DE CONCILIO, Author of "Catholicity and Pantheism." New York: The Catholic Publication Society. 12mo., pp. 315.
PRETTY POLLY PEMBERTON. By Mrs. F. H. BURNETT, Author of "That Lasso Lowrie's," etc. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. Chicago: Hadicy Bros. & Co. Paper. Price, 50. Conts.

LITA. Ry Lady Margarey Majendie, Author BOOKS RECEIVED.

cago: Hadley Bros. & Co. Paper. Frice, 50 conts.

DITA. By Lady Margaret Majerder. Author of "Biannetto," New York: Henry Holt & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 16mo., pp. 260. Frice, \$1.

THE NARRATIVE OF A BLOCKADE-RUNNER. By J. WILLIAMSON, Captain in the Late Confederate States Navy. New York: Sheldon & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 12mo., pp. 252. Frice, \$1.50.

PAITH AND PHILOSOPHY: Discourses AND Essays. By Henry B. SMITH, D. D., LL. D. Edited, with an Introductory Notice, by Gronder L. Prentiss, D. D., Professor in the Union Theological Seminary in the City of New York: New York: Scriber & Armstrong. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 8vo., pp. 406. Price, \$1.50.

New York: & Co. Svo., pp. 406. Price, \$1.50.

META HOLDENSIS. By Victor Cherbullez. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Paper. Price, 50 cents.

APPLETONS: HAND-BOOK TO WINTER-RESORTS: WITH PRINCIPAL BOURS OF TRAVEL. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Paper. Price, 50 cents.

THE BAR-ROOMS AT BRANTLY: DR. THE GREAT HATEL-SPECULATION. BY T. S. ARTHUR AUTHOR Of "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room," etc. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12mo., pp. 437. Price, \$1.50.

OFFICIAL CATALOGUE OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION: MAIN BUILDING AND AWT-GALLERY. CENTENNIAL GROUNDS, FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA. 1877. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippineoti & Co. Price, 25 cents.

THE NEW TRAVESTY ON ROUND AND JULIUS. St. Louis: G. I. Jones & Co. Chicago: Hadley, Bros. & Co. and Jansen, McClurg & Co. Paper. Price, 50 cents.

WHITTIER.

On the 17th of December, John Green On the 17th of December, John Greenlear Whittier will reach the age of three-score and tea. His birthday will be celebrated in a manner agreeable to him in Boston and elsewhere; and already the poetical tributes for that occasion have found their way into priot,—a little before the time, as the American fashion is of late. The Boston Literary World publishes, in its December number, many of these poems and letters,—among which we find sonnets by Longfellow and by Holmes, a blank-verse apostrophe by Stedman, and a longer poem in blank verse by William Lloyd Garrison, who is closing his career, as he began it, with the solace of thoughtful verse. Mr. Garrison spoke at the funeral of Mrs. Alcott last week, and there recalled the incident that, when he first went to Boston, in 1830, to deliver a course of Anti-Slavery lectures, the only three persons in his audience to welcome him by expressions of interest, after the lecture, were Mr. Alcott, Mr. S. J. May, and Mr. Samuel E. Sewall; adding the singular coincidence that three of the four young men who met that day for the first time were, after forty-seven years had passed, again gathered as mourners in the same room. It was earlier than 1830 that Garrison and Whittier first met, and thus the Newburyport Abolitionist now addresses the Amesbury poet;

Abolitionist now addresses the Amesbury poer THE POST OF OUR LOVE.

This is the tribute that I fain would pay To him whose friendship I have closely shared. Whose genins marked, from early youth till not lie counts his three-score years and ten complete But still erect in form, in mind as bright. In heart as tender, and in soul as warm As in mid-life, untouched by lapse of time; Whom 'troops of friends' this day unite crown:

To profier gratulations, to express That high respect and a miration strong, That deep affection and entwining love, Which modest worth, and purity of life, And noble aims, to serve the public weal, And scathing testimonies bravely borne 'Gainst popular sins, at loss of all repute, So well deserve, so widely have secured.

How shall we rank the poet of our love?

Gainst popular sins, at loss of all repute, So well deserve, so widely have secured.

How shall we rank the poet of oar love?

A birthright Quaker—one in spirit, too, Yet catholic beyond the bounds of sect. Not his the highest reach of the sublime, Nor lofteest flight on fancy's siry wings, Nor strongest power of genius to conceive, Invent. portray, with an enchanter's skill, Nor best attainment in poette art.

Nor precedence in rhythmic melody; Yet, if excelled in these by famous bards Prom Homer down to those of our own times, With nobler claims he stands without his peer In all that true affection can express. Or purest love can prompt to gracious acts; In tenderest sympathy for his suffering race, Wherever in the wide world needing aid, All caste and class distinctions giving way. To the strong ties of human brotherbood; In carrying comfort unto mourning hearits Bowed down by sore bereavement, teaching well The lesson of a higher life beyond, And a divine compassion over all; in perfect chastiny of thought and speech, And an unlifted moral power to bless And strengthen frailty through the inner light; in breathing "Peace on earth, good will to men," That so the sword no longer may devour, And desolating war forever cease. But, signally, in this, be takes the palm. As nero bard in Freedom's struggling cause, When millions in our cutify land were held in chatter servitude, and bought and sold Along with cattle in the market place; And they who sought by flight to escape their doom Were tracked by bloodhounds, seized, and carried back.

Were tracked by bloodhounds, seized, and Carrie back
To added stripes and tortures; none allowed
To give them food or shelter, at the risk
Of dine, imprisonment, or being lynchea;
In that dark hour, when Church and State combine
To keep them in their chains, and stigmatize
As "madmen and fanatics" all who sought
Emancipation as their rightful due,
He manfully stood forth, with dauntless front,
Zealous in their behalf; in thrilling verse
Rehearsed the dreadful story of their wrongs,
Summoned with trumpet-tones the true and brave
To raily to the reache, well-equipped
With spiritual weapons for the fight
And with unwavering faith in Him whose arm
le strong to smite, eminipotent to save.

Yes! he has lived to see (rich recompense). The suffering bondsmen from their chains set fre. To hear their grateful songs to heaven ascend, with merry chimings of the jubise bell. What wrongs they suffer now are done to men. And citizens, and not to slaves; and these Must be redressed, and all their rights secured.

From youth to manhood, manhood to oid age—
If age at seventy years is counted old—
flis is a life to honor and extol,
Entiting aim to take conspicuous rank
Among the benefactors of mankind,
And with the choicest poets of all time.

And with the choicest poets of all time.

Longfellow's sonnet is as follows:

THE THREE SILENCES.

Three Silences there are; the first of speech,
The second of desire, the third of thought;
This is the lore a Spanish monk, distraight
With dreams of visions, was the first to teach.
These Silences, commingling each with each,
Made up the perfect Silence, that he sought
And prayed for, and wherein at times be caught
Mysterious sounds from from realms persond our
reach.

O thou, whose daily life anticipates
The life to come, and in whose thought and word
The spiritual world preponderates,
Hermit of Amesbury! thou too hast heard
Voices and melodies from beyond the gates,
And speakest only when thy soul is surred!

Dr. Holmes writes also in the form so unsocreatomed to his pare—the italian sounst; but

he moves gracefully in these fetters, as in all horse's legs so that the pose of the animal measures which he tries:

again.

Old siturs disme whose ashes scarce are cold.

Bid the freed captive clank his goiden chain!

So will we count thy years and months and days.

Post whose heart-strings thrill upon thy jyre,

Whose kindling spirit lent like licela's fire
Its heat to Freedom's faint auroral blaze.

But waste no words the loving seal to tire

That finds its life in duty, not in praise!

There is in Mr. Stedman's blank verse a re
strained force and innate melody that allow
him easily to dispense with rhyme. This is his

tribute:

whittier! the land that lows thee, she whose of Thou art.—and whose uplified hands thou long Hast stayed with song availing like a prayer,—she feels a sudden pang, who gave thee birth And gave to thee the lineaments supreme, Of her own freedom, that she could not make Thy tissues all immortal, or, if to change, To bloom through years coeval with her own; So that no touch of age nor fnost of time Should wither thee, nor furrow thy dear face, Nor fleck thy hair with eliver. Aya, he feels A double pang that thee, with each new year, Glad Youth may not revisit, like the Spring That routs her northern Winter and anew Melts off the hoar snow from her puissant hills, She could not make thee deathless; no, but thou Thou sangest her always in abiding verse, And hast thy fame immortal—as we say Immortal in this Earth that ye must die. And in this land now fairest and most young Of all fair lands that yet must perish with it. Thy words shall last: albeit thou growest old, Men asy, but mental abiding verse to the course of the stay hat results the provest old. Immortal in this Earth that ye must die, And in this land now fairest and most young of all fair lands that yet must perish with it, Thy words shall last: albett thon growest old, Men say: but never old the poet's soul Becomes; only its covering takes on A reverend splendor, as in the misty fall Thine own suroral forests, ere at last Passes the spirit of the wooded deil. And stay thou with us long! wouchasfe us long This brave autumnal presence, ere the hues Slow fading—ere the quaver of thy voice, The twilight of thine eye, move them to ask Where hides the charlot—in what sunset vale, Beyond thy chosen river, champ the steeds That wait to bear three skyward! Since we, too, Would feign thee, in our tenderness, to be Inviolate, excepted from thy kind, And that our bard and prophet best-beloved Shall vanish like that other; him that stood Undaunted in the pleasure-house of Kings, And unto Kings and crowned harlots spake food's truth and judgment. At his sacred feet Far followed all the leaser men of old Whose lips were touched with fire, and caught from hitz

whose hips were touched with fire, and caught from him their The gift of prophecy; and thus from thee, Whittier, the younger singers—whom thou seest Each emulous to be thy staff this day—What learned they? righteons anger, burning scorn Of the oppressor, love to humankind. Sweet feally to country and to houghts of Heaven, And the clear, natural music of thy song.

Dr. Holland and most of the other poets who send their verses write in rhyme, some of them quite briefly. Mrs. Lydla Maria Child says:

I thank thee, friend, for words of cheer.

quite briefly. Mrs. Lydia Maria Child says:

I thank thee, friend, for words of cheer,
That made the path of duty clear,
When thou and I were young, and strong
To wrestle with a mighty wrong.
And now, when lengthening shadows come,
And this world's work is nearly done,
I thank thee for thy genial ray.
That prophesics a brighter day.
When we can work with strength renewed.
In clearer light, for surer good.
God bless thee friend, and give thee peace.
Till thy fervent spirit finds release!
And may we meet in worlds a far,
My Morning and my Evening Star!
Paul Hayne, the South Carolina poet, sends
this greeting:

this greeting:

From this far realm of Pines I waft thee now
A Brother's greeting. Poet, tried and true;
So thick the laurels on thy reverend brow
We scarce can see the white locks glimmer
through.

O, pure of thought! Earnest in heart as pen.
The tests of time have left thee undefiled;
And o'er the snows of three-score years and ten
Shines the unsulted as reole of a child. Shines the unsullied aureole of a child.

James Freeman Clarke thus alludes to the religion of George Fox and his disciples, of whom Whittier is one:

He has enlarged his sect, noble though small—For all who stood, with him, the slave to free;

Who love, with him, the Mother-land; and all Who share his faith in God and Liberty;

Who kindle with the music of his song;

Trust in that Heaven of Love which round him bends;

bends;
All these to his broad human church belong.
And make one Brotherhood of Whittier's Friends.
Dr. Holland sends this pleasing arithmetical TEN TIMES SEVEN. Ten gentle-hearted boys of seven,
Too young and sweet to stray from Heaven,
Will-counting up the little men—
Amount to three-score years and ten,

Two gracious men of thirty-five, With wits alight and bearts alive, Will fill complete the rounded sphere Of seventy strong and manly years.

Nay, Whittier, thou art not old: Thy register a lie hath told, For lives devote to love and truth Do only multiply their youth. Thou art ten gentle boys of seven, With souls too sweet to stray from Heaven;

Thou art two men of thirty-five. With wits alight, and hearts alive! With wits alight, and hearts alive!

Bayard Taylor, W. 8. Shurtleff, Celia Thaxter, Miss E. 8. Phelps, George P. Lathrop, and others send verses; while the old poets, R. H. Dans, now 30 years old, and Bryant, who is 83, send letters; and George Bancroit, Mrs. Stowe, Col. Higginson, Francis Parkman, and others, do the same. Mrs. Stowe says: "It has been Whittier's chief glory, not that he could speak inspired words, but that he spoke them for the deepised, the helpless, and the dumb; for those too ignorant to honor, too poor to reward him. Grace was given him to know his Lord in the lowest disguise, even that of the poor, hunted slave, and to follow him in heart into prison and unto death. He had words of ply for all,—words of severity for none but the cruel and hard-hearted."

Altogether, the offering is a remarkable one,

hard-hearted."
Altogether, the offering is a remarkable one, and yet most richly deserved. Long may the Quaker poet live to receive such greetings from his friends, young and old!

FAMILIAR TALK. ART GOSSIP.

An annexe to the Paris Exposition of 1878 is to be devoted to a series of paintings by Felix Regamy, illustrating his recent tour around the

Prof. Legros' etched portrait of Gambetta is a bust about one-third the size of life. Al-though some criticisms are passed upon it, the Atheneum pronounces it a noble piece of draughtmanship. The expression is rosolute, and the head one of amazing power.

william Hart is completing a pastoral scene on the Housatonic; and Frost Johnston has nearly finished a piece entitled "Love's luquiry," in which a young lady is trying the oft-repeated test brought into fashion by Margaret, by pulling off the petals of a daisy. An announcement is made of the death of Mr. Alexander Maclean, a young and promising English painter. His picture of "Covent-Garden Market, 1873," attracted much attention at the Royal-Academy Exhibition of 1874, and was followed each successive year by cred-

and was followed each successive year by creditable pictures.

A collection of Dutch engravings, etchings, and similar works, comprising 2,500 examples, gathered by M. Van der Kellen, will be sold in Amsterdam early in January. Among the most valuable specimens are sixty proofs of Rembrandt's finest productions, twenty-two by Van Leyden, several by Bol, Visscher, Faul Potter, etc., etc.

Among the contributors to the Exhibition of the Drawings of Old Masters, to be held at Grosvenor Gallery, London, are the Queen; the Earl of Warwick; Mr. John Malcolm, who lends about 100 choice drawings of Italian masters; Mr. William Russell, who lends a series of drawings by Remorandt; etc., etc. Drawings by Caraletto, Watteau, Greuze, Prudhon, Millet, and others of the French School, have been secured, with many interesting examples of the earliest masters of the English School.

The contrait of "Miss Penelope Boothby." by

secured, with many interesting examples of the earliest masters of the English School.

The portrait of "Miss Penelope Boothby," by Reynolds, is in the possession of Earl Dudley. It represents the daughter of Sir Brooke Boothby, and is considered the finest of all Reynolds' child-portraits. Mr. S. Cousins has just completed a mezzotint plate after Hogarth's portrait of Miss Rich, the god-daughter of the artist. "Nothing," says a critic, speaking of the original work, "more absolutely sweet, nothing fresher and purer, is known to us in portraiture than this gem." The print of it produced by Mr. Cousins is said to be charming, "only not quite perfect." It is called a fitting companion to the gem in the Reynolds collection,—the two outranking all others of their class. Mr. S. Cousins has also lately executed a mezzotint plate after a bust of a boy with a ball by Greuze, named the "Young Dauphin."

MEISSONIER. MEISSONIER.

Meissonier has been hard at work the past summer, at his country-residence at Poissy, on a large picture of a cavalry-charge. Miss Anna Brewster paid a visit to the busy artist while thus engaged, and gathered materials for a gossipy letter to the Philadelphia Buildin. She found Meissonier in his garden making a sketch of a mounted trooper in full uniform. Two men were occupied in keeping the files off the

Meissonier is a very small man, with crooked legs; but he assumes the ferocious air of a military autocrat. His hair and beard are gray, and his eyes are soft and mile. "The day I saw him," writes Miss Brewater, "he had on his atclier costume.—a brown volveteen cost, light riding breeches, cavalry boots, and a broad-brimmed felt hat. It is impossible to describe the droll effect of those funny little crooked legs, with the we little cavalry-boots. How straight he stood! almost on tip-toe! And how important he looked!"

The portrait of Meissonier has often been introduced into the pictures of his brother-artists. An excellent likeness of his mappears in the right-hand corner of Detaille's painting in the Corcoran gallery at Washington, entitled "Le Regiment qui Passe." He stands with his hat on, his hands thrust in his pockets, and his crooked legs meeting at the knees. In Fortuny's picture of the "Cavalry Officer," it is Meissonier who figures as the brave soldier; but he is there represented 2s much taller than he really is.

The rough wooden building which serves the artist as a studio at Poissy is filled with sketches.

ceptional individual, a picturesque-looking artist. The face of Foley is steeped in the areamy, poetic light with which we surround the ideal painter, and scuiptor, and singer, but which we rarely find visible in the features of the actual man of genius.

A biographical sketch, with three illustrations, makes us acquainted with the English landscape painter, Andrew MacCallum. The interesting papers on "Norway" are continued, with a description of the scenery near Haugen and Hellesylt, accompanied by four fine cuts. Another presentation of "New York Interiors" exhibits sumptuous rooms in the mansions of Walter S. Gurñee and F. N. Stevens. An article on "Ancient Irish Art" makes heavy drafts upon the engineer's skill, as does also the sixth article on "The Use of Animal Forms in Ornamental Art." A sketch of George Loring Brown, one of our own painters, gives two examples of the artist's work; and, with a notice of Anatole Vely's "Crossing the Stream,"—one of the paintings gracing the last Salon,—and a description of the "Altar and Throne of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York," completes the long lists of 'llustrated articles. Besides these, the number contains an installment of Mr. Pitzgerald's cassy on "The Art of Dressing and Being Dressed," and notes on current art in Europe and America. An index to the Art Journal for 1877 is furnished in this number, which, with its rich table of contents, is only a fair specimen of a beautiful and valuable publication.

Animal Forms in Orpamental Art." A sketch of George Loring Brown, one of our own painters, gives two examples of the artist's work; and, with a notice of Analoe Vely's "Crossing the Stream,"—one of the paintings gracing the last Salon,—and a description of the "Altar and Throne of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York," completes the long lists of 'Illustrated articles. Besides these, the number contains an installment of Mr. Pitzgerald's essay on "The Art of Dressing and Being Dressed," and notes on current art in Europe and America. An index to the Art Journal for 1877 is furnished in this number, which, with its rich table of contents, is only a fair specimen of a beautiful and valuable publication.

AN IRISH ROMANCE.

Mr. Alexander Sullivan relates, in his sketches of "New Ireland," an interesting romance connected with the marriage of Kevin O'Doberty, one of the prominent members of the branch of the Repeal party called "Young Ireland." O'Doberty was, at the time of the outbreak of the Repeal party called "Young Ireland." O'Doberty was, at the time of the outbreak of the party were most openly and earnestly promulgrated. Among they some the women who furnished rebel verses for the seditions sheet was a Miss Eva Mary Kelly, the young daugater of a Country Galway gentleman. O'Doberty was first attracted by the vorce of the young poetess, and before his third arraignment he was offered a virtual pardon—a merely nominal sentence—if he would plead guilty.

The young lover sent for his sweethear to visit him in his prison, and informed her of the proposition. "It may seem as if I did not feel to proposition. "It may seem as if I did not feel the proposition. "It may seem as if I did not feel the proposition. "It may seem as if I did not feel the proposition. "It may seem as if I did not feel the proposition. "It may seem as if I did not feel the proposition. "It may seem as if I did not feel the proposition. "It may seem as if I did not feel to the proposition will be a seed to the castor-old plant and contract the

The young lover sent for his sweetheart to visit him in his prison, and informed her of the proposition. "It may seem as if I did not feel the certainty of losing you, perhaps forever," said he; "but I don't like this idea of pleading guilty. Say, what shall I do?" "Do?" answered the noble-hearted girl: "why, be a man, and face the worst. I'll wait for you, however long the sentence may be." "Next day," writes Mr. Sullivan, "fortune deserted Kevin. The jury found him guilty. The Judge assigned him ten years' transportation. 'Eva' was allowed to see him once more in the cell to say adieu. She whispered in his ear, 'Be you faithful, I'll wait.' And she did. Years fied by, and the young exile was at length allowed once more to tread Irish soil. Two days after he landed at Kingstown 'Eva' was his bride." O'Doherty is to-day a distinguished member of the Queensland Legislature.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

THE FAUNA OF EGYPT.

To Dr. Klunzinger, from whom we borrowed the account of the flora of Egypt given las week, we again refer for information relating to the fauna of the region bordering the Nile. There are 360 species of birds, he tells us, frequenting Egypt at different seasons of the year; and yet the singing of birds is almost unknown in the land. In the hot, dry summer, the birds in the land. In the hot, dry summer, the birds mostly remove to more northerly countries, and the few that remain conceal themselves and are dumb. In winter, large numbers of birds of various species make this their home; but, during the period of their sojourn, or while passing through to a tropical climate and again returning, they are not addicted to song. Birds, as a rule, give vent to their emotions in strains of making only at the season of paring and as a rule, give vent to their emotions in strains of melody only at the season of pairing and rearing their young, and their musical capacity is never exhibited except in the latitude where they build their nests.

A few birds of brilliant feather leave their habitat in the Torrid Zone and migrate into

Upper Egypt in the early summer. Among these are the sacred fibis, the tantalus, and the African honey-sucker. Of the birds of prey, there are seen in Egypt several species of ragles, vultures, and falcons, the kite, which is everywhere common, and several owls. The woodpeckers are absent; but the lark-heeled and the peckers are absent; but the lark-neesed and the crested cuckoo represent the order of scansores. Among the clamatores are several peculiar goat-suckers and swifts, the hoopoe, a king-fisher, and several bec-caters. In the class of singing birds, there are the Egyptian nightingale, the stone-chat, the sparrow, crested lark, etc., etc.,

singing birds, toere are the Experian highting gale, the stone-chat, the sparrow, crested lark, etc., etc.

The sand-grouse dwells in the Nile Valley, and more commonly in the desert; and the quail occurs as a bird of passage. The curlew is a native bird; and the eattle-bibs (Bubulcus ibis), which always marches after berds of cattle at pasture, the two egrets, the lapwing, the Egyptian plover, the marabout, the Nile goose, and several galls and sea-swallows inhabit the Nile Valley or the cast.

In enumerating the birds of the desert, Dr. Klunzinger says that the small valture occupies in the desert-town nearly the same place that the stork does in ports of the European continent. "No one shinks of injuring this harmless and mentian clear of putrefaction. His favorite post in the town is the highest point of the minarets, to which, like the weathercock in a church-steeple, he gives a picture-sque termination. He is by no means shy, but does not venture into the streets of the town.

The bird that forms a figure in every desert picture, however, is the 'Noah's raven,' which Noah sent out of the arm. It is a large, deep-black raven, similar to the rommon raven, but different species.—the Corvus underings. Noah sent out of the ark. It is a large, deep-black raven, similar to the common raven, but a different species,—the Covrus unbrinus. In the Nile Valley it shows itself but seldom. It is not to be shot with impunity, for it is the uncle' of the black Sudanse, and these demand for their slaughtered relative the indispensable blood-money. A fine bird's note is not to be heard in the desert,—only the twitter of the stone-chats, the peep of the larks, the croak of the raven, the scream of the birds of prey, and at night the serie hoot of the owls."

Immense numbers of pigeons and fowls are reared by the people. For the former special

crooked legs, with the wee filthe caralyticoots. How straight he stood winest the stood without the pictures and the buffst troduced into the pictures of his prother-variets. An excellent likeness of him specars in the right-hand corner of Detaillies painting in the Cororan gallery at Washington, entitled "Le Regiment quif Fasse." He stands with his hat he cororan gallery at Washington, entitled "Le Regiment quif Fasse." He stands with his hat he cororan gallery at Washington, entitled "Le Regiment quif Fasse." He stands with his hat he reality is the stands of the flow of the consumed by the people picture of the "Carary Officer," it is she deep and the goat furnish recorded by the corolate of the "Carary Officer," it is she is the result in the reality is the stands and half-flushed pictures, attesting the lonnatory of the painter; yet the preater part of his picces were, at the time of Miss Brewster's visit, in nis Paris house on the Boulevard Malsherbes. One of the most intercretance of the corolate of the statesman sent for Melisonico on the evening of his decease, and the headt and face, writes his Brewster, "are about the size of a five-ship of the painter, and the headt and face," writes his Brewster, "are about the size of a five-ship of the painter, and the headt and face," writes his Brewster, "are about the size of a five-ship of the painter of the decease, and the result of his visit is a sactch of great vaine. The nortal is painted in asmall cand; and "the head and face," writes his Brewster, "are about the size of a five-ship of the painter of the decease, and the stand the decrease of the result of his visit is a sactch of great vaine. The nortal is painted in asmall cand; and "the head and face," writes his prevention of the season of rise and the standard of the statesman sent for Melisonic on the evention of the statesman sent for Melisonic on the evention of the statesman sent for Melisonic on the evention of the statesman sent for Melisonic on the evention of the statesman sent for Melisoni

"the common people managing this by placing their coat-sleeve between their lips and the pitcher. More than enough of other vermin also exist in the land of palme,—such as flies, bugs, and lice, in all known forms. To these must be added, also, scorptons, tarantias, and centipedes, and those scourges of the cattle, gadilics and ticks."

The monotonous character of the scenery in Egypt extends to the fauna and flors, which exhibit a remarkable scarcity of species in nearly all classes.

SINGING MICE.

The subject of singing mice is receiving considerable attention among the subscribers to Nature, and letters describing the musical habits of these interesting little creatures are contributed by various observers. One, writing from Menton, France, says: "Last winter we convicied the received.

tributed by various observers. One, writing from Menton, France, says: "Last winter we occupied the rooms we now do at Menton. Early in February we heard, as we thought, the song of a canary, and fancied it was outside our balcony; however, we soon discovered that the singer was in our salon, and that the songster was a mouse. At that time the weather was rather cold, and we had a little fire, and the mouse spent most of the day under the fender, where we kept it supplied with bits of biscuit. In a few days it became quite tame, and would come on the hearth in an evening and sing for several hours. Sometimes it would climb up the chiffonier and ascend a vase of flowers to drink at the water, and then sit and sing on the edge of the table, and allow us to go quite near to it without ceasing its warble. One of its favorite haunts was the wood-basket, and it would often sit and sing on the edge of it. On Feb. 12, the last night of the carnival, we had a number of friends in our salon, and the little mouse sang most vigorously, much to their delight and astenishment, and was not in the least disturbed by their talking. In the evening the mouse would often run about the room and under the door, and into the corridor and adjoining rooms, and then return to its own hearth. After amusing us for nearly a month, it disappeared, and we suspect that it was cangult in trap set in one of the rooms beyond. The mouse was small, and had very large ears, which it moved about much whilst singing. The song was not unities that of the canary in many of its trills, and it sang quite as beautifully as any canary; but it had more variety, and some of its notes were much lower, like those of the builfinch. One great peculiarity was a sort of double song, which we had now and then,—an air with an accompaniment; the air was loud and full, the notes being low, and the accompaniment quite subdued."

EARTH-WORMS AS FERTILIZERS. EARTH-WORMS AS FERTILIZERS.

In commenting upon the office of earth-worms in enriching soils, a writer in Nature speaks of the influence of this small snimal upon the germination of seeds. In drawing decaying leaves and fragments of vegetation into their holes, the worms often include seeds, which, thus inclosed in the earth, are placed in just the proper conditions to facilitate their spronting. Another writer states that, while cutting a ditch in 1857, he observed that a narrow line of coal-ashes and small coal, extending for about sixty yards, was mixed with the fine loam of the soil. On inquiry, he learned that, a number of years before, these ashes had been stread upon the surface. They were now about seven inches below,—the depth to which the earth-worm usually burrows. It is supposed that the change in their position, and their incorporation with the soil, were the work of worms, which derive much of their subsistence from the organic matter in the earth. In passing through their bodies, the earth undergoes changes which improve its fertility. In this way a great alteration in the quality of soils is in time effected.

BRIEF NOTES.

Signor D'Albertis and Prof. Ad. Beccari have started on a voyage around the world, during which they will collect mammals, birds, and insects for the museums of Italy,—particularly for that of Genoa.

M. Kelseif, a Russian naturalist collecting for the Moscow Anthropological Exhibition of 1879, has passed the last summer in the Arctic countries bordering the White and Polar Seas. On the Murmanian coast his made researches

among the Lapps who there dwell in subterra-nean houses. Aug. 29 he set out for the north of Finland, where he intends to study the Lapps of Lake Enara, and thence return to St. Peters-burg by way of Tornes.

It is said that shingles made of the Eucalyotus are fire-proof. A tree of this species exposed to the San Francisco fire of 1876 is still-flourishing; and it is suggested that the prevalence of such trees in cities may be a means of checking the spread of fires.

A scheme is started in Holland, under the natronage of Prince Henry of the Netherlands, for the dispatch of a sailing vessel in May, 1878, to the west coast of Spitzbergen and to the mouth of the Yenesei. The sum of 24,000 floring has been collected to defray the expense of the expedition, the objects of which are to explore the route to the Siberian rivers, to train sailors who may be employed in future scientific stations, and to erect a few monuments to the early Dutch Arctic navigators.

Medeme Leverier, the wife of the French

tions, and to erect a few monuments to the early Dutch Arctic navigators.

Madame Leverrier, the wife of the French astronomer, died within a month after the loss of her husband. She was suffering from a protracted illness at the time of his decease, and was unable to recover from the affliction. The pust of Leverrier will be placed in the Palace at Versailles, where similar monuments of illustrious Frenchmen of the Ninteenth Century are to be collected. As yet Leverrier is the only representative of Science to whom the honor of a place in the Palace has been accorded.

The Russian Geographical Society has sent out, among others, the following expeditions in the last year: Prshevalsky made a survey into the interior, 800 miles beyond Kuldja, in which determinations of longitude and latitude, and harometrical measurements of heights, were made along the route, and collections gathered of 800 species of plants, eighty-five of mammalia, 180 of birds, fifty of fishes, 150 reptiles, and 2,000 insects. M. Prshevalsky started for Tibet toward the close of August. M. Potanin's expedition failed to penetrate far into Mongolia, but he now proposes to go to the sources of the Yenesel. M. Mainoff has returned from his studies among the Mordva population of Eastern Russia, with very valuable materials.

PRESIDENT AND PARTY.

s the President Without a Party in the Senate?—The Wiss Course of the House Republicans—Is It Principle or Spoils with the Senate?

the Senate?

Correspondence of the Ciscinnati Gazette.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The old session closed with the Republicans of the Senate, within the reil of its secret session, strongly, almost solidly, arrayed against the President, and the Republicans of the House steadily refusing, up to the last miunte of the session, to allow a vote on any resolutions which might even indirectly exhibit dissatisfaction with the President. Thus, the attempt to secure party-unity, the Senate in the attempt to secure party-unity, the Senate Republicans throughout the special session have sought for it by attempting to array themselves to a man against the President. The Republicans of the House have pursued the wiser way of avoiding all open condemnation, with the expectation that in the end their majority and the President might find common ground to stand upon.

These different lines of policy in dealing with the President on the part of the two Houses were developed upon the threshold of the session. The early conference at Secretary Sherman's of prominent members of the House was an attempt to arrange all differences by consultations, and to prevent open and formal party-criticism of the President.

The leaders of the Senate, from the first, adopted the other and very different course of seeking, by industrious work, to solidify the Republicans of that body against the President, and to manifest this hostile attitude to the whole country by refusing to act upon the nominations, and, by every means known to hommations, and, by every means known to the machinery of the caucuses, the executive sessions, and the committees, to make the President know that the Senate was against him.

The country will not be long in deciding which was the wisest course, that of the Senate or that of the House, and which was best calculated to strengthen the party, and bring about concord between the Executive and the Legislative branches of the Government.

Nor will the country, in inquiring for the reasons which underlie and explain the course pursued by each House in this matter, faul to see that the opposition of Senators has sprung primarily from the fact that President Hayes has unloosed their long and undisputed hold upon the patronage. There is no other explanation of the spirit exhibited and the methods pursued. The Senate fight against the President is, in essentials, a battle for political spoils. The country will surely see this, and the Senate need not suppose that, because it is solid here, the voters of he attempt to secure party-unity, the Schate ublicans throughout the special session

well accept the inevitable. The positions of the setter of acceptance, of the mangural, and of the message, on this subject, are those which the people believe in, and will surely sustain. The position of the President is a political Gibraltar, which can never be carried by populous trained on it from the masked intrenchments of executive sessions, no matter how many guns these fortifications may mount, nor how actively they may be served. There are Senators who differ stoutly and honestly with the President upon the Southern question, and there are reasons which probably the majority of Republicans deem sound why the Senate should refuse to confirm Democrats. But neither the Southern question, nor the one of appointing Democrats, nor, again, any question of fitness, entered into the account in considering a large number of the President's nominations. And yet scores of them were allowed to fall unacted upon in committee. There is no vell thick enough to hid the central fact that the Senate's fight against the President is an attempt to grasp and retain its hold upon fast-receding apolis.

The practical situation is, that the President is without Republican support in the Senate. The entire session passed, and not a man rose on that floor for the public defense of his Southern policy, or in support of the reform which he promises in the Civil Service. And yet, day after day, in caucus and on the floor, in executive sessions and in cloak-rooms, the President was severely and bitterly denounced, or made the target for innuendoes and insimuations which, in the days of Grant, would have brought hait the Republican side to its feet in defense. The President to-day, outside of his Cabhiet, is without a party in Washington. But the means by which he can rally all the best and the country are completely within his reach.

H. V. B.

o'et.

Rolden words I gathered one by one,
I slipped them into Memory's precious store.

Thank God, thank God, for dreams! My lips met thine in one ecstatic kWs.
Hand pressed in hand, and heart to heart, we sat.
Why, even now I am surcharged with bliss.
With joy supreme, at just the thought of that.
No fear of separation or of change
Crept in to mar our sweet, sorene content.
In that blest vision nothing could estrange
Our wedded souls, in perfect union blent.
Thank God, thank God, for dreams!

I thought the birds all listened, for thy voice Pulsed through the air like beat of silver wings; It made each chamber of my soul rejoice. And thrilled along my heart's tear-rusted strings. As some devont and ever-brayerful non Tells her bright beads, and counts them o'er and

Fhank God for droams! I, desolate, and lone, In the dark-curtained night, did seem to be The centre where all golden sun-rays shine. And, sitting thore, held converse sweet with thee No shadow lurked between us; all was bright And heaultful as in the hours gone by. I smiled, and was rewarded by the light Of olden days soft-beaming from thine eye.

Thank God, thank God, for dreams!

hank God for dreams, when nothing eise is left;
Then the sick soni, all stricken with its pain,
Inowing itself forevermore bereft,
rinds waiting hopeless, and all watching valu;
When empty arms grow rigid with their ache;
When eves are blinded with sad tides of tears;
When eves are blinded with sad tides of tears;
When eves of these who come not with the years—
Thank God, thank God, for dreams!

ELLA WHEELER,

Singular Coincidence.

An Otley, England, correspondent communicates the following: A few years ago, as the Rev. W. Thompson, of Addingham, was shooting upon the covers of Mr. Lister Kaye, he accidentally discharged his gun into the eye of a farmer, who lost the sight of that eye. There-upon Mr. Thompson, not wishing to be possessed of a reminder of the unpleasant mishap, sold his gun to a gentleman who soon afterward was unfortunate enough to shoot some one class with it. Another rentleman, whose own gun had burst. chanced to borrow the ill-fated weapon, with which two parties had been shot, and ho, lanpaning to join the Rev. Mr. Thompson, the original owner of the gun, at a shooting party a few weeks are, accidentally shot hum a party a few weeks are, accidentally shot hum a one eye, and it is feared that the reverend entisman will be deprived of the sight of that

THE HOME.

ON THE ROAD.

ON THE ROAD.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Dallas, Tel., Dec. 3.—Leaving St. Louis Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, we journeyed swiftly southward, and the sun, which had not been seen for many days, now came modestly forth and greeted us with her cheering rays, and the wondrous beauty of the Ozarks was doubly enhanced as the sun peered forth and then retired behind the dark clouds, leaving the mountains black in the distance. Now we watch for the highest peak, —Pilot Knob, —and our good friend Mr. H. H. Marley kindly points out the peak, as well as the smelting works, and the iron ore, which is so blainly perceptible on the mountains elde. Then the charming valley of Arcadis is presented to our view, and what a lovely spot, surrounded as it is on all sides by the pine-clad mountains. And here lies the battle-field which some recognized as an important feature; though it looked to us so quiet and peaceful that we could not fancy the scene which had only a few years before witnessed bloodshed, and the loss of some of our dearest friends. The same church siands on the hills, and the citizens pursue the "veen tenor of their ways." Texarkana, quaintly uamed in courtesy to the three States on which it corners, was passed at midnight, and only viewed through the half-closed curtains as we passed. The scenery on Thursday was monotomous, as we were surrounded by hills and mountains; and occasionally a small stream flows peacefully along in its narrow banks, waiting for rain to cause the torrent to roll along which shall rival even the Missouri. Games are freely indulged in by the younger portion of the party, and occasionally we see some of the elder members renew-

THE HUMB.

THE SHOURS.

The instruction of section of the control of the control

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—It is time The Home discusses

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chroaco, Dec. 7.—It spltime The Home discusses a phase of social economy than which there is nothing more vital to it,—the railantry side of the cause of women. Let a few hints suggest the magnitude of a crying shame, against which women are too modest and men too selish to inveigh. Where-in does gallantry exist save as it is applied to the miner amenities of social intercourse? It is an empty word—true gallantry. Who in the face of history, of modern legislation, of facts as we find them to-day, dares to affirm that the true spirit of this noblest quality of manhood obtains in reality? Let us come-to facts at once, for it is folly to ask who accorded to man alone the prerogatives he arrogates to himself and proposes to assert; it is sufficient to know it is the exercise of that trait which resorts to brute force, that consemptible neurpation by the biggest.

It is this relic of feudalism ramifying our civilization that grudges to woman the last grand right of franchise, and still bars her from certain fields of education, and compels her to glean among the husks in the fields of labor.

Strolling through Field & Leiter's new store with a friend, we could not but note the numerous male apendages (also & goodly number of lady employes) of that establishment. He observed: "I would not be a tape-measurer for the wealth of the Rothschilds." That sounded the keynote. Let us consider the City of Chicage as an example. Divide some of the principal positions of labor into two classes, suited to men and women, and compare their present representation in sex and compares their present representation in sex and compansation. Dry goods, wholessle and retail, all salesmen and accountants may be ladies,—packers, carriene, etc., of course, men. Grocers, wholessle; salesmen, both sexes equally represent-

ed. Accomnants, gaines, moods, paints, one state, would rempter motification; the scountants, could be women. All recail stores, offices, estimations, and nearly all the senaller departments of merchandise, could with their gestiment proprietors be carried on by women as successfully as by men, and id not inclined many or discussion of mentantials, could with their gestiment proprietors be carried on by women as successfully as by men, and id not inclined many or discussion of the minimum of the mentantial the kinds of about 100 offices and connected with merchandise indoors, except the handling of nearly goods, as well as men. But how is it now? Not to exceed one dithe—not speaking by card—of the employments between the sense of the minimum of t

WOMANISH FOLLIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ANTIPODES. Dec. 4.—Are The Home members allowed to smile, and is it a wicked thing to be funny once in a while? When we send a communication must we be as gushing as a girl of 16, and tell all of the sisters how sweet their last effusions were,—in fact, formone of an organized ladies mutual admiration society? Excuse me, Decode, and other male members of the Club. Who

high-flown fancies my mind expands to such a degree, in order to grasp horilliantly-expressed ideas, that I often glance upward apprehensively, to see if my brains have burst their earthly covering and made a gory spot on the ceiling. He has a great horror of the small words in the English language, and is a dangerous good and charitable, and does not possess a heavy purse, what have they to give? I answer, sympathy and advice.

And that the main object of food.

Along, dreary winter is before as, and I think if we could combine the old person of Crewd, who said we used sawdust for food; it's cheap by the ton.

And that's the main object of food.

Along, dreary winter is before as, and I think if we could combine the old person of Crewd's idea with the equally cheap ong of sympathy and advice, the poor would us well provided for this winter.

Charity begins at home, and most women find enough misery and want to supply close at hand, without advertising for it. As a class they do love to be sympathetic. It really does their souls good, two small children, all starving to death and nothing to keep them from freezing but the reflection of the fire across the way on their neighbor's window-panes. If any of the sisters know of such a case they should report it at once, and all of us could write several columns of advice and sympathy, and the poor creature and her twenty-two unfortware offering would be immensely benefied by it. I and how good and her twenty-two unfortware offering would be immensely benefied by it. I and how good and her twenty-two unfortware offering would be immensely benefied by it. I and how good and her twenty-two unfortware offering would be immensely benefied by it. I and how good and they interest the proper of the p

projects to the simple eyes of a country count appear immense. They desire to do a great deal of work. If the cot at St. Luke's is provided for, we think they will do well these nard times. Why not be estissed in supporting a really good object, and not hezard your mite by launching into the charitable world an institution unendowed, and liable to perish in its infancy for fack of funds?

You may be more fortunate; some philosophical, plous-minded person may become disgusted with the hard times, and anxious to be of some use to his fellow-man or woman, will kindly take his departure from this world of care, endowing his Home project with his millions. Be not too hopeful; these severely good individuals are scarce.

Spicy Janz.

GENIUS IN THE KITCHEN.

Historycon, Nov. 24.—A belief exists in the minds of one-half creation that a woman cannot be literary, or display the most shadowy preference for books to frying-pans, or art to muffins, without becoming a slattern and a reproach among good housekeepers. Little I thought, when I wrote my few suggestions about cleaning house, that I sealed my own doom.

"Aha," said one. "that shows what she is." "I suspected it," said another; "don't believe she ever cleans house." "Poor, poor Mr. Amber," sighed another, "imagine the life he leads?" Well, I suppose I must take it all uwestly; if one was never misunderstood or maligaed you know, where would be the chance for patience to have its perfect work! But in the defense of women who, like myself, may enjoy the fair favors of life, yet never neglect its most prosaic drudger; who were born with faster for the broom, the duster, and the treadmill, I have a word to say; There is no more reason why a post should not be a poet in the kitchen, than that a music-box should fall to respond to the key if cased in pine, and singing in a garret. Let us take Bridget, our average mictions of the pure said mending in a garret. Let us take Bridget, our average mictions of the pure said mending in a garret mending in a gar

HAIR-RAISING.

GLENWOOD, Is., Dec. 4.—The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom the matter of our representation at the Home Convention was referred, failed to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion, and it was finally ordered that each member who thought that he would be a proper delegate should have his photograph taken, and present it to the Association; and if such person, after having the picture taken, still desired to attend the Convention, he was to be considered a delegate. It turned out that every member had his picture taken, but when the time came for presenting them to the Association a sadden development of modesty was to be observed among them all, and no one scemed to be very anxions to act as delegate. But finally the pictures were apread out upon the Secretary's table for inspection, I pass over the scene that ensued. Not a delegate was found. The pictures are now filed away in the archives of the Association. I think I am justified in saying that nothing like those pictures will ever be seen again. The artist is dead; he died suddenly and mysteriously. At our last meeting, when we expected the report from the Committee of Investigation which had in hand the charge made by Brother A. we were startled by the unexpected confession of the collinguent, and it was Brother R. one of our oldest, baldest, and least-suspected members.

Brethren, said his absolute that has been of the well to the parting a bandone the see of the well to the parting a bandone that the see of the well to the parting a bandone to the see of the well to the parting a bandone to the see of the well to the parting a bandone to the see of the well to the parting a bandone to the see of the well to the parting a bandone to the see of the well to the parting a bandone to the see of the well to the parting a bandone to the see of the well to the parting a bandone to the see of the well to the parting a bandone to the see of the well to the parting a bandone to the see of the well to the parting a bandone to the see of the well to the parting a ba

are almost unknown, but there is in and about her a gentle care for others, a delicate percention of what is "altocetaer lovely," that nothing but refinement—and that inhorm—could give ber Good manners at isole and elsewhere are the outgrowth of refinement, and are as natural to those who possess the fine article as to breathe. Watch children, and see how the little ones differ in everything, and the course experience and rough word will come from one whose raiment is "purple and lines." while the gentle little beacemaker may be clad in the commonest and planust of garments.

may be clad in the commonest and planest of garments.

Some one lately in The Home has quoted from an authority regarding the mode of holding the knife and fork while eating. In the article it says "the fork must siways be held in the left hand." "Angels and ministers of grace!" who is the author? The lady who wrote "The fork in your right hand, my dear, "etc., was right by all good authority, or well bred manners, and it will be very hard to convince The Home circle to the contrary. Reinement will dictate to each one who possesses it how to carry herself on each and every occasion, and looks can hardly teach one how to be gentle, "lovely, and of good report," unless the heart is right and inclined to "love our neighbor as ourselves," which is the true and only way to refinement and happiness. You have been very courteous to Glory McWhisk, Mr. Editor, and I thank you for it, waste-basket or no waste-basket.

G. McWhisk.

A WORD TO PETER PITKINS. Condwares, Dec? 3.—In reply to Peter Pitkins' lament regarding the want of economy among our young ladies, and his doubts about marriage in consequence, I would say. "Look to your own hearths, my lords," before you so aweepingly condemn the gentler sex. Are there no extravagances at your doors,—no little bills for cigars, extra suppers, or carriage hire? How many of you, in your Bachelors' Club, would be satisfied with the tweed suit which many richer men (secure in that position which is unaffected by outward appearances) are willing to wear daily? How many of you will chaperon that young lady of strong mind and silender pure who dares to wear a costume two seasons behind the age because in her buy life as cannot conscientiously take the time to alter it? How many lady. Frankly and simply. "I would like to take you to hear Kellogy very much, but I cannot afford to hire a carriage, nor to buy a parquet ticket,—will you go with me in a horse-car, and sit in the balcony?"

How many of you will tell the trath about your business prospects when asking that young lady to marry you, and not rather endeavor to make her believe that your account with the world is a little better that your account with the world is a little better that your account with the world is a little better that your account with the world is a little better that you acquaintence, when talking "pretty talk" to his lady-love, ever delight to inform her again and again that she was too rare and sweet for this workaday world; that her pretty accomplishments ought never to rust through attention to meaner things—and then, after marriage, stand agains and accomplishments ought never to rust through attention to meaner things—and then, after marriage, stand agains and accomplishments ought never to rust through attention to meaner things—and then, after marriage, stand agains and accomplishments, but one indulgence, one amusement, to secure the aboiding complete the summary of your in the town of the pretty of the pretty of the pretty of the pretty of

ADVICE TO GIRLS. Eyes contributed one of your most sensible, prac-Eyes contributed one of your most sensible, prac-tical, interesting, and honest letters in your last Home issue. How many weary and tired out mothers do you imagine read it, and quietly but heartily responded "Amen"? Girls of our independent (?) nation, wake up! Bestir your womanhood; roll up your sleeves and interview the inside of a flour-barrel; wield the

Girls of our independent (7) nation, wake up! Bestir your womanhood; roll up your sleeves and interview the inside of a flour-barrel; wield the broom and polishing-iron; make the sewing-machine buzz; keep the lamps filled, cleaned, trimmed; try the hundred and one odd jobs that fill up a worn-out mother's time; and behold the result! Presto, change! Bow her step quickens; her eye brightens; her voice lighter and happier; all because of a neat, willing, and intelligent helper whom it is a joy to have around, and whom she is glad and ready to pay liberally.

It is sad to see so much care and weariness that might be relieved. If "our girls" would rise up ont of their false pride and shake it off, as a great Newfoundland dog comes from the water, scattering it anywhere so that it is rid of it, the great question of competent help would be settled. Here is an item that came under my notice last winter. Two sisters, well and strong, and fully able to do the work of an average family, were at home with a widowed mother, who was receiving a very slender income from a certain association, which shall be nameless, but of which her husband was a member in his life. Dire want, and, indeed, starvation, stared them in the face all winter, and but for the constant care and watchfulness of friends they might have starved, indeed. Yet in the midst of it all the young American ladies (7) constantly declared that "they would not go in any one's kitchen to work."

I fear that this season will prove a turning point in their lives: they are no better off, and their disgusted friends are tired of upholding indolence when they have all they can do to keep up their home duties. I wonder how many "noble and lovely" girls will send their address to B. Z.? Don't you think he had better set manfully to work and woo one of the vast army that will completely shut him in under the proposed plan, and so save future "bills of divorce," etc.? I advise B. Z. to run out to De Kalb, and relieve Peter Pitkin of his responsibility, under which he see

ELIZA R. TIGHT SHOES, ETCETERA.

TIGHT SHOES, ETCETERA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Nond Serr, Dec. 1.—Here's a new face at the door, my friends, with greetings and blessings on The Home. I have had awful triale as a young housekeeper, although I thought I knew all about it when I began. I find one cause of much discomfort and eleckness in the kitchen is tight shoes. If you make your cook a present of a stoot pair of aboes plenty large enough for her it will pay. See how cheerfully she will hang up clothes and empty ashes.

and see pretty things, and tell him about them evenings. Don't let him see you miss his affection, but be as nice as you can. Get him to bring home his friends and feed them well, and they will praise you to him; and wear pretty bows and breakfast caps. See if this won't work.

LADY OF THE LAKE.

HOME DECORATION.

Oneson, Ill., Dec. 4. Pictures delicately pen-ciled, or carefully traced with the brush of tasts, and handled with an eye for effect, relieve the

ciled, or carefully traced with the brush of lasts, and handled with an ere for effect, relieve the waits of the house with a peculiar charm. The beauty of such pictures is not wholly in the execution, but in the association. The sketch may not be the production of a master hand. It may be a little rude in design. Proportion and perspective may be faulty. These may be expected from the hand and eye that are not cultivated. Yet the tasts for the beautiful disolayed creates an impression of culture and refinement. Where time and bains are expended to render home attractive, there must be something good. This not the manner of the vaccution, but the foundation idea of the result, that so i importance. Creation is the province of mankind. The eye must be tutored, and by the exercise of the mind, to train-the hand, that its conceptions may be placed upon canvas or paper. The home tears evidence as to how the housewife fulfills her mission. If she is of a must succeptible nature, there are few ornaments from her hands; she does not recognize the beautiful an element of the happy home. She is of a cold, aluggish disposition, unhappy and selfah. She does not possess the faculty of rendering life a pleasure—therefore considers its a burden—and as "silver threads among the gold" appear, a comitor, less old age is her portion. If she has children, they have grown up uncultured and uncouth. Her poys seeds the club-house and the streets for succease from the monotony of home, and are surrounded with evil influences. I do not claim this in every case, but as the tendency—for where a home is lacking in ornaments, cheap or otherwise, it is not such a blee as could be endeared by the implication. "Home, sweet home." It is more ac boarding-house, where the immates aim to eat, eleep, and be off. I have touched more particularly upon pictures as means of culture, probably because I am somewhat partial to that line

TAKE CARE OF THE BABIES. TAKE CARE OF THE BABIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. I.—It is said every one
has a hobby. I have several—children first and
foremost. Do we give enough of our time to our
children? Do we make them happy enough? Childhood is short, and grows shorter with each geneation. I know I was a child until I was 12, but
live and a constant to the little indisease.

children? Do we make them happy enough? Childholood is short, and grows shorter with each generation. I know I was a child until I was 12, but little ones are expected to be little ladies and gentlemen at 8 or 9; and so they should in kindness, love, and respect. Do let them play, and to not ridicalle them in their sports.

Let me tell you one or two things I have done to please my children. One day when the little ones were wishing for "some new thing," I cut from old envelopes and papers, fishes, eels, sea-homs, and crawfash; then I took a stick, put on a string with a crooked pun at the end: then one child gets on a lounge or some high place, and what fun they have? Such laughter when crawfashes come up, as the one fashing must not know what is put on. This only took me a little while, and they have played for hours. I always insist that the fash must be put away in a book of paper cambric, pinked the edges, and let them paste pictures in themselves. I think every child should have a pair of scissors (blunt ponts), paste bottle, pencils, paper, and slate. All of you who have children send them to kindergartens if you can; it is such a vast improvement in learning. To those that cannot send, yon will find a day well spent in visiting one. Children are not only taught things of knowledge, but politeness, kindness, and gentieness. The Golden Rule is the rule of the school. Don't say, when a little one comes for you to the astring, cut a doil, or any of these little things. "Run away, I have no time," but the children. Mothers do not love them enough My simple words are only to have you think. We are only careless, I think, and do not fully realize the duties that are upon us. Let our lifework be to raise good, honest, pure children, we must begin a will a sin action,—and we need not fear for our country; it will be well governed. We must begin a swell as in action,—and we need not fear for our country; it will be well governed. We must begin with the children, and start the next gous continues. The shall be the

VELVET PAINTING,

VELVET PAINTING, ETC.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Hillsbalz, Mich., Nov. 26.—In The Home last week some one asked what gum I used to thicken the colors for painting on volvet. I was as explicit as I could be to state that the gum was "gum tragacanth, boiled to a jelly, in rainwater." I do not know how to say it any plainer, and think any one who read the directions carefully would find they are complete.

To make a scrap picture-book for children get one yard each of pink, blue, drab, and white cambric (English is better than paper cambric). Pold all into oblong pueces about tweive inches long by nine inches wide. Cut all the edges even, and fasten at one end with ribbon. Alternate the leaves, for instance, drab, pink, white, blue, etc., etc., and the effect is very pretty.

Now, for the pictures. Secure all the old Harper's Basars possible, and old discarded primer picture-books, and even old pictorial almanacs and advertisements. Trim neatly the edges of each picture, and you will be surprised to see how pretty and gay on the bright background they will look. Press dry each leaf with a warm iron, and when all are done you must keep it under a weight a few days, or it will curi. This is a Christmas zift that will please any child, and it will cheap and durable,—two things to be desired.

Some one also asks about Christmas presents for gentlemen. I would suggest one-half or a whole dozen if you like fancy-work you can soon do them, and it will be a pleasure. I could suggest more, but I have no doubt the editor will be flooded with replies,—and if he does not put all in, we shall be bored for weeks by allusions to that waste basket.

If any angel in human form would send me some Florida mess, I will send her a piece or pieces of fractional currency, or 'anny work, or anything almost she might ask for. Address Mas. J. G. B., Poet-Office Drawer 37.

THE PATTERN QUESTION.

THE PATTERN QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Milwauker, Dec. 3.—I rise to make a protest,
Mr. Editor, against the "new departure" in the
pattern question. It is, no doubt, quite difficult
to look over and choose from the many letters containing directions for patterns, etc., and one which
you are entirely at liberty to shut down on if you
choose, but many have not even the mile to send
hrs. A. to purchase patterns, deserving as she undoubtedly is, and hard as her case seems. Why
not, lady manasters of The Home Clinb, choose
some worthy suffering lady to keep a recipe book
to whom we must all apply, and pay for recipes as
we need? It seems to me The Home has been the
place for interchange of all these things, and if an
agent is to be chosen by the few ladies who live in
Chicago, and can be at the club meetings, the
charm of our circle will be broken. Every lady
will I am sure be willing to give her patterns. I
know how much time it takes, for I sent lifty-six
directions for shoe-bage, and enjoyed it, and most
of the friends forgot a return stamp, and why
should we not keep on with these exchanges, til.
It seems to me they are fully as interceting and
instructive as many letters on love, marriage,
directions in The Home, and obliging ladies to buy
of an agent. Each town has many places where
beautiful designs may be purchased; and ladies
ilving outside Chicago will patronize home in
dastries drift this rule is adhered to. Piezze,
Mr. Editor, ask the opinion of The Home ladies at
large before you decide to "cut off our supplies,"
for I know I am not alone in my idea of the seemingly arbitrary measure.

CONSERVATORY BUILDING.

shoes plenty large enough for her it will pay. See how cheerfully she will hang up clothes and empty districted. He seemed kind o' dazed, so to speak, and sat mambling to himself. 'One brindled ravelings.' He condition was such that it required serious attention, and a committee was appointed to take him home. The meeting broke up in great spirits, and it now seems as inough peace was once more restored on a firm basis. Respectfully. Szc. B. H. A. P. S. — find that some of the brethren do not approve of my reports to The Home, and intimate that if I persist in my communications that a new Secretary will be elected. They seem to connect the paper with tar water and most of our recent the paper with tar water and most of our recent throughes.

GOOD MANNERS.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

GOOD MANNERS.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

MILWAUKER, Wis., Dec. 3.—So much has been said of late in The Home ledies of the essential may be a seen to connect the paper with tar water and most of our recent throughes.

MILWAUKER, Wis., Dec. 3.—So much has been said of late in The Home ledies of the essential my desire to help poor but indigent in my desire to help poor but indigent mental in my desire to help poor but indigent mental in my desire to help poor but indigent mental in my desire to help poor but indigent mental in my desire to help poor but indigent mental in my desire to help poor but indigent mental in my desire to help poor but indigent mental in my desire to help poor but indigent mental in my desire to help poor but indigent mental in my desire to help poor but indigent mental in my desire to help poor but indigent mental in my desire to help poor but indigent mental in my desire to help poor but indigent mental in my desire to help poor but indigent mental in my desire to help poor but indigent mental in my desire to help poor but indigent mental in my desire to help poor but indigent mental in my desire to help poor but indigent mental in my desire to help poor but indigent mental in my desire to help poor

CONDENSED MA
To the Editor of The Ty
CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—In The Hon
other papers, I have read a good d
the effects condensed milk sh carcaso. See a condensed milk she effects condensed milk she babies fed with it. Having follow terest everything that was said a this subject, I think it will be to some of your readers to heas served and experienced in regard sensed milk for our baby. Dire necessity compelled us in the condense of the condense of the condense of the case with children raised on continuous control to the case with children raised on continuous condensed in many cases where condensed in case of this got only by mothers and in many cases where condensed in many cases where condensed in many cases where condensed in case the case of the case

CHILBLAIN
To the Editor of The
CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Four year
Itried cabbage-leaves, cold wat
oeene for the chilblains, with
was in misery until a ladve was in misery until a lady told a tallow. I forthwith obtained so ton, put them in a tin dish over melted and then sufficiently fire, so as to allow the tallow more suffers so much from chill sores. I have a No. 1 recipe wh mend, having tried it with suce What musical studies are suit in music,—say a girl of 10 years. Studies for the pianoforte are "Soerchorus."

"Richardson's New Method with the above, and another o pupil can take nearly two terms ing taken in more than one or to the curriculum by George reed more for the organ than new work which came out after not so good as the old one. We me of some good work! Perhap I have found it of considers music rapidly, in playing over in the letters mentally; not the who but passages and phrases, and, it beginners read the letters alon tempting to play the piece or incest in reading the letters.

INDIAN PUD To the Editor of The Hoosesmon, Ind., Dec. 1.—
one rule for making a good husb appetite. Others say the same how to consult it, if the hus cheapest and most common to that, and won't let the wife it house? Many wives I know ar of your correspondents have chewing scholars, and are ad avoid the trouble. Don't do it, a gum-chewing husband, which for one you can get rid of, the o I'll tell you how any husband makes an Indian undding, and i just right if you'll follow the "Mother's always is": Exact "Mother's always is ": Exact
a braud new tin six-quart pas s
of good molasses; place on the
a teaspoonful of salt. Pour on
ses, set exactly in the middle of
boiling skim milk; stir in lk cu
it stand until cold. Butter a de
put in the cold mixture, then ty
pint of cold skim milk. don't
slow oven two hours. The sam
ways used was thick sour crean
molasses.

ways used was thick soul molasses.

How is lemon jelly made?
Muhlbach's "Joseph the Sece and others of her writings are novels.

Is there a book giving full diring negatives so a novice could work? If so, where can it be go

TO THE RES
To the Editor of The
Cnicaso, Dec. 3.—Inquirer,
starch for your pictures; they w
if you do. I have done that we if you do. I have done that we and my pictures are as perfect they were just finished. I use is prepared expressly for this picture on with it made into a then work out all the air bubbi well. Before you put your pichave it perfectly wet picture), use castor oil clear your picture, one pethree parts of oil. Let this fourteen hours, then rub of put on a thin coat of Demmardry, and then proceed to paint yearnish keeps the oil in and from becoming spotted. If you thick, thin them with turpent better than oil, and dries very low these directions, and I this pictures very much improved can get at Douglass & Steve street, or at L. F. Beard's, No nue, Chrago. It costs 25 cowill last a long time.

Louis M. Noyes, your lett you.

That's All, here is a very nice.

You.

That's All, here is a very nice pudding: One quart of unit, meal, half a cup of choops molasses, one teaspoonful of egg, and a little salt; boil half in the corn-meal; let it cool; if der of the milk and the other into a buttered dish, and bake

OUT OF BUS soon as you can and help lift shoulders that I never intend I have kept out of the pattern shoulders that I never intend
I have kept out of the pattern
but now—words fall me.
had over fifty applications fo
and rabbit patterns, and have p
sent off over 200 patterns. N
do it any more. I notice th
me stamps, but never receiv
have sent to all whom I receiv
if any wish those patterns h
them at the "Pauern Agent
7 South Division. Chicago.
enter my protest against those
who don't know enough to
address legibly. I have one
not read the name or address,
better try again with the ages
I am more convinced thas
writing-schools, especially as
they have put writing out of t
what avail is much learning it
make something more than it
I am aware that it is notorid
greatest men write the worst
should follow that the yout
copy after them. Boys and g
for that matter), do learn to
Does B. Z. mean his letter
vertiseement? If so, I should
a wife without that trouble.
were warned streamously is
man, but every one to his o
is olla-podrida in earnest.

PHOTO-ENAME

PHOTO-ENAMI PHOTO-ENAME
To the Editor of ?

Madrison, Dec. 2.—Seein
Galesburg, is in trouble we enamel work, I venture to of
The first step to be taken in
its to soak it off the board,
should be taken that it gets
putting on glass. Makes pastesabooms of water es and tell him about them at him see you miss his affect as you can. Get him to bring if feed them well. and they will at and wear peetty bows and eif this won't work.

LADY OF THE LAKE.

DECORATION.

ditter of The Tribune.

c. 4. — Pictures delicately pen"aced with the brush of taste,
"be for effect, relieve the
the peculiar charm. The
's not wholly in the execitation. The sketch may
"could be the period of a master hand. It may
"maign. Proportion and perThese may be expected
that are not cultivated, e
beautiful displayed creates
miture and refinement. Where
e expended to render home
must be something good,
manner of the execution,
matter of the execution,
manner of the execution,
manner of the execution,
manner of the execution,
manner of the beautiful as
the placed upon canvas or pasars evidence as to how the
er mission. If she is of a cold,
a, unhappy and selfash. She
the faculty of rendering life a
sconsiders it a burden—and as
may home. She is of a cold,
a, unhappy and selfash. She
the faculty of rendering life a
sconsiders it a burden—and as
may home and the streets for sarstony of home, and for sarstony of home, and are sarstony of home, and are sarstony of home, and for sarstony of home, and a for callere,
a house, where the inmates aim
a lo cent colored lithograph is
sey are not so esthetic in taste
They are not artists by nature,
the fine eye. "Very well, I
d to make a point by the pursitures as a means of culture,
are year of artists by nature,
the fine eye. "Where ignofoliy to be wise." Very well, I
d to make a point by the pursitures as a means of lingerie,
board, zephyr, etc., etc.
"More igno-

E OF THE BABIES. ditor of The Tribune.
, Dec. 1.—It is said every one

we several—children dist and we enough of our time to our ke them happy enough? Childrows shorter with each generas a chila until I was 12, but seted to be little ladies and and so they should in kindect. Do let them play, and do their sports.

The control of the control of the little hing for "some new from old envelopes and sale sealions, and crawfish; but on a string with a crooked one child gets on a lounge or I what fun they have! Suen shes come up, as the one feshchat is put on. This only took of they have played for hours, he fish must be put away in a se, pinked the edges, and let in themselves. I think every air of scissors (blunk every air of scissors (blunk every air of scissors (blunk points), paper, and slate. All of you that themselves. I think every air of scissors (blunk points), paper, and slate. All of you had them to kindergartens if such a wast improve—To those that cannot a day well spent in visiting not only taught things of eness, kindness, and gentle-faule singular things of eness, kindness, and gentle-faule singular things of eness, kindness, and gentle-faule in the such the rule of the school, the one comes for you to lie a any of these little things, no time, "but take the time, but take the time, but take the time, and on have you think. We I think, and do not fully it are upon us. Let our lifetood, honest, pure children,—ell as in action,—and we need the things I am going to do all buy some dolls, and, with all buy some dolls, and, with daugnter, dress them, and on hall take them out and give nethose that have never had a lenty of them). I have two asure of the receiver, and the

tor of The Tribune. tor of The Pribuse.

Nov. 26.—In The Home last
what gum I used to thicken
g on velvet. I was as explicit
te that the gum was "gum
a jelly, in rainwater." I do
it any plainer, and think any
ections carefully would find

ections carefully would find cture-book for children get, blue, drab, and white camtan paper cambric). Fold about tweive inches long by it all the edges even, and with ribbon. Alternate che crab, pink, white, blue, ect is very pretty.

Area. Secure all the old sasible, and old discarded and even old pictorial alements. Trim nearly the and you will be surprised to you the bright background dry each leaf with a warm done you must keep it unaton the surprised to you the bright background dry each leaf with a warm done you must keep it unaton the surprised to you the bright background dry each leaf with a warm done you must keep it unaton the surprised to you the surprised to you the surprised to be desired. This is a like the property of a whole of socks. Unbleached Lisleh, and on the instep emsilk embroidery; one pair awy-blue, light blue, sarlet, a fancy-work you can soon a pleasure. I could suggest until the does not put all in, we keep the form would send me some n form would send me some nd her a piece or pieces of

fancy-work, or anything of. Address ... Post-Office Drawer 37. RN QUESTION.

RN QUESTION.

of The Tribune.

—I rise to make a protest,

"new departure" in the
, no doubt, quite difficult
from the many letters conatterns, etc., and one which
if y to shut down on if you
not even the mite to send
terns, deserving as she unas her case seems. Why
The Home Club, choose
add to keep a recipe-book,
ply, and pay for recipes as
the Home has been the
all these things, and if an
the few ladles who live in
at the club meetings, the
be broken. Every lady
to give her patterns. I
takes, for I sent fifty-six
and enjoyed it, and most
return stamp, and why
rith these exchanges, etc.

of fully as interesting and
tilers on love, marriage,
like subjects. Let those
A. for the patterns they
protest against stopping
and obliging ladies to buy
has many places where
e purchased; and ladies
will patronize home inis adhered to. Please,
ion of The Home ladies at
o "ent off our supplies,"
et my idea of the seemGrour McWatter.

RY BUILDING.

GLOAT MCWAIRE.

RY BUILDING.

of The Tribune.

haps the following plan-of
ratory may be of use to
se who wish to have more
or flowers and plants, and
tyenne and care of a large
ago I saw a small condof a dining-room. The
est square and ten feet
composed chiefly of glass,
le. The floor was lower
com, being down in the
This gave plenty of room
a being much warmer,
windows in the end of
removed, which made a

. This was arched, and
and closed by slidingit while sweeping, dustits. At other times they
any was warmed by the

CONDENSED MILR.

To the Eddior of The Tribuna.

CRICAGO, Dec. 3.—In The Home, as well as in other papers, I have read a good deal already about as effects condensed milk should have upon whites fed with it. Having followed with great interest everything that was said and written about mas subject, I think it will be also of some use subject, I think it will be also of some use

the subject, I think it will be also of some use is some of your readers to hear what I have observed and experienced in regard to the use of conserved and experienced in regard to the use of conserved milk for our baby.

Dire necessity compelled us to nurse our dear pulse by, from the minute he was born, with conserved milk. He is now il months old, and I am suppy to say that we can well be proud of him; he is strong, healthy, lovely and bright, and of a strong healthy lovely and bright, and one pleasant disposition; is teething easily; and most readily takes any other food that can be given not be bloth of his age besides milk. Now, most all this not only by mothers and nurses, but also by phyncians of high standing. So I think there was be something else, he believe, is in nine out of its many cases where condensed milk is used; and this something else, he believe, is in nine out of its cases—uncleanliness! Every one that is obliged to use the bottle for his baby will have observed already in what short a time the rubber unbe and nipple smell song and masty; when not may also the should be kept in fresh water and respitantly belonging to the bottle cleansed thoroughly with a brush before using; and, above all, do not inst this to others, but do it yourself! Have at least two bottles, everything complete, on hand, and see that all ways one is kept clean and neady for instant use; also get new rubbers and nipples as soon as the nasty, sour smell cannot be removed any more by cleaning.

The did it is neither an easy nor a pleasant task to dean the bottles, tubes, and nipples so many times at day and at vight; byt is not a feathly sides at the second once to change. But it is not a feathly sides at the results of the happy looks of our fittle one a feat

one kind.

New, once more: Keep things clean; do it yoursof, and let the readers of The Home know how
your little ones get along on condensed milk.

Tours, etc.,

C. M. STAIGER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Cuicaso, Dec. 3.—Four years ago this winter,
Itried cabbage-leaves, cold water, snow, and kerseene for the chilblains, without success, and
was in misery until a lady told me to try mutton

was in misery until a lady told me to try mutton tailow. I forthwith obtained some scraps of mutton, put them in a tin dish over the fire, and, when melted and then sufficiently cooled, rubbed the sfired parts thoroughly, heating them by the fire, so as to allow the tallow to benetrate in. Mathon tallow has since been my remedy. If any one suffers so much from chilled feet as to cause seres, I have a No. I recipe which I can recommend, having tried it with success.

What musical studies are suitable for a beginner in music, -say a girl of 10 years? "Kullak's First Stadies" for the planoforte are too difficult, also "Soerchorus."

"Richardson's New Method " might be classed with the above, and another objection to it is, a pupil can take nearly two terms in it without having taken in more than one or two different keys. The curriculum by George F. Root is considered more for the organ than the plano, and his new work which came out after the fire in 1871 is not so good as the old one. Won't some one tell me of some good work? Perhaps Oscar Mayo will. I have found it of considerable help, to read music rapidly, in blaying over my old neeces, to say the letters mentally; not the whole piece, perhaps, but passages and phrases, and, in teaching, to have beginners read the letters aloud to me before attempting to play the piece or exercise. Sometimes, in reading the letters, to skip around first from one clef to the other, I find they learn to read more rapidly in a shorter time. Please some one clee give their way. As Topsy says, we do not have enough said about music one way or the other.

WINNIFRED.

INDIAN PUDDING.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Hoostendon, Ind., Dec. 1.—Edelweiss gives as one rule for making a good husband, to consult his appetite. Others say the same. Will they tell how to consult it, if the husband will buy the chaspest and most common things, and little at that, and won't let the wife have a cent for the house! Many wives I know are placed as Some lias, and won't let the wife have a cent for the bouse? Many wives I know are placed so. Some of your correspondents have trouble with gumchewing scholars, and are advised to marry to avoid the trouble. Don't do it, for they might get a gumchewing husband, which would be worse, for one you can get rid of, the other you can't. I'll tell you how my husband says his mother makes an Indian pudding, and he says it will be just right if you'll follow the directions exactly. "Mother's always is ": Exactly in the middle of a brand new tin air-nourt pans set a coffee-cup full "Mother's always is": Exactly in the middle of a brand new tin six-quart pas set a coffee-cup full of good molasses; place on the top of the molasses a teaspoonful of salt. Pour on this cup of molasses, set exactly in the middle of the pan, 3 pints of boiling skim milk; stir in 1½ cups corn-meal; let irstand until cold. Butter a deep baking-dish and put in the cold mixture, then turn on the top 1 pint of cold skim milk, don't stir it, bake in a slow even two hours. The sauce that mother always used was thick sour cream, sweetened with molasses.

molasses.

How is lemon jelly made?

How is lemon jelly made?

Muhlbach's "Joseph the Second and His Court" and others of her writings are reliable historical accels.

Is there a book giving full directions for retouching negatives so a novice could learn to do good work? If so, where can it be got?

NK.

TO THE RESCUE. To THE RESCUE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Inquirer, do not use cornstarch for your pictures; they will be sure to spot if you do. I have done that work since last spring and my pictures are as perfect to-day as though they were just finished. I use the Amylum, which is prepared expressly for this work. I put my picture on with it made into a thin starch paste; then work out all the air bubbles, next let it dry. picture on with it made into a thin starch paste; then work out all the air bubbles, next let it dry well. Before yon put your picture on the glass have it perfectly wet (I mean the picture), use castor oil and glycerine to clear your picture, one part of glycerine to converte hours, then rub off the surplus oil and put on a thin coat of Demmar varsish. Let that dry, and then proceed to paint your picture. The ramish keeps the oil in and prevents the picture from becoming spotted. If your paints are too blick, thin them with turpentine, which is much better than oil, and dries very quickly. Now, follow these directions, and I think you will find your pictures very much improved. The anylum you can get at Douglass & Stevens, No. 220 Wabach averane, Chicago, It costs 25 cents a box, and a box will last a long time.

Louisa M. Noyes, your letter received; thank you.

Jones M. Noyes, your retter recipe for Indianyou.

That's All, here is a very nice recipe for Indianpudding: One quart of milk, half a pint of cornmeal, half a cup of chopped suct, one cup of
molasses, one test-spoonful of ground allspice, one
egg, and a little salt; boil half the milk, and sur
in the corn-meal; let it cool; then add the remainder of the milk and the other ingredients, pour all
into a buttered dish, and bake one hour.

Rhode island.

OUT OF BUSINESS.

OUT OF BUSINESS.

Fo the Editor of The Mouns.

Cricago, Dec. 3.—Please give this a place as soon as you can and help lift a burden from my shoulders that I never intended should rest there. I have kept out of the pattern business pretty well, but now—words fail me. Enough that I have had over fifty applications for the elephant, dog, and rabbit patterns, and have patiently prepared and sent off over 200 patterns. Now, I don't want to do it any more. I notice that some say they sent me stamps, but never received the patterns. I have eent to all whom I received stamps from, and if any wish those patterns hereafter they can get them at the "Pattern Agent Home," Carrier No. 7 South Division, Chicago. And right here let me enter my protest against those sending for patterns who don't know enough to write their name and address legibly. I have one letter on which I cannot read the name or address, so whoever it is had better try again with the agent.

I am more convinced than ever of the good of writing-schools, especially as I understand that they have put writing out of the High-Schools. Of what avail is much learning in a man unless he can make something more than a scratch for a name. I am aware that it is notorious that some of our grafest men write the worst, but I don't think it should follow that the youth of the present day copy after them. Boys and girls (men and women for that matter), do learn to write distinctly.

Does B. Z. mean his letter for a matrimonial advertisement? If so, I should think he might get a wife without that trouble. When I was a girl we were warned strenuously against that kind of a man, but every one to his own taste. The Home is oila-podrida in earnest.

PHOTO-ENAMEL WORK.

PHOTO-ENAMEL WORK.

Ta the Editor of The Tribune.

Madeson, Dec. 2.—Seeing that Inquirer, of Galesburg, is in trouble with regard to photoesamel work, I venture to ofter a few suggestions. The first step to be taken in preparing the picture is to soak it off the board, if mounted, and care abould be taken that it gets perfectly dry before patting on glass. Make a paste, using about four-test teaspoons of water to one of starch,

boil until perfectly transparent, spread on both picture and glava, take two thicknesses of good wrapping-paper, and put on the lace of the picture, changing as soon as the paper becomes sticky: work out the paste carefully and thoroughly from the centre of the picture. let it get perfectly dry, and then fill it with castor oil. Let it remain until perfectly transparent, pour off the oil, and dry with a soft sponge, being very careful not to injure the picture. It is now ready to paint. Faint the eves and jewelry on the first glass, all other parts on the second, having put small pieces of careboard on all sides of the second glass to keep them separate. Use the colored paper for back, that will harmonize best with the picture.—There are several ways that the work can be done quicker, but none, I think, superior to this if directions are followed closely. Use the paints right from the tabes.

C. H. W. (Box 255).

CRITICISM AND IMPROVEMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—After reading the last issue of The Home, I find I have put my foot in it. Deronda creates a mouse for my peneft, and uses it most maliciously. Criticism is said to promote improvement. No intelligunt person can fail to observe, after reading Deronda's last letter, the manifest improvement. Now Michigan grasps her sword, calls me names, confounds me with Mrs. Vale, whom I do not know, but infer she must be awful wicked. She waits anxiously a model letter, and kindly suggests "Foot-rests." An elevating subject—to the heels. I have consulted various works which might possibly mention foot-rests, and I find nothing, and as to an original letter on that subject. I said all I knew about it before. I then essayed to write about rain, "pearls of purity," "angels' tears," and all that, but, after cudgeling my brains an hour or two, the result lay before me, snatched from the multitude of grand and nobis thoughts that naturally suggest themselves upon that subject. "It will clear off by and by." I gave that up. I would like to see Deronda, with his fertile imagination, altempt it. I have searched diligently for a letter written by some old fossil that I might present something literary and entertaining; but I failed, and now relinquish all hopes of becoming celebrated in that line or of writing a model letter.

Mr. Editor, I agree with you that the last Home was excellent. I indoorse every piece in it without exception. Deronda's letter was unusually fine. The letter from Michigan was without doubt the work of a cultured and educated mind. Madam, case your, mind; Cassar snall not be harmed. Cessar of old would never have had occasion to say. "And thou too, Bratus," had he written about anow, for "Brutus was an honorable man."

BRUTUS. CRITICISM AND IMPROVEMENT.

FLOWERS AND LICHENS.

me through the mail (if it is not too cold). I will gladly pay all expenses.

Do any of The Home readers know what lovely brackets, baskets, picture-frames, etc., can be made from the lichens that grow on old rotten logs and stumps? I have just been making a whatnot, and every one admires it so much. Will send directions if desired, also a pretty hanging basket made of clgar-lighters.

I am so glad that "olla-podrida" has been explained, for I have been losing flesh and spirits all summer puzzling my brain over, the possible meaning of that dreadful word, but, now that it has been explained, appetite and strength have remeaning of that dreadful word, but, now that it has been explained, appetrie and strength have returned, and I can sleep sound o' nights once more. I am not a member of The Home now, but if that long-suffering editor prints this Till ''jine immejitly." There, if that prospective 50 cents don't 'retch him' (is that slang?) I don't know of anything that will.

Chat, if you are still at Boscobel please come up here and see me, that is if you are not a man. I don't believe you are one, for it would spoil my pleasure in reading your racy letters to discover you were—nothing but a man. O! what have I said! Now I know this will go into that wastebasket, so I'll vanish right here.

Chatterdox, Box 15,

CORN-MEAL PUDDING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

COOK COUNTY, Ill., Dec. 3.—I would like to give That's All my way of making Indian-pudding. This is a large one. Take two quarts of skimmed milk perfectly sweet, put it on the fire and let it scald, not boil; when about to boil set it off and scald, not boil; when about to boil set it off and stir in meal to make a thick batter; add a teacup of good molasses, a teacup of new milk, sait, and spice, if you wish; pour it in your pudding-pan and set in the oven. Let it bake a nice brown, and then open the oven doors a little, so as to just keep it baking allowly and not get the crust hard; the old-fashioned brick oven bakes it best. Make it as early in the morning as yos can, so it may have plenty of time to bake. I think it the best indian-pudding I ever ate, and think you will say so, if successful; but it needs good meal.

Since I came West I have not had as good luck with it as I did East, and put the blame on the meal.

with it as I did East, and put the blame on the meal.

I tried Rhode Island's fruit cake for Thanksgiving, and found it excellent.

I would like to ask Preston if she could read a daily paper and take care of four little children? I love to read and can read fast, but find it difficult to read one or two a week, and then have to neglect some of my work. I do wish to store my mind with useful information, and neither spend my time in "puffing or blaiting," yet when evening comes there are little stockings or aprons to mend, or make, etc., so what am I to do about the reading?

If Preston can give me any hints that will belp I will be thankful.

Marion S. F.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS. SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 3.—I come once again, hoping I may escape the waste-basket (where no doubt I deserve to be), because I so earnestly desire to thank Clear Eyes for a letter that must have touched many a care-worn mother. I say, with her, God pity the poor mothers, and God help the fathers. In the general sympathy for the wives, her, God plit the poor mothers, and God neep sucfathers. In the general sympathy for the wives,
the husband seems forgotten. In my estimation,
a generods, tender-hearted man, with high aspirations, who lives his life simply for the sake of
others, sacrificing his ambition and often seif-respect, is a greater hero than he who goes forth to
possible death for the sake of his country.

Poor Printer's Devil, piease take my advice and
give Edelweiss a chance to try her recipe for making a happy husband. I have to-day sent to Mrs.
A. two patterns suitable for Christmas gifts. A
dressing-case, for a "traveling man." made of
black morocco. lined with gray linen, bound with
narrow blue ribbon. The pockets are of linen,
one on the bottom for a towet, the other for comb
and brush; tabs for tooth and nail brush; round
pocket gathered with elastic for soap. The other
is a set of toilet mais, and soiled cuff and collar
bag, made of Turkish toweling (white) edged with
a border of worsted to match the carpet. A smail
vine worked inside the border is a decided inprovement. I am afraid that A Sorrowful Wife
would make a bad matter worse if she takes your
advice; he might "follow suit." Mas. J. A. D.

ANTIQUE CHAIRS.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Madison, Nov. 26.—As the manis for the possession of articles quaint and old seems yet to be
strong, I will describe how one can make a chair which will look quite antique. Take any old chair that is firm; if desired for a low seat, saw off the legs to the desired height. The back and seat legs to the desired height. The back and seat must be cushioned; make it of any strong musiin, stuff with exclusior, which can be had at the cabinetmaker's.—sive cents' worth will be a great plenty; tack the cushion here and there to keep the excelsior in place, then fasien securely to the chair. For the outside use any material which taste may suggest; mine was covered with a dark-brown soft-wool goods; cover the whole chair to the floor, preserving the outline, but do not fit it too close. Take the seam over the loop, down the sides, to the seat; then around the seat bind with worsted brain; down the centre of back over the seat, continuing to the floor, put a strip of cretone, dark ground, with bright flowers or birds, a trifle over an eighth in width, this should be cobstitched on with gold-color floss or zephyr worsted. If Twenty-six Summers would exchange I could send cultings of begonias, greaniums, single or double, and some ferts. I would like to know how to make the card vase, and to have pattern of lace mats worked with zephyr.

FLORA,

Box 1, 139.

FOR WHOOPING-COUGH.

FOR WHOOPING-COUGH.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—To the mother who has whooping-cough in the family I come with relief.

Obtain Roche's Embrocation. It is a liquid, and is applied by diligent rubbing to the stomach and chest. It will not stop the coughing, but greatly alleviate it, and the dreaded strangulation will disappear. It is an English medicine, and if not obtainable in the country can be procured in Chicago. It requires a bottle for each child; price, \$2.50. The cost may seem considerable, but a physician's visits are often more expensive, and not nearly so efficacions. I found it invaluable a year ago when two little ones of our own household were suffering from the disease.

The children were also taken to the gas-house. They must go at the time of purifying, or, as the operators say, when they are "opening the boxes." Three or four times is all that will be found accessary. It is not a pleasant place to visit, but the effect will amply repay you. By these two remedies the trouble was averted, which threatened in the beginning to oe very serious.

VARIOUS THINGS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Wanasha, Minn., Dec. 3.—Put your photograph in a dish of water, set it on the stove until it bolls. Carefully remove the photo from the card; let it thoroughly dry. Make some very clear starch and paste the picture on glass No. 1 (you need two consequences and can get them of your photograph. paste the picture on glass No. I (you need two convey glasses; you can get them of your photographer); be sure to remove all the air from between the glass and picture; let it dry; then rub castor-oil on the back of picture; let remain over night. Then color the eyes and jewelry; put the other glass over picture and secure the edges with sealing-wax; insist the painting on the second glass.

Chicken, have your pattern stamped on the muslin, or transfer it yourself with a blue pencil;

A NEW PLANT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—A plant hitherto but little noticed is just now receiving special care and attention. Masses of moist, aromatic compost taken from barn-yares and stables are being piled about the stalk to protect it from frost and cold, and also to insure an early yield of blossoms in the spring. Where individuals have chosen to exercise a little taste the compost is evened off and fashboned into symmetrical proportions. Going west from Lincoln Park I stumbled over the train of one of these steaming diphtheria mounds which lay spread out on the adjacent sidewalk. Not knowing how properly to show appreciation of this newly-devised sanitary scheme, I covered both mestrils with the biggest half of my shawl and passed on. I am not familiar with the botanical name of the above-mentioned plant (it is commonly known as the Street-Hydrant), nor can I say whether straw and clean earth would not sufficiently protect it from the pittless blarts of winter. I only know that the stalk is short, rather tough, and of a darkish iron color; the roots farreaching and exceedingly juicy, and that this juice is sometimes used for medicinal purposes, but principally in large cities it is sold with and as an antidote for milk.

GIL PHOTOGRAPHS. A NEW PLANT.

GIL PHOTOGRAPHS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CRICAGO, Dec. 4.—I notice in The Home of Dec. 1 an inquiry from Galesburg about the spotting of oil photographs and regarding the paste used. The trouble with the pictures is that after painting them the artists touch the paper with turpentine in erasing some parts that don't exactly suit, and repaint. In putting the turpentine on they cut the oil, and it dries out, thereby losing its transparency and making it spotted. If the following directions are followed no trouble will be met: Paste the picture on the glass with starch paste and let it dry thoroughly. Then soak with castor oil at least twenty-four hours. Wipe with a dry cloth, and then varnish with Demar varnish. When dry—it will dry in ten minutes—proceed to paint. Windsor & Newton's tubes are the best for the purpose. Paint carefully, and study the color you wish before you put it on,—it is best to have an old picture to try the colors on,—and when it is painted let it dry, and give it a coat of clear white varnish, and paste the glasses together with gum paper. Then varnish the edges well, so as to exclude all air. When dry, paste a piece of varnished cardboard on the back of the whole, and varnish the edges again, and it will be a success. For pictures already painted and ported; soak with castor-oil, and then varnish as before. C. G. JUNBO.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

DE KALB, Dec. 3.—I would like to have Chicken try my buckwheat-cake recipe, and she will have cakes worth eating. Take one quart warm water, haif-teaspoonful salt, half-teacup yeast,— bakers' yeast is good, but I make my own out of peast cakes; stir quite thick and let it stand by the stove overnight. For use, dip out and saye a lit-tic batter for yeast every time. Before baking, add half-teaspoon sods, dissolved in a little warm water. add hilf-teaspoon sods, dissolved in a little wain, water.

Ladies, for our winter's work of improvement why not take up our languages—those who have studied them in the 'days of anid lang syne'—and each one help the other's far as possible? I am sure it would be as interesting a work as we could have, and some time it might be of use to us. I have taken up mine already. Oscar Mayo is very kind to offer to help us with our music, and I, for one, mean to improve the kindness.

For cleaning silverware I nee modern tripoli or pulverized shell. It is the best thing of the kind you can get.

pulverized shell. It is the best thing you can get.
What is meant by "The old matron of Threadneedle street?" speaking of London.
HARMONE. UMBRELLA AND CANE STAND.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

RACINE, Dec. 3.—Z. A. Y., you can make a very handsome umbrella and cane stand by procuring a section of earthen sewer-pipe and standing it with the projecting joint at the bottom. Paint the inside with some delicate color that will harmonize with the illumination of the hall, and the outside with a bright color; paint a band of black around the top and bottom.

When this is dry decorate the outside with dewhen this is dry decorate the outside with de-calcomania pictures.

Then cover with one or two coats of white var-nish. Paint a small tin basin both inside and out and place the vase over it.

You will find that it resembles the imported vascs.

For more minute directions see "Ladies' Quarterly Review" for the winter of 1877, published by Butterick & Co. Butterick & Co.

Here is a very good recipe for boiled Indian pudding: One egg, 2 tablespoons of sugar, ½ teaspoon of salt. 1 pint buttermilk or sour milk (buttermilk is best), ½ cap of dried currants, and 1 teaspoon of soda. Sir in sufficient Indian meal to make a thick batter. Steam three hours.

PINK CORAL.

MARRIAGE A RIESSING. To the Editor of The Tribune.

San Bernardino, Dec. 3. —I cannot keep quiet when Lucile calls marriage an evil. You cannot a husband as I have: then you will unite with me in thinking it the greatest blessing of a woman's life. It is only an evil where love is missing. I would rather teach school or take in washing all my days than marry without love. I say again to world to do, when you may be not you marry.

You ask for historical novels. Sir Walter Scott's stand at the head of all prose fiction. There are twenty-nine of his Waverly Novels, over half of which are historical. Alies Mahibach's are good and interesting. If you wish I will send a list of both.

which are historical. Also multiple and interesting. If you wish I will send a list of both.

Those poor bachelors of DcKalb, what a pity they are not located here. We have such a number of bewitching and economical damsels, while the bachelors are sadly in the minority.

It is to be hoped that none of them are guilty of the extravagance they bemoan in the ladies.

Topsy, tell as the recipe for that something so "awful nice."

Has it never been told of "hitherto herebefore"?"

THE WHOOPING-COUGH CURE.

PONTIAC. Ill., Dec. 4. - Mrs. Ranney is very anxious for some mothers of The Home to tell he how to cure whooping-cough. All my eight chil-dren have had this complaint, some of them hav-ing been very bad with it. I disgarded drugs, both in that complaint and in treating croup. My advice is: keep the fever down by applications of tepid water to the body, rub the throat, neck, and tepid water to the body, rub the throat, neck, and chest well with your hand, which can have soap on it to ease the effect of rubbing: have the children drink all the pure water they desire, and give them plenty of good, fresh air. A change of air is excellent. The neck, throat, and chest may have to be rubbed morning, neon, and night; better do that than have a deranged stomach and system generally by ignorant drug treatment. It is enough for nature to fight the disease, aided by pure air, pure water, and a simple diet, and this treatment, joined with good common sense, will cure, no doubt, Mrs. R. 's children as it has done mine. Tell Hail L-y that I can furnish her with the words of the song she wants. 'I cannot sing that song to-might,' by sending address and stamp to Box 199, Pontiac, Ill.

MOCKING RIRDS AND SWISS MOCKING BIRDS AND SWISS

APRONS. To the Editor of The Tribuna.
FOND DU LAC, Wis., Dec. 2. - Many thanks to Annt Clo for her wise suggestions in regard to my mocking-bird. He is well now, I think. But I will do as you advise and keep him in the sun-I will do as you advise and keep him in the sunshine. He is unusually cross these days, but hope it is nothing serious. Presume it is old age, as he is eight years old.

Girls, a lovely present for lady is a Swiss apron. For the apron get figured or barred Swiss. Then ruffle it with plain Swiss. Whip the ruffle with white or colored silk. Then flute the ruffles, and they are exquisite. The pattern is lovely, and I will send it to any desiring it. Handsome hand-kerchiefs with embroidered monograms are also acceptable. Buff canvas tidies with an embroidered or centre, with brown border. Will some one please send me a recipe for soft cocoanut cookies or drop-cakes? I will be very thankful for one, and will return any other good recipe, either for cake or extra steamed brown bread, to any desiring it.

MINCE-MEAT WANTED.

This Place, Dec. 3. - Aunt Lucy, in one of her THIS PLACE, Dec. 3.—AuntTucy, in one of her letters, said, "Don't stop sending recipes for the beneat of young housekeepers." I thank her very much for her kind consideration. She probably recalls the time when the experience of an "older head" was valuable. Now, for the beneat of this and some other young housekeepers, will she kindly send ner mince-meat recipe to next week's Home? I shall await it auxiously, and hope the editor, when he thinks how hear Christmas we are, will find for it a corner.

I would like to know if Mrs. A. has a price-list for her patterns.

FOR CHILBLAINS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CRICAGO, Dec. 3.—In answer to Chicken, I will tell her that she must give her fuchsia plenty of light, and with the bost of care she can make it

A BUDGET OF NEWS.

light, and with the best of care she can make it blossom before next summer.

To B. Z., I would like to say that when one is obliced to advertise for a wife he is not likely to find a very respectable person who will answer him, and if one should answer him, he may as well bid peace and happiness farewell forever.

An Old Contributor asked for the names of some pretty contraits songs. Here are some which I hink very pretty: "Take Back the Heart," "The Little Diamond Dewdrop."

I would like Anna Seale's recipe for chocolate caramels. caramels.

Will some contributor describe some pretty and inexpensive ornaments for home?

FENTON.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR AND ORANGE To the Editor of The Tribune,

FATE DAY, Nov. 28.—Will Paul H. B., Chat, or some one who knows, please tell me of something that will effectually remove superfluous hair without injuring the skin, or causing another and thicker growth, as in cutting? In return for this information I will send two recipes, which I know to be good. Can send others if desired.

Orange Cake—Two cups sugar, 2 cups flour, 3 cup water, 3 teaspoons baking-powder, yolks of 5 cgrs, whites of three, rind and juice of one orange; bake in layers. For frosting, take the whites of two eggs beaten ettl, rind and juice of one orange (or lemon, if the orange is too sweet), made stiff with pulverized stagar.

Ginger-Cake—One cup molasses, 1 cup water, half cup shortening, 1 teaspoon ginger, 1 teaspoon soda, 3 cups flour.

AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

BELVIDERE, Ill., Nov. 29.—Please allow me to add my mite for the benefit of Myrtle the fol-

add my mite for the benefit of Myrtle the following for quotation for autograph albums:

May thou live in joy forever,
Naught from thee true pleasure sever;
From thy heart arise no sigh,
And no tear bedew thine eye;
Joys be many, cares be few,
Smooth the path thou shall pursue,
And Heaven's richest olessing shine
Ever on both thee and thine.

If this is too long sine will find many good ones
in Cowper's or Moore's poems. Any one who can
write of love as Chat did is a true loving woman.
Will some one please send rabbit and elephant
pattern to

Helen Man, Drawer 1098.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CBICAGO, NOV. 28.—F. F. F., I will send you
my directions for knitting lamb's-wool edging:
Knit two plain, three berring-bone-hole knit plain. Knit two plain, three herring-bone-hole knit plain, wrap three, take off two, knit two plain, twelve long stitch plain, three herring-bone, two plain, and twelve plain, three herring-bone, two plain and two plain, three herring-bone, two plain and two plain, three herring-bone, two plain, bind off forty-eight plain, three herring-bone, two plain. This makes one point, and if not knit too loosely will ontwear two flannel skirts. The insertion is very pretty. Will some one teli me how to make a pretty combcase and an umbrella-holder?

ELLA W.

FORMING THE PLURAL. To the Editor of The Tribune.

TOPERA, Kas., Nov. 26. —Inquirer: Compounds ending in ful or full, and generally those which

have the important word last, form the plural reg-ularly, as spoonfuls, coachfuls. Compounds in which the principal word stands first, pluralize the first word, as aids-de-camp, knights-errant, fathers-in-law, etc. Knight-Templar changes both We say three spoonfuls, not spoonsful, for we want one spoon full three times, not three different spoons filled.

More about dancing, please; not at home, but in public places.

G. E. M.

TOBACCO SALVE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Dec. 2.—I should advise Comp Sense, of Bine Island, to select some other nom de sense in allowing her prejudices to carry her to such extremes as to object to salve because one of the ingredients is tobacco. Now I wish she would make some and use it for burns, cuts, bolls, fel-

KNIT PURSES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

MARSEILLES, Ill., Nov. 30. - I would like to ask a favor. I want to learn to make knit or crocher purses for carrying silver, as our portemonnaice are worthless for hard money. I think a pretty purse would make a nice Christmas gift for either

purse would make a like constant as a gentleman or lady. Will some one who knows how please answer through The Home, so that to others can have the benefit of the directions?

TheoDOCIA. To the Editor of The Tribune. RACINE, Dec. 2.-If the editor will please give me a little room I will give a

recipe for muffins: Warm one pint of milk, the recipe for mutins: Warm one pint of milk, then add two eggs, piece of butter the size of an egg, one half-cup yeast; then make it as thick as you can stir it with flour; then add a little sait.

Will Beine give me pattern of a little dog, and I will returnstamp or give pattern of dove?

Will some one give me a pattern of a rabbit?

Blue Bird. VIENNA BREAD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Will you please inform me through The Home department how to make Vienna bread? also, will some one of the contribtiors to that department give a brief description of how to make wax flowers? Mrs. J. M.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CRICAGO, Dec. 4.—As Treasurer of St. Luke's
Hospital I wish to acknowledge the receipt of \$61.50 from Dr. Amie Hale and Mr. Guerdon a net proceeds of Home Festival. W. J. BARNEY.

A DREAM OF LIFE.

I dreamed a dream of life
A fair, sweet dream to mee
Of a glittering, golden barge
On a glassy, sun-kissed sea.
And the silken sails were spread,
And the crew sans soft and low,
Winte Love laughed long and loud
As he hovered o'er the bow.
And ali rose-flecked in the West
Was a sky of deepest blue,
And, gazing in the azure depths,
One saw all Heaven smile through.
And the breath of life was sweet—
Subtle, spicy-scented, rare,
Wasted from far Eastern lands,
Borne upon extatic air
That one drank in deep and long.
Till, as with a rich, strong wine,

That one drank in deep and long.

Till, as with a rich, strong wine,
All the netted, purple veins
Ran like flery rivers fine.
There were stately, mail-clad knights,
Noble lords, and ladies fair,
And sweet-music-breathing lutes
Played by pages with bright hair.
And we floated with the tide
On the sea' sgreen, sparkling breast,
Toward the Sun-God's orazen walls,
In the far, enchanted West,
Till, with ringing, joyous cries

Till, with ringing, joyous cries Of "Land! Land shoy, I say!"

Till, with ringing, joyous cries
Of "Land! Land ahoy, I say!"
Midst song and rippling laughter,
We salied into the bay.
From the shore we heard sweet songsters,
Sirens luring us along,
And the bay-leaf and the laurel
Were the burden of their song.
Then at last we touched the port
Of the mystic, purple land.
Singing, laughing, as we hastened
O'er the glowing, golden sand.
And this isle, 'twas Fancy's realm!!
Where we wandered, free and gay,
Through its Tropic-perfuned glades,
That were like far-famed Cathay.
Till one day! chanced to raise
To my lips fruit fair to see;
Then my sweet, sweet dream of life
Gided far sway from me.
A sharp cry and bitter tears—
I awoke with sudden start;
It was Sodom's golden apple,
Dead white ashee at the heart.
CAMILLS

Woman Who Has Been in a Trance Siz

letters, said, "Don't stop sending recipes for the beneat of young housekeepers." I thank her very much for her kind consideration. She probably recalls the time when the experience of an "older head" was valuable. Now, for the beneat of this and some other young housekeepers, will she kindly send ner mince-meat recipe to next week's Home? I shall switt it angiously, and hope the editor, when he thinks how/hear Christmas we are, will find for it a corner.

I would like to know if Mrs. A. has a price-list for her patterns.

FOR CHILBLAINS.
To the Editor of The Tribuns.

TIPTON, Ia., Nov. 29.—After a long and continued enjoyment of the letters in The Home, I feel called upon to contribute my mite for the beneaft of suffering humanity.

Two Frost-Nipped Girls, drain off the water in which potatoes have been boiled, with the skins on; heat it and soak your feet in it just as hot as

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER

[Original contributions will be published in this department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their nome deplume. Answers will be published the following week.] ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

No. 32. No. 33.

Dogberry, Polonius, Duncan, Fleance, Grave-ligger, Mark Antony, Romeo, Rinaido, Falstaf, hylock, Cassio, Oberon. No. 35.

No. 36 The Declaration of Indepen

Of all sad words of tongue or pen.
The saddest are these, it might have been.
But of all sad words to "bests" and "trampa."
The saddest are these, "I'm out of stamps." CHARADE—NO. 39.

am composed of eight letters.

My first is in four, but not in two;
My second is in me, but not in stem;
My third is in roe, but not in stem;
My fourth is in bind, but not in hem;
My fourth is in lost, but not in found;
My sixth is in earth, but not in ground;
My seventh is in hall, but not in snow;
My eighth is in Ford, but not in Joe.

y whole is a Home contributor.

CHARLES, Ill. BLANCHE AND KATHERINE.

CHARADE—NO. 40.

My first's a fruit—just guess its name,
Then add one letter to the same;
My next contains a wondrous power—
A metal toiled, for hour by hour.
A strong-armed tradesman now combine,
And place all these in one short line.
If rightly done, 't will bring to view
A British poet to whom merit's due.

GERALDINE

WHEEL PUZZLE-NO. 41.

6.

MALTESE CROSS PUZZLE-NO. 42.

A Life Silvering to the flowing order Top: A city in Georgia; songe; a serpent; a consonant.
Bottom: A color; steady; strange; a conso-nant.
Left: A city in France; a support; a liquor: a

consonant.

Right: A city in New Jersey; a city in France;
stribe of Indians; a consonant.

From top to bottom, a city in Europe, and from
eft to right, a city in Texas. BEHEADED AND REHEADED RHYMES-

The Turks and Russians show much — In teaching soldiers how to — Not caring if 'tis well or — To wounded 'tis a bitter — And wicked so much siped to — . At Kars the Turks were wont to —
The Russian chief, and call him —
But now at last he drove them
And made of them a complete —
Caught them as angler does a — Thousands of lives they both might—
If peaceful terms they d now pre—
No slaughters then as now there—
Stop all this misery and
The Turks now being in a—. Why do they use the gun and — To end disputes as they ap— If mild words spoken in the —

Then why thus do they fight and —?
GALENA, Ill.

J. B. C. NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 44. NUMERICAL ENIGMA—NO. 44.

I am composed of fourteen letters.

The 2, 14, 6, 10, 9, 5, was a flight from Mecca.

The 13, 12, 6, 6, 14, 8, is a lump of metal.

The 11, 14, 5, 8, 9, 3, 1, 14, 4, 14, 13, 1, 3, was

a very beautiful and good woman.

The 4, 7, 13, 1, 2, is a kind of shell.

My whole is a sterling and popular periodical.

NEENAB, Wis.

SHAKSPEARE'S PROVERBS (TRANSPOSED. -A tillet wons beltdum tabou none mocebes naithuom.
"Tub tey" si sa a logare ot ribng horft mose
tomsornus lamfeacrot. tomsornus ismfeacrot.
Rebac fo sutcom si harbec fo lal.
Race's na nemey ot file.
Tel su ton redbun rou beamnermeres thiw a thenasive hatt's nego.
Mound Cares, Kan.
Guost.

CORRESPONDENCE. P. P. C. has solved Nos. 31, 32, and 38. Hattie sends in correct solution to No. 36. Autumn, Ottawa, Ill., guesses Nos. 35 and 38

Nos. 32, 36, 37, and 38, have been solved by B. S. H., Grand Rapida, Mich.
H. F. H., Beliot, Wis., is correct in answers to Nos. 31, 35, 36, 37, and 38. Adrian sends answers to Nos. 31, 36, 37, and 38. Accept thanks for puzzles. C. P. S., city, has sent the proper answers to Nos. 81, 32, 35, 36, 37, and 38. Nos. 35, 36, 37, and 38 have been answered by Crane, by Eidum, and by Luin W., Fort Wayne, Ind. Ind.

J. W. F., city, unwinds the tangled threads of all the puzzles, with one exception, —Oberon in No. 34.

Carl, Monroe, Wis., sends in correct solutions to Nos. 35, 36, and 37, and a very ingeniouschess.

puzzle.

Bob Stay, city, is correct in his answers to Nos.
31, 32, 35, 36, 37, and 38. Much obligge for in answering No. 43, in this issue, it is only necessary to send the missing words, —as day, may, say, otc. casy, otc.

Charlie and Mabel, Springdeld, Ill., send answers to all last week's complications, with the exception of No. 38.

Several correspondents will please accept the "Corner's" thanks for the many puzzles sent in. All will appear in due time.

Wag, Belle Planne, Is., has solved Nos. 31, 35, 36, 37, and 38 correctly. Thanks for your cross puzzle. It will appear soon.

Belle Beach answers Nos. 35, 36, and 37; Misel, Nos. 32, 34, and 37; M., Nos. 31, 32, 35, 36, and 37; C. W. H., Quincy, Nos. 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38.

P. P., Urbana, Ill., sends a correct list of solu-37, and 38.

P. P., Urbana, Ill., sends a correct list of solutions to last week's puzzles, and detects the daplication in the Shakaperean enigma. Accept thanks for compliment and square word.

Nell has answered Nos. 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, and 38; Undine, Bioomington, Ill., Nos. 31, 35, and 36; Undine, Bioomington, Ill., Nos. 31, 35, and 36; B. L. T., No. 31; The Triumvirate, Nos. 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, and 38; P. U. Z., Steward, Ill., Nos. 31, 32, 30, 37, and 38; F. E. V., Michiyan City,

Ind., Nos. 31 and 36; A. Johnny, Appleton, Wis., Nos. 31 (partially), 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, and 38; J. B. C. Galena, Ill., Nos. 31, 32, 34 (partially), 35, 36, 37, and 38; Dorsh Yarron, Grand Crossing, Ill., again sends in a capital list of answers to the puzzles of last week. Her only failure was in Fleance of the Shakaperean enigma. Buch obliged for puzzles.

M. E. H., Oshkosh, answers No. 32, 35, 38, 37, and 38. There were but two failures in No. 34, —the Gravedigger and Oberon, —a very good showing of Oshkosh's familiarity with the "divine William."

The Twins, Rocheile, Ill.; J. T. L., city; Romeo and Juliet, Maywood, Ill.; J. P. B., Whitings, Ind.; Snow, New Lenox, Ill.; and F. F., city, send the correct answers to Nos. 31, 32, 35, 37, and 38.

Belle Bobbin, Dixon, III., sends a complete it of answers to all the puzzles of last week. would be hardly fair to establish a list of pris and allow you to compete. We think the "Coner" can get along with simply a friendly rivalr ner" can get along with simply a friendly rival
The following were received too late for no
in last week's correspondence: P. P., Urbana, I
answers Noe. 24, 27, 28, and 30 correctly,
failed in only one-partridge—of No. 23, T
answer to No. 26 is not the author's, but is c
tainly as good... Florence C., Omaha. Ne
acute correct solutions of Nos. 24, 27, and 28,
Nell, city, failed in seven dishes of No. 23,
awered 24 all right, made a good attempt at so
ing the cross puzzle, but failed in No. 30.....
dine, Bloomington, Ill., guesses all but one
in No. 23,—deer instead of ducka,—and her
swer to No. 24 is the same as the author's.
Fanny Fern. of Bloomington, Ill., waited u
after her Thanksgiving dinner, and failed in o
one in No. 24,—bear for spare rib.

LITTLE FLOSSY CURLS.

Little flossy curis
That in my hand I hold,
Ye were shorn to-day
From 'Baby,' two years old.
With my other treasures
I must place you now:
Never more ye'll cluster
Round his boyish brow.

Little flowsy curis,
How motionless ye lie!
Oft, on baby's head,
I've watched you flashing by In the grassy garden, Flitting neath the trees, Glesming in the sunshine, Plouting in the breeze!

Little flossy curls,
Fine-spun gold ye seem,
Evry silsy spira!
Hath so bright a gleam!
But no golden treasure,
Gems nor jewels care,
E er could be so precious
As my baby's hair.

Little flossy carls,
Ye never shall grow old;
Never thread of silver
Mingle with your gold.
Silky, soft, and sunny,
Thus, perchance, ye'll shine
When the green grass groweth
O'er his head and mine.

Little fleasy curis,
Through what change I see,
In the unknown future,
Ye shall cherished be,
And. O loving Father!
Through life's maxy whirls,
Shield the darling head
That wore these flossy carls!
ORE, Wis.
M. E. HARMON.

MY BRIDAL.

My robe bears the shimmer of sunbeams,
The fairest of sliken array!
For I would have richness and splendor
To grace this, my glad marriage-day.
Drape its folds with lace intermineled;
Adjust this white spray in my hair;
I would, on this festal occasion.
Be truly, surpassingly fair.

Choice jewels! yes, bring from their casket:
They hold a bewildering charm:
Clasp a gem on this bit of raching—
I want them for throat, ear, and arm.
Long since has encircled my finger,
Its magical spell to impart,
A bright golden band with rich setting—
Love's token—the pledge of the heart.

The veil: filmy web of cloud-texture—
Lovely piece of hard-wreathen lace!
Float o'er me in light, foamy billows,
And lend a magnificent grace.
Hark! my maids, the notes of the organ—
Ah! surely, the time draweth near.
I go, with firm step, to the altar,
With never a doubt nor a fear. You ask, my affectionate brother,
To what worship I've giv'n my hand?
Know, dearest, to-day I am wedded
To everything noble and grand.
JOLIET. NOV. 28. CLARA A. PATTERSON.

AH, NO!

Can a heart that is wounded And scared with regret Still live to be happy— Still five to forget?

Ah, no! in the depths
Of our innermost soul,
There's a voice that our Can the flame be rekindled When once it has fled From a heart in which love And affection are dead? Ah, no! there will sorrow

HAIR GOODS. LEITER MRS. C.

> 210 WABASH-AV., Dealer in all kinds of HUMAN HAIR,

SWITCHES, PUFFS. CURLS, WIGS SARATOGA WAVES.

Every Article reduced in price to satisfy those looking for BARGAINS oods sent C. O. D. everywhere. SEWING SILK.

SEWING SILK. JOB
string blik.

\$15,000 worth Best makes Sewing Silk at one-half manufacturers' prices. All sises and colors. In quantities to suit Dealers, Manufacturers. and Consumers.
Florence Machine Co., 59 STATE-ST., 59 STATE-ST., Corner Randolph-st

DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER IS THE ONLY POWDER

Indorsed by Eminent Chemists and Physicians for its PERFECT PURITY and HEALTHFULNESS, and USED IN THEIR OWN FAMILIES.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES. From the Hon. Thurlow Weed Dr. RADWAY'S R. R. R. REMEDIES After Using Them for Several Years.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR After reading this advertisement need any one suffer from pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the are, and is The Only Pain Remedy

PROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. to matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the BHEUMATIC, Bed-Rioden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Seuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE. WILL AFFORD INSTANT HASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Dimenit Breathing,
Palvitation of the Meart.

Hysteries, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influence,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in few moments cure Cramps. Spasms. Som Stomech, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colle, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAYS READY IRELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent schemes or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Estiters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE. FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is no a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Maiarious, Billous, Scarlet, Typhoid, Tellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAYS PILLS, oo quick as RADWAYS READY RELIEF. Pitty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of Fish and Weight-Clear Skin and Beantiful Complexion secured to all DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicuse, that Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

them.
If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wast
and decomposition that are continually progressin

Kidney and Bladder Complaints. Tumor of Twelve Years' Growt Cured by Radway's Resolvent

Dn. Rapway-I have had Overian Tumor in the ovaries and howels. All the doctors said "there we no help for it." I tried everything that was recormended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolve, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took sax bottle for your leady Relief; and there is not a signatumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, a happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumwas in the left side of the bowels, over the groin, write this o you for the benefit of others. You crypublish it of you choose.

HANNAB P. KNAPP. PRICE, - - \$1 Per Bottl AN IMPORTANT LETTER ANW ARROS. Mich., April 30, 1875.—Dr. Rapway Kind Sir: I have been taking your Resolvent, Relating Pills, and also using the Heady Relief about year for ovarian tumors on the abdomen, which most eminent physicians of our Medical College; nounced incursole.

They were like knots on a free. My weight was pounds when I commenced with your remedies, now it is two hundred and ten pounds but they are all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of solvent, nine of Relief, and twenty-four bottles of ligot the medicines from G. Granvill. Please send your book. "False and True."

MRS. C. KRAP!

Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapi Dz. Radway-Kind Sir: I take the liberty to add-you again. My health is greatly improved by the u-your medicines. Three of the tumors are enti-gone and the fourth is nearly so. Dropsy is gone, be-still improving, and my weight decreating very fast-have had a great many calle this summer to inquir-the wonterful cure your medicine has done for ma.

the wonderful cure rour medicine has done for m from Ohlo, one from Canada. three from Jackoo quite a number from this place. Yours with res-west mable lady, and very benevolent. She has be means of selling many bottles of the Resolvent's druggists of Ann Arbor, to personnels the has be nat tumors. We have a superful and tumors we have Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 18. 1875. DR. RADWAY'S

REGULATING PILLS

Perfectly tasteless, eiegnatly costed with sweet propage, regulate, purify, cleane, and strengther puries, regulate, purify, cleane, and strengther with the propage of the state, the propage of the state of the state, the propage of the state, and the state of the state, the state of the state, the state of the stat

THE FIRE LIMITS.

Aid. Cullerton's Amendment Regard-ing Two-Story Cottages.

The Committee Decides to Report It Back to the Council Without Recommendation.

The City Council Committees on Streets and Alleys, of the three divisions, held an important seasion yesterday afternoon, the principal business being the consideration of Ald. Cullerton's amendment to the Fire Ordinance, which gives the owners of property the right to build frame houses, not exceeding two stories in height, within certain prescribed limits in the Birth and Seventh Wards. There were present of the several committees. There were present of the several committees, Ald. Gilbert, Carey, Bellard, Daly, Sweeney, Throop, Beidler, Baumparten, Tarnow, and Wheeler. Ald. Ryan and Cullerton and several citizens, interested in the matter, were present. Ald. Gilbert presided, and read a copy of ALD. CULLERTON'S AMENDMENT TO THE FIRE

SECTION 1. That Section 1 of an ordinance amend atory of Chap. 11 of the Revised Ordinances, passe-lally 20, 1874, entitled "Fire Department," and repeal-ing an ordinance passed Nov. 24, 1872, amending Sec-co said chapter, bis, 3md the same is hereby, amende

o as to read as follows:

"The fire limits of the City of Chicago shall emb
and include within the same all of that district or te
ary which is now contained within the corporate li
said City of Chicago, and no building shall be b
for erected within said are limits, unless a permit
e erection thereof shall have first been obta
from the Superintendent of Buildings of said
covided frame or wooden buildings, not over described territory: Commencing on Stewart avenue at its junction with Egan avenue, thence north along the centre line of Stewart avenue to the centre line of Twenty-ninth atreet, thence west on Twenty-ninth atreet to Halsted street, thence south on Halsted street to The Thirty-first to Ashland avenue to Twenty-nint to Ashland avenue. The Twenty-ninth at the territory of the treet to the city limits, provided, further, thest the fee for issuing such permit she in the careful to the city limits, provided, further, thest the fee for issuing such permit she in the careful take affect and be in Stor. 2. The shear of the comment of the country of the comment of the country of t

the Fire Ordinance. Previous to that lots had been sold and dwellings constructed upon them. Now they found it impossible to get the sewerage in that section so as to build of brick. The ground was so low that the water was within two or three feet of the surface, so that brick or stone foundations could not be laid. The Council could not give the sewerage, and therefore they could not build brick houses. Another hardship was that the taxes had not been materially diminished. They were paying taxes to improve other portions of the city, and yet they had no improvements out there. He was paying taxes on property that he would be very glad to take two-thirds of the assessments for. He had property there and property down town which paid the same proportion of taxes. If they could get the privilege of constructing wooden buildings of a slipulated height acres of such structures could easily and quickly be torn down by the Pire Department. The water supply was also amply sufficient now to prevent the spread of fire. The lots could be sold if they had the privilege of building. The editor of Time Truinuse had argued that brick houses could be built as cheaply as frame. That was not true. A man with \$30 could get a start by building a shanty, and finally obtain a good dwelling. Toget brick he would have to have \$250 at least to start with.

And. Olivers and he would rather have the height tory houses.

Mr. Fisher said he would rather have the height sediced than not have the ordinance passed at all.

Ald. Gilbert looked over the document again, and said the ordinance read, "Not to exceed two

Add. Gilbert looked over the document again, and said the ordinance read, "Not to exceed two stories."

ALBERT CHANE.

a real-estate dealer, addressed the Committee. He said he had a large pecuniary interest in the territory covered by the amendment to the Fire Ordinance. He had lost twenty-three baildings in the Grest Fire, and he did believe that a man who had thirty or forty acres of land, which perhaps he had held for years, onght to have the privilege of creeting at least detached buildings upon it. The city was not burned twice by isolated small frame houses, but by large wooden buildings that were the occupant could put up small frame buildings, and the probability was that the territory would never need brick houses, He cited the case of a Mr. Foster, who had condesvored to raise cabbages on a tract land in the southwestern portion of the city, and could only obtain a cent apiece for them, whereas he could have rented the property profitably if he speaker owned twenty acres on Thirty-fifth street, for which he gave \$00,000 five years ago. He owed \$15,000 on the property, and had not been levied and paid on it, and he asked the gentlemen to tell him what he was going to do with it. He spoke of Mr. Shurtleff's inability to reat a brick house he had bailt on his property, and that gentleman had informed him that he had no encouragement to baild more. The speaker dealt largely with poor poople, and he knew how they were situated. They were honest, hard-working mea, who voted right every time. They made insignate and he knew their needs. They could go no need a small dwelling that would any part of the invention. The horse and his vices have heretofore been described by the Moil, as also the numerons escapes of Prof. Taff, who is attempting to subdue the brute. About 2 o'clock the roundless of the murcons escapes of Prof. Taff, who is attempting to subdue the brute. About 2 o'clock the roundless of the murcons escapes of Prof. Taff, who is attempting to subdue the brute. About 2 o'clock the roundless of the penters, or their friends or relatives were, they could soon erect a small dwelling that would answer until they could obtain a better one. But they could not get brick on credit; the brick-manufacturers did not care to sell them small quantilies when they could come down town and sell large quantities to rich men. In the outskirts of the city they must build frame dwellings in order to have the land improved. It would not be of such great importance but for the taxation. He had just straggled through paying his taxes. He never knew of any large fire where small dwellings had been the came of burning up a city.

Add. Gilbert referred to the danger from southwest winds, and the speaker said he never knew of yest winds, and the speaker said he never knew of

Add. Gilbert referred to 'the danger from south-west winds, and the speaker said he never knew of any such huildings as those desired setting fire to a city. Acres of them could be pailed down by the firemen in a short time, and there was gen-erally insurance enough on them to enable the owners to rebuild. He had had men come to him and ask him to take back the lots he had sold them, after they had partially paid for them and found themselves unable to build upon them. They were honest men, whose hands were harden-ed by toil, and they were not like some of the aris-tocratic class whom he knew of. And they voted right every time.

THE ALDERMEN.

Ald. Cullerton spoke in favor of his proposed mendment to the Fire Ordinance, and showed the ceessity of reccommending it spassage. He said here were 17,000 acres of unimproved land in the nutside districts of the city. there were 17,000 acres of unimproved land in the outside districts of the city.

Ald, Ballard asked if it would not be better to contract the city limits, and Cullerton said the Council could not do that. He (Cullerton) thought the construction of cottages should be permitted.

Ald. Throop opposed the change contemplated by Ald. Cullerton. He said it would be a sad day with them when they repealed the Fire Ordinance. Hardships had already been endured by 300,000 persons in the city. His impression had been that the provisions of the Fire Ordinance were extreme. Ald. Sweeney favored the amendment, and spoke it some length of the hardships and sufferings the Fire Ordinance had caused the poor people all over the city.

Fire Ordinance and caused the poor people all over the city.

Aid. Cary asked him if the people of the North Side were not largely in favor of the Fire Ordinance, and Ald. Sweeney said the people of his ward (the Seventeenth) were not.

Aid. Daly spoke strongly against the proposed amendment to the ordinance, and showed the dangers of allowing the erection of frame buildings within the city limits.

Aid. Bedier thought the Fire Ordinance should not be tampered with, and believed it would have been better for the city if it had had the ordinance thirty years ago.

THE SNUUGELED-CIGAR GAME.

Ald, Daty spoule strongly against the proposed, Ald, Daty spoule strongly against the proposed part of allowing the erection of frame buildings within the siry limits.

**Performance of allowing the erection of frame buildings within the siry limits.

**Desire of allowing the erection of frame buildings within the siry limits.

**Desire of the stry if I had had the ordinance of the stronger of the siry of I had had the ordinance of the stronger of the siry of the sir

or did it, and he was quite sure he the County-Attorney on the subject, consulted the County-Attorney on the subject, and insisted that the stamp compiled with the law. As long as the public records are in existence it may not be difficult to prove a deed, but should they be destroyed arain, could we rely en such a certificate to sustain the "evidence of the facts therein stated"? Several lawyers have told me so.

J. Hexny Eory.

CURRENT GOSSIP. IN THE GARDEN.

I see her to the garden pass:
A human flower is she,
Going, in her loveliness,
With her sweet mates to be.

But where the bud or flower That would not drop or close— The lily her white hand beside, Anear her cheek the rose?

Mayhap the heartscase woodth her; Within its velvet heart Lies mystic charm for velvet eyes, Sweet heart-thoughts to impart.

She panaes—speaks: "O here's the place Where that horse-radish grows! They say its juice in milk will take These freckles off my nose!"

ROBA, III. ETHEL HOWARD.

SAVED BY FEIGNING DEATH. Correspondence Denser (Col.) News.

There are on the footbills in Gunnison County, at this season of the year, great numbers of deer and cik, with many mountain lions and bear.
William Yule and brother left Mr. Preston's ranch William Yule and brother left Mr. Freston's ranch on the Gunnison a few days ago to hunt for deer and elk. A wagon drawn by two animals, guns, ammunition, and provisions completed their out-fit. They traveled all day and reached the hills

fit. They traveled all day and reached the hills about nightfall and encamped. Seeing the next morning a good deal of signs of game, they concluded to remain at least one day, and try their luck. Early in the morning they started in different directions with guns, powder, and ball, of course. After going about five miles from camp and seeing no game, William Yule concluded to return. He had proceeded but a short distance before he heard, as he thought, the rustling of the dry leaves. Looking up, he saw, only about thirty yards from him, a huge bear coming directly toward him, with open mouth, growling, and giving other evidences of a thirst for blood. Yule waited until the brute came within a few paces of him, when he took deliberate aim, but unfortunately his gun missed fire.

until the brute came within a few paces or nim, when he took deliberate aim, but unfortunately his gun missed fire.

The ferocious boast ran directly against the hunter, knocking him down, and as quick as thought Yule turned overon his face and feigned to be dead. The bear bit him severely in four places, disabling one arm and one leg. After the lapse of a few minutes, neither feeling nor hearing the beast, Yule cantiously raised his head, and saw his antagonist about thirty yards off, apparently covering up something with grass. Seeing a tree near him, he made up his minut to reach it and get up it if possible, even though seriously wounded. So off he crawled through the snow, keeping an eye attentively on the bear and the tree. Reaching the tree, he started to climb it, and the bear tarted from his retreat directly toward him, growling and gnashing his teeth. He soon reached the tree. Yule had gone up only a few feet—just high enough for his own safety, but not too high for the bottoms of his feet to be touched by the nose of the beast. He again attempted to use his gun, but in vain. The animal whined, growled, and gnawed at the tree. After a while he returned to what appeared to be a large pile of grass, and commenced again to work as though he was concealing something.

Yule, though suffering much from cold and his wounds, recolved to make a last effort to save his life. So descending cautiously to the ground while the bear was a twork, he crawled, a few

Yale, though suffering much from cold and his wounds, resolved to make a last effort to save his life. So descending cautiously to the ground while the bear was at work, he crawled a few steps till he got a low, bushy tree between himself and the bear, watching the animal closely in the meantime. He could not travel more than a hundred yards at a time without resting. At last he reached the camp, completely exhaused.

The next day Col. Cashion, James Preston, P. T. Stevens, and John M. Smith armed themselves and went to the scene of the fight, and when within about thirty-five or forty yards of a large pile of straw, they saw a large bear emerge therefrom and make toward them, evidently with the intention to fight, but he did not proceed far before he fell, pierced with ten balls. He weighed 800 pounds gross, and was neither a grizzly nor a cinnamon, but a cross between the two, called silver tip or range bear, a malignapt and ferocious beast. Covered up in his bed was found a large dead deer, which it was supposed a mountain lion had killed and the bear had stolen.

halter by the Professor through a partly opened door, it was passed around a post ontside of the areas. Taff then entered the inclosure and fastened another rope to the pole in the centre of the tent. When the horse had been thus secured, he did not look particularly victous, and submitted to have a bridle headstall fastened on, with no other manifestations of dislike than shaking his head emphatically. This being accomplished, the Professor showed those present the bit and reins. The former is of leather, leather being a non-conductor, and a wire passing down each rein coils round the bit on both sides, leaving the centre clear. The operator carries the battery in his breast pocket. Two wires from the instrument go down the sleeves of the coat and terminate in the gloves, on each thamb of which is a cooper button to correspond with the buttons on the reins at the termination of the wire. Therefore, when the copper on the thambs touches the copper on the reins, the connection is made and the electric current passes down one rein through the horse's jaw and up the other. The bit being adjusted, everal slight shocks were administered, which did not at all improve the animal's temper. The rope fastened to the side of the circle was east loose and held by an attendant, and Taff proceeded to least the horse around the lincleure by the reins. Copne, however, objected to his first practical jesson in electricity, and made a lively fight for about the minutes, the rope on one side and the reins on the other preventing him from doing actual mischief. ever, objected to his first practical lesson is electricity, and made a lively fight for about ten minutes, the rope on one side and the reins on the other preventing him from doing actual mischief. He reared and sparred with his forefeet and meant business, the Professor finding it difficult to make the connection and apply the electric shock. After a time he succeeded, administering shock after a fine he succeeded, administering shock after shock and driving the hurse backward around the arena. When the animal was subdued, he allowed himself to be backed and led around, and even permitted the attendant to touch his head. The horse sweated considerably and appeared much quieter. The Professor stated that he considered the experiment a success, as never before had he been able to lead or back the animal, nor had his assistant gone in front of him and touched his head. This may be so, and Taff's nerve and perseverance may be crowned with success, and the animal rendered moderately quiet, but it is very questionable whether his had qualities may not be transmitted to his descennants to the third and fourth reneration, and whether he is really worth the trouble and risk of taming. He has siready killed one man, and, in the opinion of many, the best way of taming him would be to put a bullet through his brain.

THE SMUGGLED-CIGAR GAME. Boston Journal of Commerce.

Veteran smokers are sold by shrewd swin-

LADY FRANKLIN IN AMERICA.

Winginia City (Nes.) Enterprise.

By the Eastern papers we see that Thomas M.
Barry, second mate of the A. Honghton, a whaling bark that was lost while on a cruise in Hudson's Bay, has, after numerous adventures, reached New York, having in his possession relies of Sir John Franklin, and knowledge of the whereabouts of a cairn supposed to contain the books and other valuable articles so long searched for. This reminds us that Lady Franklin paid a visit to this city in 1861. The fact is probably unknown, however, to many Virginians, except those who were then residing in the city.

She was accompanied by her niece, Miss Craycroft, and came here from Steamboat Springs, taking rooms at the house of Charles L. Ross. While here her ladyship visited and examined the mines of the Ophir and Mexican Companies, then working in their first bonanzas, far west of where they are at present mining. During her stay here she was visited by many citizons, ladies and gentlemen, who were dealrous of paying their respects to her.

During the evening of her stay a note was hand-LADY FRANKLIN IN AMERICA.

was visited by many citizens, ladies and geatemen, who were desirous of paying their respects
to her.

During the evening of her stay a note was handed to her, asking, in very proper terms, that the
writer, a Mr. Hall, might be permitted to present
himself, he having been much in the service of Sir
James Ross and Sir John Franklin. He was instantly admitted, and related many things that had
occurred in Australia, which served to enable
Lady Franklin to connect him in matters in which
herself and Sir John had borne prominent parts.
This interview was hardly ended before another
excitement was caused by the presentation of C. J.
Sullivan, now dead, but at that time one of our
substantial citizens, and a most ingenious mechanic and worker in iron.

Mr. Sullivan related to Lady Franklin the manner in which he had been connected with herself
and husband, in a way at once so terse and feeling
as to bring tears to her eyes, causing quite a little
sensation smong those present. Many old residents will remember the splendid Iron gate wrought
by Mr. Sullivan rs this blacksmith shop on North B
street, called the "Golden Gate" and much admired by all who were capable of judging of setch
work. Mr. Sullivan, it now came out, was armorer
of the ships Erebus and Terror, in the Aniarctic
Ocean, while on a voyage of discovery to the
South Pole, leaving Lady Franklin and Sir John
at Van Diemen's Land, of which colony Sir John
was then Governor. On the return of the
ships to England Mr. Sullivan received a message from Sir James Ross, at Woolwich, desiring,
him to join the expedition in the capacity of
armorer on the voyage which proved to be the last
ever made by the distinguished navigator and his
unfortunate party. Mr. Sullivan did not go on account of the strong opposition of his friends and
relatives, therefore escaping all the terrors, sufferings, and the sad fate of Sir John Franklin and his
entire command.

entire command.

The dignified and respectful manner in which these and many other circumstances were related by the old seamen, connected with the fact of her meeting with her old fellow-voyagers so unexpectedly in this far-away and wild point in her travels, no doubt produced an effect upon her ladyship's mind which caused her long to remember her visit to the Comstock Lode.

CLEOPATRA'S COSTUME.

A pointed crown of gold glittered on a work-able in a private parior of the Coleman House, into which a reporter was ushered on sending up his and to Rose Eytings. It served to recall the purpose of his visit, which had grown somewhat dim and indistinct under the greeting glance of the new

and indistinct under the greeting glance of the new Cleopatra's flashing dark eyes.

"Good evening, madame," said the reporter, about to seat himself—he is somewhat short-sighted—on some needlework, "Cleopatra's needlework, which the lady had evidently laid aside when she arose to receive her visitor.

"Good even—not there, please. Take this seat," said the hostess, with one majestic sweep of the arm removing the reporter from his insecure position, half standing, half sitting, and with the other catching up the menaced danger, which had an eye, sortly bright, and was threaded.

There was a pause—composure on the part of the lady, a light perspiration and speechless gratitude as concerned the reporter.

"Can I serve you in any way?" queried Cleopatra, calmiy.

"Can I serve you in any way?" dueried Cleopatra, calmly.

The reporter was about to remark that if a life of gratitude for what she had already averted, if devotion, undying, deep—but the pointed crown recalled him.

"I read in a paper," he remarked, "that whon a dressmaker interested with making your costumes for Cleopatra went to see Picou's painting, to which she was referred for suggestions, she came away saying that the whole matter might be more properly referred to a jeweler. I have been sent to ask—"

It might have been fancy, but the reporter thought that at this moment the lady's face was convulsed with laughter. He paused.

"Pray continue," said Cleopatra, "you have been sent to ask—"
"Why?"

"Why?"

"Why."
"Why; yes, m'm."
"Infer," said the actress, "that you are not familiar with Picou's painting of Cleopatra."
The reporter confessed his ignorance, and a creepy, uncomfortable feeling came over him as the thought entered his mind that perhaps he had trodden on dangerous ground. rodden on dangerous ground.
... What—is—the—costume?" he managed to say.
... Why should a jeweler have been mentioned in with the matter? Of-what-do

connection with the matter? Of what questionsist? he blurted out, getting warm.

Cleopatra rose to her full height, and the word came from her lip with unmistakable clearness:

'A necklace."

The reporter blushingly withdrew. QUIPS.

"Pirst in wore, first in piece," as the man sai when the patch in the bay-window of his trouser wore through.

A young man hired as a clerk was told by his em-ployer that all the clerks sleep at the house, and that it was closed punctually at 10 every night. "O don't apologize!" said the youth. "I don't care what time it's closed, if it's only opened early enough in the morning. A hat-factory was burned down in Orange, N

A hat-factory was burned down in Orange, N.
J., last week; and the local co-operative had it:
"The Fire-Fiend 'At It Again! He Shoots the
Chapsau!! A Loss that will be Felt!!!" From
which it is inferred, with some show of reason,
that Oakey Hall returned from Europe by way of
New Jersey.—Fuck.

A few days ago a customer in a wholesale house
remarked to the desler that he noticed an unpleasant odor upon the premises. The latter did
not perceive anything, and the customer added:
"Well I guess it is the cellar that smells." The
other replied: "Not at all. I smell nothing. It
seems to be the buyer who smells."

A 5-ver-old Came up to his mother and said.

A 5-year-old came up to his mother and said,
"Mother, I saw something run across the kitchenfloor this morning, and it hadn't any lees, either,
what do you suppose it was?" The mother said
she supposed it was a worm, or something of that
sort. Finally she gave it up, and the youngster
calmly said, "It was some water."

In a shooting party in Scaller, the In a shooting party in Scotland, the other day, were two keepers, one of whom was a very large, bulky man, the other being comparatively small and puny. The big man got badly shot, whereon all his companion in arms was heard to say, by way of sympathy, was, "Rin, man, rin: keep rinning, so that we may not have to carry ye so fur!"

fur!"

Al Dudley was a prominent lawyer in Tuolumne County, Cal. He was employed to defend a client for stealing a hog—jury trial. Dudley made an eloquent and successful plea. The man was acquitted. He was grateful, but had no money. "How can I ever repay you, Mr. Dudley! I haven't a cent. Accept my thanks." "Thanks be hanged!" said Al. "Send me—a side of the pork."

square meal, and not be stuffin' yourself with this unwholesome garbage! Bam-by, 'adree you know it, you'll be dead, and the city'll have to send your corpse up to the Brighton abattoir." The old outlaw stepped down on to the sidewalk, and as he wiped his tangled whiskers he said: "Pretty tuff times, boss, when er man hez ter git his wittles out of er swill wagon! I hain't used to sich business as this, and don't you forgit it; my father was one of the richest men on this Continent once; he owned more'n half the City of Boston, and I was brought up in the lap of luxury, as it ware; I graduated at Harvard College, and know'd twenty different languages; knowed all about astronamy; could tell ye how fur the planits Satan, Versurious, Juniper, and Venice was from the earth, and could repeat the whole Bible from the first chapter of Adam clear through to the landing of Noah's ark on Plymouth Rock." Then the policeman looked as if he was going to drop down dead for a moment, then he rallied and struck across the street, muttering: "Well, I sware I never heered anything equil that for Ignerence, never."

SILVER.

THE PRESIDENT'S MISTAKE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—That the South and Northwest are thoroughly dissatisfied and disheartened with the President's financial policy, as expressed in that wonderful message, is very apparent on all sides. I have not spoken to a man who has not expressed himself thoroughly, determinedly opposed to that policy, which, if carried out to the letter, will no doubt bankrupt every enterprising man in the land. Is there no appeal from the President's position? Cannot the press and people keep up such a racket that our Congressmen and the President will be obliged to take cognizance! Is it possible that one-third of the country-numbering among them all the "goldites" of the New England States and New York, who are clamor ing to be paid 15 or 20 per cent more than they loaned—snould rule the other two-thirds in a matter so unjust and one-sided! They got up a delegation of Wall street speculators and matter so unjust and one-sided! They got up a delegation of Wall street speculators and sent them to the President, presumptiously begging him to disregard the cry for help from two-thirds of the nation, and the President seems to have listened to them, and gratified their wishes as far as he could. Is it not about time for the people of the Northwest and South to organize their delegation to wait upon the President and Congress! Cannot the people and the press throw such force and earnestness into this all-important matter that he will be obliged to reverse his decision! Cannot there be such a noise made as to raise a two-thirds majority and pass the Bland Silver bill over the President's veto!—as it seems sure that he will veto such a bill if it is passed. Many people believe that if this policy of the President—which seems to have been put into his mouth by John Sherman and the rest of his kind—is persisted in it will counteract all the good feeling aroused among conservative people by his Southern and Civil-Service policies; in fact, his message is humiliating to his friends, as it omitted many important things, and on finance it showed he did not understand the subject, and had not taken the trouble to post himself, but simply said what he was told to say. I am a constant reader of your valuable paper, as I am of many others, and I have noticed, by the careful and logical way you have of reasoning, you often change public sentiment from wrong channels into right ones, and if you will only keep up an incessant war upon this resumption scheme, and continue to show up that will only keep up an incessant war upon this re-sumption scheme, and continue to show up that swindling demonetization of the "silver dollar," you will do much good and gratify your patrons. Respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN. To the Editor of The Tribune.
WEST DEPERE, Wis., Dec. 6.-Notici ditorial respecting the President's financial olicy, permit me to give, for the benefit of the readers of The Tribune, a solution of the matter.
The strength of the opposition to the remonetization of silver, in Mr. Hayes' mind, is John Sherman. The weakness of Mr. Hayes' financial polman. The weakness of Mr. Hayes' fluancial policy is John Sherman. The aristocracy of debit is John Sherman. The power behind the throne in finance in this Administration is John Sherman, and the reason is found in the Sherman family-publication that mentioned R. B. Hayes for President before the Cincinnati Convention. It is useless to waste argument in the case. John Sherman believes in the single standard of value, and he is too shrewd and too old a politician to be thwarted, especially with the politician to be thwarted, especially with the prestige he has with this Administration. C. A. W.

CURRENT OPINION.

It is plain in its statements and dispassion ate in tone, and it bears throughout the clear marks of being the sincere utterance of an earnest man, aving strong convictions of duty, and conscio that he is striving to do what is right and best for his country .- Philadelphia Ledger (Ind.).

sion or personal policy, so moderate in statement and argument, will be widely acceptable, and will tend largely to strengthen the popular confidence in the honesty, integrity of purpose, and sincerity of the President. - Philadelphia Press (Rep.). It is a calm, dignified, and suggestive pre

entation of the manifold phases of national affairs, and the recommendations made are gen-erally wise and well considered. It is a far ables document than any of Grant's messages, and bears the impress of a thoughtful mind.—Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.). It will be seen that Mr. Hayes has heark

and diligently unto the specious pleadings of the resumptionists, and that he does not yearn violently for the dollar of the fathers. On other matters he moralizes in a style which, if not very edifying, is calculated to do nobody any particular harm. — Nashville (Tenn.) American (Dem.). The message draws the lines sharply

There can be no mistake about its meaning. Nothing is left to inference; nothing is evaded. On its plain declarations the people must divide into two distinctly-marked parties, and the fight will be as desperate as has been known since the War was ended.—New York Evening Matl (Rep.). War was ended.—New York Evening Mail (Rep.).

As a whole the message will meet with general approval. In style, phraseology, and grammatical construction it is so decided an improvement on the worm-fence English of Grant, that persons of literary taste will in some measure be reconciled to its author as the usurper of the Presidential office.—Harrisburg Patriot (Dem.).

There is a lack of positiveness on subjects where it would be expected; yet, take it throughout, it will be regarded, with the exception of the Southern policy part, as sound in sentiment, and plain and practical in tone. Even as regards the Southern policy, the general sentiments underlying it are correct.—Pitisburg Commercial Gazette (Rep.).

(Rep.).

The President used a good many words to say very little. Except the firm position he has taken on the financial question, there is little in his first message to impress the country with the strength of his convictions or his confidence in himself to successfully enforce the policy which he takes such pains to defend.—New York Commercial Advertiser (Rep.).

mercial Advertiser (Rep.).

Mr. Hayes stands by his colors in his message. He defends the Southern policy as based on popular demand, foreshadowed by his own pledges, and now vindicated by public opinion, and by its own visible success. His treatment of the financial question is admirable. The other points of the message are happily tame.—

Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.).

The President has given the world another proof of firmness. Where many men occupy the position he occupies, subject to similar influences and trials would vaciliate, and perhap yield a point, we find that the man occupying the highest position in the gift of the American people displays a degree of courage in expressing his convictions that must command the respect of the people. —Patteburg Chronicle (Rep.).

recent years. On one or two questions it might have been more aggressive. particularly on that of civil-Service referse, since the whole frankers on the control of the con

The Southern policy is treated with a certain airy and beaming cheerfulness that may or may not be intended to hide an apologetic tendency of sentiment, but which is certainly made the vehicle for some fine writing in the 1770 vein. He is eminently correct, though, in the proposition that the policy has brought about a very much improved condition of things in the South. And for this the South is so grateful that the President has our full permission to make whatever excuses he sees it to his party.—New Orients Times (Dem.). The first annual message of President Hayes is calculated to produce a favorable impres-sion both at home and abroad, as well from its gen-eral tone and spirit as from the soundness and good sense of its principal recommendations. is entirely free from the tons of sectionalism and partisanship which has characterized some recent messages to Congress. It is equally free from anything like egotism, and even where the President alludes to the adverse criticism which has been passed upon his Southern policy is without a trace of querulousness or personal feeling.—Baltimore Stant (Ind.).

The strong point of President Hayes first message is its clear, honest, manly tone on the resumption and silver questions. The weak points are its tame and empty treatment of the Civil Service and its complacent silusions as to the South. The fair points are its remaining direct and succinct summaries of public matters. On the whole, it is a very creditable paper—not bold, striking, and commanding, but plain and sensible, written in good taste, marked by excellent temper, and calculated to leave a pleasant personal impression.—Albany Evening Journal (Reg.).

The Republican partic is pleaded to main.

sion.—Albany Evening Journal (Rep.).

The Republican party is pledged to maintain the public credit, and provide the people with a stable currency. Its traditions, its history, and all its national platforms are plain and positive on these points. Now, is it not time that all our Republican friends who have been led astray by Democratic heresies about silver should return to the straight path? The President shows them the way. Let no man lag behind. Leave to the Democrats all schemes for semi-repudiation and a depreciated currency. Ours is the party of sound money and national honor.—Cieveland Herald (Rep.).

(Rep.).

The appeal on paper for the prompt punshment of any further lawlessness has a thin and far-off sound, and the Presidential assurance that "whatever authority rests with me to this end I shall not hesitate to put forth" partakes almost of the nature of a joke. If, upon the formal requisition of the Governors of South Carolina and Louislana, no constitutional authority could be found for retaining a mere handful of troops in these States, how, then, shall Federal force enter upon the soil of a sovereign State without request from its local authorities? Have the Chisolm or the Hamburg murderers come to judgment? Nay, is it not an appen fact that the prosecution of the latter was suspended with Administrative consent?—Cincinnait Tunes (Rep.).

Considered by itself, it is so compact,

Considered by itself, it is so compact, caim, dignified, and scholarly; so imbued with the spirit of the ioftiest patriotism and caltured statesmanship, as to make it one of the strongest possible arguments in favor of Civil-Service reform. It is impossible not to contrast it with messages transmitted to Congress by other Presidents, and, so contrasting it, not to see how ill-favored they are beside it. It demonstrates that Civil-Service reform has begun in the highest office of all, and that it is to work down to the lowest from a it beginning. While sometimes disagreeing with the President in his conclusions, we yet have nothing but commendation for that which we feel to be the ablest message transmitted to Congress since the term of Abraham Lincoln.—Phitadelphia Inquirer (Rep.).

The message of President Hayes is im-

The message of President Hayes is important for nothing but for its expressions upon the financial questions, and those utterances have been siready anticipated. That he will veto any bill providing for free coinage of silver and for its unlimited tender, is evident. The veto will lead to more important results than any Presidential act since Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation. It will arouse a deep indignation, which will grow and widen as men discuss it, and it will cause a new organization of political forces. It will have the effect of the firing on Sunter; it will awaken the spirit of the people. We thank President Hayes for his message, and we shall thank him for his veto. He is a powerful instrument in a great cause,—such an instrument as George III. was in establishing the American Republic, or as Jefferson Davis was in emancipating Slavery.—Terre Haute Express (Ind.).

When Mr. Boutwell, who was Secretary of

Jefferson Davis was in emancipating Slavery.—
Terre Haute Express (Ind.).

When Mr. Boutwell, who was Secretary of the Treasury, was dropped from the Senate, he was appointed at \$5,000 a year to revise the Revised Statutes of the United States. We suppose this to have been done under the Civil-Service rules, because he wasn't a lawyer. There could be no position better calculated to inject into the laws certain phrases and sections for the convenience of the schemers who have special interests in our legislation. Mr. Boutwell is one of the persons who were engaged in the trickery of demonetizing silver. The great omission of the gold-sharps was in not including in the Revised Statutes of 1874 the Refunding act of July 18, 1870. If they had done so, the "coin of standard value of the present date" would have referred to a time subsequent to the abstraction from the people of the silver option,—that is, to the date of the adoption of the Revised Statutes. In that case, the face of the bond would have been changed to correspond, and the bonds issued under the Refunding act—the 4 per cents, for instance—would-have been gold bonds. Mr. Boutwell may entertain the high purpose of completing his work as Secretary of the Treasury in throwing the Refunding act into the next volume of Revised Statutes, with the usual repealing clause of all conflicting legislation. This would make the bonds thereafter issued gold bonds, lawfully and inevitably, at once and always. Will the great American statesmen who are interested in the rights of the people—that dragon of financial virtue, Mr. Garfield, for instance—see that there is no more surreptitious American legislation in the interest of the British gold policy? Don't let this change of bond-contract be accomplished through the careless acceptance of assurances that there is no more surreptitious American legislation in the interest of the British gold policy? Don't let this change of bond-contract be accomplished through the careless acceptance of assurances that there is no mo

EXAMINING ARCHITECTS WANT TO BE PAID.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Two years ago last June the Common Council directed the Mayor, by a unanimous vote, to employ seven of the oldest and most distinguished architects of this city to examine the ew Custom-House building, to ascertain whether Superintending-Architect Potter and the Washing-ton Commission had declared it to be. They had said its foundation was unsafe, and that it must be pulled down. The people of this city were not satisfied with their verdict, and de-manded that the case should be carried to a higher court of inquiry, composed of our own best archi-tects, who were familiar with the soil of Chicago,

and were competent judges in regard to the security of the foundations of the great building. The THENDER, as the exponent of public opinion, and some other papers, iterated and reiterated the demand, until the Mayor, at the request of the Council, appointed Messrs. Van Osdel, Boyington, Wheelock, Bauer, Burling, Egan, and Chesbrough to do the work and report to that body. They compiled and made a most exhaustive and scientific inquiry into all the matters which affected the safety and permanency of the structure, and reported that the soil, foundations, walls, materials, etc., which had been condemned were right and safe, and that, with some slight modifications which they suggested, the edifice could be completed. The Council accepted the report, transmitted it ow shafnaton, and Secretary Briston appointed another consultation of the Chicago architects, and reported to the Secretary in favor of the security of the foundations, the character of the sione, the solidity and safety of the walls, and of the Chicago architects, and reported to the Secretary in favor of the security of the foundations, the character of the sione, the solidity and safety of the walls, and of the completion of the building. In short, after four day's examination, for which the United States Government paid them \$3,600, they confirmed the judgment of the Chicago architects, based upon the work of nearly four wocks. Messrs. Van Osdel and Bauer went to Cincinnati and Buena Vista, at their own expense, and made a thorough investigation into the quality of the stone of those buildings erected of the Search of the stone of those buildings erected of the Sun Englander of the United States Government paid three men for four day's warmed to the stone of the stone

House building, that if the Common Council of this city are disposed to do the fair taing by the experts whom they employed to ascertain the facts in this case, there is an open door for them to do it, and do it legally, and at the same time perform a tardy act of justice, and express a graceful and appropriate acknowledgment for an important public service, which reassured the citizens of Chicago in regard to the safety of the building, preserved it from demolition, and expedited its completion three or four years,—thus contributing greatly to the convenience and business facilities of the entire city. In its triple character of Post-Office, Custom-House, and court-rooms, the edifice is designed as much for the benefit of the City of Chicago as for that of the Government of the United States. The amount charged is a mere bagatelle, corresponding with the value of the services readered, and it seems but an act of simple justice to these gentlemen to pay their bill.

There is no fund from which it can be paid.

There is no fund from which it can be paid. Nothing can be done with it under any circum-stances until an appropriation is made for it in the Appropriation bill to be passed next year.

THE COURTS.

rd of Judgments, New Suits, Bankrupt Record of Judgments, New Suits, Bankruptcy Proceedings, Etc.

Ira C. Calef, by hia agent, John H. Clongh,
commenced suit by attachment against J. Irving
Pearce to recover \$20,000. In the affidavit on
which the attachment was issued, Clough states
that the suit is begun to recover the amount of
three promiseory notes, one for \$7.000 dated Dec.
1, 1873, and due in one year, the second for
\$5,000 dated Feb. 27, 1875, payable on demand,
and the third for \$4,500 of the same date and also
payable on demand, all bearing 10 per cent interest. Several interviews have been had
lately with Pearce relative to the settlement
of these notes, and he was threatened
with suit uniess he fixed the matter up by yesterday. Calef offered to take in payment a ratable

of these notes, and he was threatened with suit uniess he fixed the matter up by yesterday. Calef offered to take in payment a ratable proportion of the real estate owned by Pearce. The latter offered to turn over a piece of property worth \$12,000, which was accepted, and Thursday at 3 p. m. was appointed as the time for making and delivering a deed. The time came but no Pearce, and the last heard of him he was in Niles, Mich., having left Thursday afternoon. It is claimed that this action of Pearce constitutes such a concealment, so that process cannot be served within the meaning of the statute, as to justify the issuance of a writ of attachment. The writ was issued under bond for \$35,000.

THE COMMERCIAL LEAGUE ASSOCIATION.

About a month ago the Auditor of State, T. B. Needles, filed an information in the nature of a quo warranto against the Commercial League Association of this city, a late organization which has been charged with doing a life-insurance basiness under the pretense of a charitable oaganization. The Company in due time filed an answer denying the charges of the information, and claiming that it had in no respect violated the law.

Yesterday Herbert G. Teed as Secretary of the Company, filed an exceedingly vague and brief affidavit setting out that Judge Williams, to whom, by the rules of the Court, the case was sent for trial, was prejudiced against the Association so that a fair trial could not be had before him. A change of venue was accordingly asked to some other Judge.

Judge Williams thereupon, though denying that he was in any manuer prejudiced, directed the case to be sent to Judge Rogers for trial, which was done.

ne was in any manner prejudiced, directed the case to be sent to Judge Rogers for trial, which was done.

Judge Drummond last night left for Indianapolis to attend the funeral of the late J. D. Howland, Clerk of the Federal Courts at Indianapolis. He will be back Monday, but will leave for Milwankee Monday night, to be absent a couple of weeks. It is somewhat donotful as to next week's arrangements for calling the Circuit Court calendar. Judge Gresham is in the middle of a case here, but he will probably be obliged to stay at home now, as the death of his Clerk leaves the Court business in an unfinished condition. Judge Blodgett will, therefore, probably go on with the call as-usual.

Judges Gary, Jameson, Farwell, and Moore will hear motions to-day; Judge Rogers submitted case; Judge Booth set case 2, 218, Zobers vs. Mahler; and Judge Williams general business.

Judge Farwell yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Maris Grein from Bernhard Grein.

Judge Williams granted a decree to Daniel F. Barber from Charlotte A. Barber on the ground of desertion, and to Margaret Jones from Michael Jones on account of his cruelty.

Quincy A. Shaw, of Massachusetts, filed a creditor's bill yesterday against the First Universalist Church and its Trustees, in order to discover if posible assets of the church with which to pay a decree of \$35, 796.18 against it. The decree was recovered in July last, and was on a claim for money leaned to the church in 1872.

The Second National Bank of Aurors began a suit for \$10,000 against J. W. Eddy, George E. Dorr, and Samuel Dorr, and H. W. Potter, and Lewis Holmes; another for \$5,000 against J. W. Eddy, George E. Dorr, and Samuel Dorr, and H. W. Potter, and a third for \$10,000 against J. W. Eddy, George E. Dorr, and Samuel Dorr, and H. W. Potter.

J. P. Farwell sued Oscar L. American for \$15,000.

J. P. Farwell sued Oscar L. American for \$1,500.

M. Smith brought suit for \$1,500 against Emanuel and Simon Hartman and Fred Henkel.

J. W. Gaff and Oliver Perin sued the same parties for \$1,000. or \$1,000. H. C. Barlins sued Franklin D. Cossit for

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Julius C. Guthrie, a commission merchant at Room 13, 164 Washington street, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. His preferred debts are \$273.79, the secured \$5,000, and the unsecured \$25,733.10, chiefly for differences on grain contracts, besides \$1,000 liability on discounted paper, and \$8,500 on accommodation paper. The assets comprise some unincumbered real estate, bills and notes, \$5,715.13, and open accounts, \$22,174.73.

George W. Campbell was yesterday appointed Assignee of Fritz A. R. Sontag.

An Assignee will be chosen this morning at 10 o'clock for the estate of William J. Maskell.

LIRC. Calef began a suit for \$20,000 yesterday against J. Irving Pearce.

Moses Bloom commenced a suit for \$20,000 against Henry Greenebaum Leopold Bloom began a suit against Henry, Elisa, and David Greenebaum to recover a like amount.

Mary Mathews commenced a suit in trespass against the City of Chicago, laying damages at \$5,000.

CRIMINAL COURT. BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Mary Mathews commenced as unit in trespass against the City of Chicago, laying damages at \$5,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The trial of W. D. Osborne for the killing of Ruske occupied the Court. The case will be concluded to-day.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE DEMMAND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Circuit Court calendar.
JUDGE GARY—727, 273, 276 to 284, and 286 to 294, inclusive. No case on trial.
JUDGE JAMESON—64, 282, 67, 370, and 68, 312. No. 67, 382, City vs. Schuler, on trial.
JUDGE MOORM—64, 67. No case on trial.
JUDGE ROORM—Sci. case 103, Latshaw vs. Loud. and calendar Nos. 630 to 635, inclusive. No. 1, 940, Calling the Court—Sci. Case 113, Latshaw vs. Loud. and calendar Nos. 433 436, to 440, inclusive. No case on trial.
JUDGE BAST—Sci. Case 114, Stone vs. City, and calendar Nos. 433 436, to 440, inclusive. No case on trial.
JUDGE FARWELL—General business.
JUDGE WILLIAMS—673, Bassett vs. Kneale, on trial.
JUDGE GARY—G. W. Miley vs. Louic Kastons, 4406.
—William Blair & Co. vs. John Livingston, 2026, 70.
CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—L. Barneit vs. Martin Bursch & Sys. 50.
JUDGE BOOTH—Samuel Sharp vs. James R. Psul. 2345.—The Waters Patent Heater Co. vs. Henry H. Warner; verdict, \$2,905.50, and motion for new trial by defendant.—William Stevens vs. Ass B. Rowleys verdict, \$91,82, and motion for new trial.—S. D. Kimbark vs. Michael McMurney, \$82,75.

HIDDEN THOUGHTS.

They formed quite a crowd; on the corner they stood—
Some langhing, some shouting as hard as they could:
At once all is still—not a sound to be heard;
What caused this silence? Ah! it's easy inferred;

For slowly and sadly there came down the street A long. sad procession—a heart cessed to beat. Each raises his hat as the hearse passes by, Thinking. "My turn may come next: am I ready to die?" Question easily asked. Who can answer and say, "Thank God. I'm prepared should the call come to-day"?
Where one can so answer, how many we know whose lives have been such the reply must be "No".

Yet they need not deepair, but pray God to forgive, And, like the thief on the cross, in death they may live; For Jesus has told us that, while the lamp burns, The vilest of sinners has time to return;

That the books that are kept by our Father above Are kept on a theory of Justice and Love; And by prayer and repentance this goal may be won.

For He hails the return of a prodigal son.

Which is Grove, Dec. 5.

B. L. C.

"Whos, Emma."

Son Francise Osil's London Letter.

Perhaps you have heard of the new musichall song which has a chorus with a shout of "Whoa, Emma!" it seems to be a tuneless yelp, if I can gather any idea of it from the braying of the street boys. The words of the song are such that it is not likely to be seen on piano-fortes in people's drawing-rooms; and it is said that George Leybourne, the "lion comique," has got into serious trouble with the authorities by making use of doggerel verses of a character which the French, when trying to write English, speak of as tres schocking. But it is strange what a hold the ejaculatory "Whoa, Emma!" has taken on the street Arabs, and even on men of the lower class. Occasionally it is used by a carter or cabman as a warning cry to get out of the way, in place of the long popular "Higher up!" The other night, in Manchester, when Adelaide Neilson was about to take her poison as Juide, a gallery god unexpectedly shouted out to her, "Whoa, Emma!" and she had to whoa in the midst of her woe, for the audience roared with laughter. And, funniest of all, a "Whos, Emma."

CHASE AND HAYES.

A Correspondent Relates a Conversation Retween Salmon P. Chase and Rutherford B. Hayes Held Twenty-two Years Age. Both Live to Carry Out the Cherished Hopes of Which They Gave Expression in September, 1855.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 6.—"I have often thought," said a prominent gentleman of this city to your correspondent, "I have often thought in the light of events that have transpired during the last twelve months, of an incident which happened more than twenty-we years ago. The incident made a deep inpression on my mind at the time, not on account of the most important actor in it, but because of the entire novelty to me, at that time, of the expressions employed."

Your correspondent, knowing that the gentisman had once been somewhat of a stager, and had many interesting recollections of the many great men Ohio has pushed to the front during the past thirty-five years, was all attention while he proceeded in very nearly the following work.

the past thirty-five years, was all attention while he proceeded in very nearly the following words he proceeded in very hearly the abnorms were to tell his story:

"I happened, during the month of September, 1855, to be making a somewhat extended journey, much against my wishes and inclinations, in an old-fashioned stage coach over the hills and through the deep valleys of Southessibility and the deep valleys of Southessi

ern Ohio. It was the year in whien Sale ern Ohio. It was the year in which Salmon P. Chase made his first canvass for Governor. He had stepped to the front many years before as an uncompromising opponent of the great slave power. In 1837 he had appeared before a Cincinnati court as counsel for Matilia, a young colored woman who had escaped from bondage in Kentucky and had been recaptured to this her took the breather. in Ohio. He took the broad ground that Congress had no right to impose on State officers the duty of assisting to render up fugitive slaves nor to legislate on the subject at all; that the States had this matter entirely in their own hands, and by the Constitution were solely responsible for the performance of that onty, and had; a right to prescribe such proceedings as they saw fit to prevent unjust arrests and detentions. Notwithstanding the pover with which these views were presented, they were, of course, unsuccessful, and Matilda was recommitted to slavery. Many people thought the young lawyer had made a mistake the young lawyer had made a mistake in thus advocating the unpopular side of this great question; but he followed up the course he had marked out, and adopted the grand maxim: 'Slavery is sectional,' freedom is national.' Then came his great defense of Van Zandt, who was taken as the original of Mrs. Stowe's Van Tromp in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Van Zandt had been a Kentucky farmer, as I remember it, and had, some time before, liberated his slaves from a conviction that slavery was wrong, and afterwards removed to Onio, setting somewhere near Cincinual. Soon after he was indicted under the Fugitive Slave law for harboring slaves who had escaped over the border. The case had been carried to the United

States Supreme Court and argued by Mr. Chase, assisted by the late Secretary Seward and, of course, became one of the cases of the country. In this way Mr. Chase became quite famous, and in 1849 was elected to the United States Senate by the Democrats and Free-Soilers. "Excuse me for going into his history so much, but it is almost necessary to show the bearing of the incident I am about to relate.

"The canvass of which I have spoken his reached its height of interest, and Mr. Chas was making a rigorous personal canvass. The coach had reached Jackson, in Jackson County, in the morning, and had halted for a relay of horses. Just as the stage was starting again I was rejoiced to see Senator Chase, with when I had, even then, a slight acquaintance, come in

border. The case had been carried to the United

man of peculiarly frank appearance, whom after shaking hands with me, he introduced a 'Mr. Rutherford Hayes, a friend of mine, from 'Mr. Rutherford Hayes, a friend of mine, from Cincinnati, who is traveling with me for a few weeks in the canvass of the State.'

"After passing the usual formalities, and remarking upon the pecuniar difficulties of state-coach travel, the favorite subject of slavery oposition was introduced by Senator Chase, an argued with peculiar warmth. It seemed from what was said that there had been some previous talk between the two, and he simply resumed it.

"I tell you, Senator,' said Mr. Hayes, 'in my opinion the only hope for the perpetuity of this nation lies in reconciling the sections. The everlasting animosity between North and South will, at length, destroy the whole country, and the Republic of North America will be numbered with those of Rome, Greece, Switzerland, and Holland."

"But there never can be a reconcilistics,' said Senator Chase; 'there must be an ever-increasing fight so long as slavery exists in case-cotion. North and South are radically different in desires, aspirations, continons. Slavery mass be killed or kill us. Slavery, which is sectioni, must become national, or freedom, which is actional, must become sectional. This is the great contest. It is now smoldering, but only Divine Wisdom can tell how soon it may in famed into an active blaze!"

"'1 agree with all you say,' said Mr. Have, but to me it seems that the only hope is in the creation of a public sentiment that shall insist that slavery is wrong of itself. It really appears that there is an inevitable contest between the two ideas,—between the North said the South. But, in my opinion, we have been wrongfully educated in many respects in regard to the people of the South. I have associated with Kentuckians more or less for the past few years, and must say that I don't see as they are much different, with the exception of their fellow-men, from the people of Ohlo,—Southern Ohlo, at lenst."

"Oh, we sarce, then, pretty well, 'said Mr. Chase, 'after all. You admit and insist, just as strongly as I, that slavery is wrong and the great bane of this country; that, unless it rooted out, is will prove the destruction of the republican idea. The only difference is, you attribute the difficulty to ill-feeling between the sections, while I, observing the III-feeling, seek the cause and findit in slavery. It yell you alwery is a relic of the past, which the slower nations of Europe have abolished, but which we, saming in the front rank of proposed to the sover some portion of the pure field to

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